

KEK研究会「熱場の量子論とその応用」  
2023年8月28日(月)@高エネルギー加速器研究機構研究本館小林ホール  
レビュー講演

# 時間依存密度汎関数法による 中性子星クラスト物質の微視的記述

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# 私の専門分野：原子核理論

(低エネルギー)  
原子核物理

量子力学に基づき  
陽子・中性子（核子）の  
多体系の物理を探求する

ハドロン物理

量子色力学(QCD)に基づき  
クォーク・グルーオンの多体系  
の物理を探求する

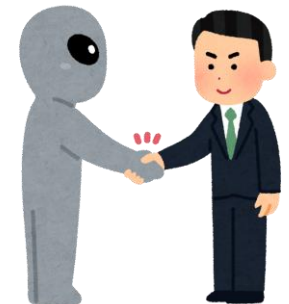
基本的には、(非相対論的)量子力学を用いた  
フェルミ粒子多体系の物理を議論します。

核物理の世界へ...



他分野の人

カクブツリ...



物性物理と近い！

天体・宇宙，素粒子，ハドロン  
超流動・超伝導などとも関係！

私が今思う、核子多体系の特色：

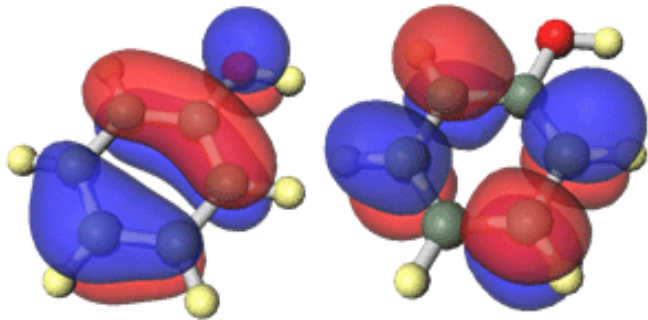
自己組織化（Self-organization）している  
量子多体系であるところ！

# 電子系と核子系：類似点と相違点

私の個人的な見解です。

## 原子・分子

外場があって、電子が束縛されている  
= 原子核の作るクーロンポテンシャル



$$m_{\text{nucl}} \gg m_e$$

形を決めるマクロな自由度と  
電子のミクロな自由度が別にある

## 原子核

**外場はない！**  
→ 核力で引き合い、自己束縛する



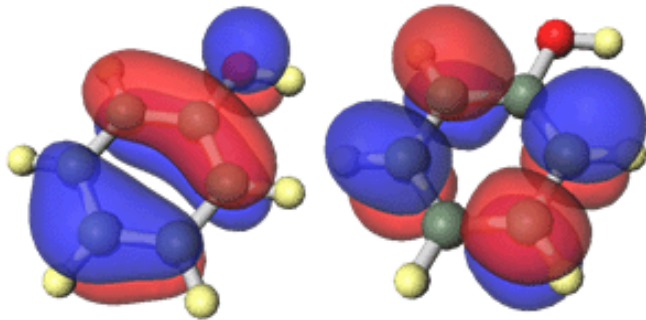
原子核は「液滴」みたい？

# 電子系と核子系：類似点と相違点

私の個人的な見解です。

## 原子・分子

外場があって、電子が束縛されている  
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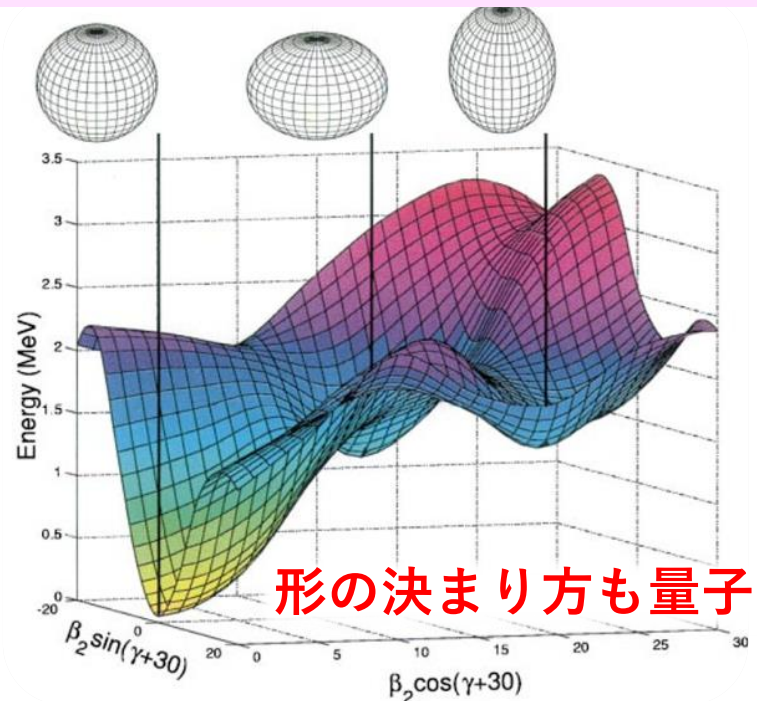


$$m_{\text{nucl}} \gg m_e$$

形を決めるマクロな自由度と  
電子のミクロな自由度が別にある

## 原子核

基底状態は様々な変形の重ね合わせ  
(変形共存: Shape coexistence)  
※核種に依ります！



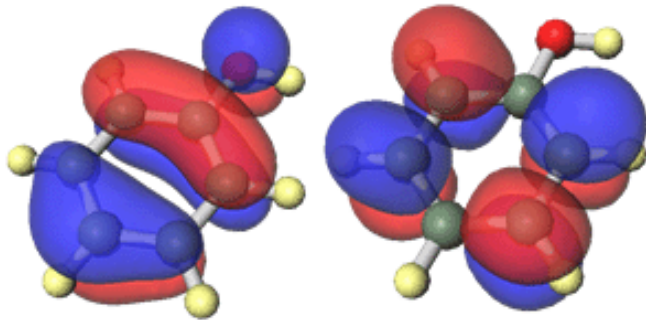
形の決まり方も量子的

# 電子系と核子系：類似点と相違点

私の個人的な見解です。

## 原子・分子

外場があって、電子が束縛されている  
= 原子核の作るクーロンポテンシャル



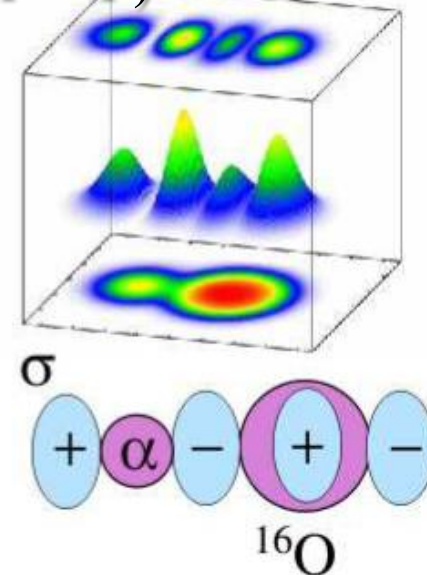
$$m_{\text{nucl}} \gg m_e$$

形を決めるマクロな自由度と  
電子のミクロな自由度が別にある

## 原子核

励起状態にクラスター構造が発現！  
(分子軌道も現れる)  
※核種に依ります！

$^{22}\text{Ne}^*$  ( $K^\pi = 1^-$ )



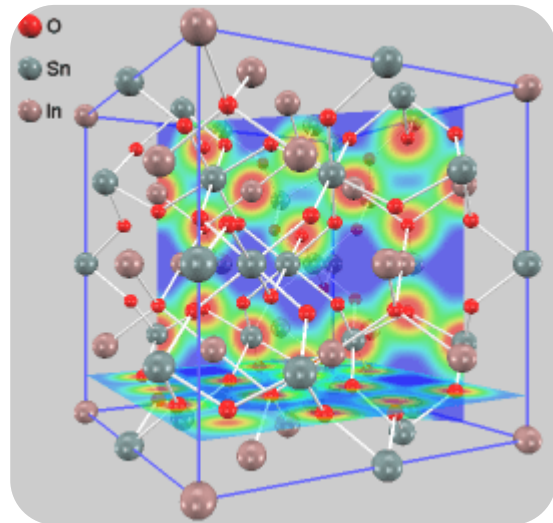
2個の余剰中性子が分子軌道( $\sigma$ )に

# 電子系と核子系：類似点と相違点

私の個人的な見解です。

## 固体

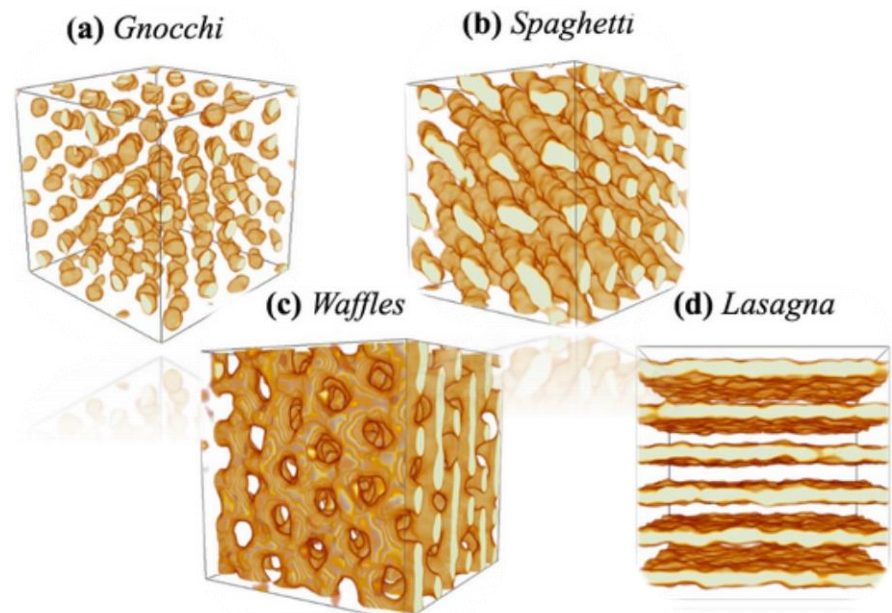
外場があって、電子が束縛されている  
= 原子核の作るクーロンポテンシャル



形を決めるマクロな自由度と  
電子のミクロな自由度が別にある

## 中性子星内殻

超流動中性子の海に結晶構造が発現！  
(核物質の Pasta 構造)  
※外場なし！



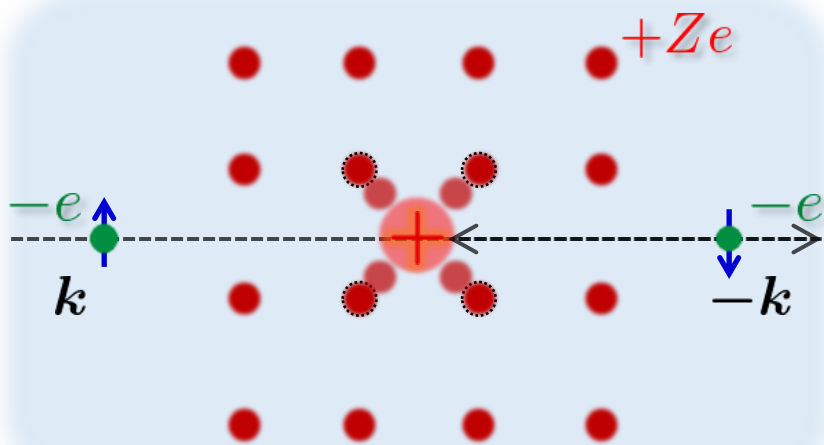
クーロンと核力の競合，密度に依存

# 電子系と核子系：類似点と相違点

私の個人的な見解です。

## 電子の超伝導

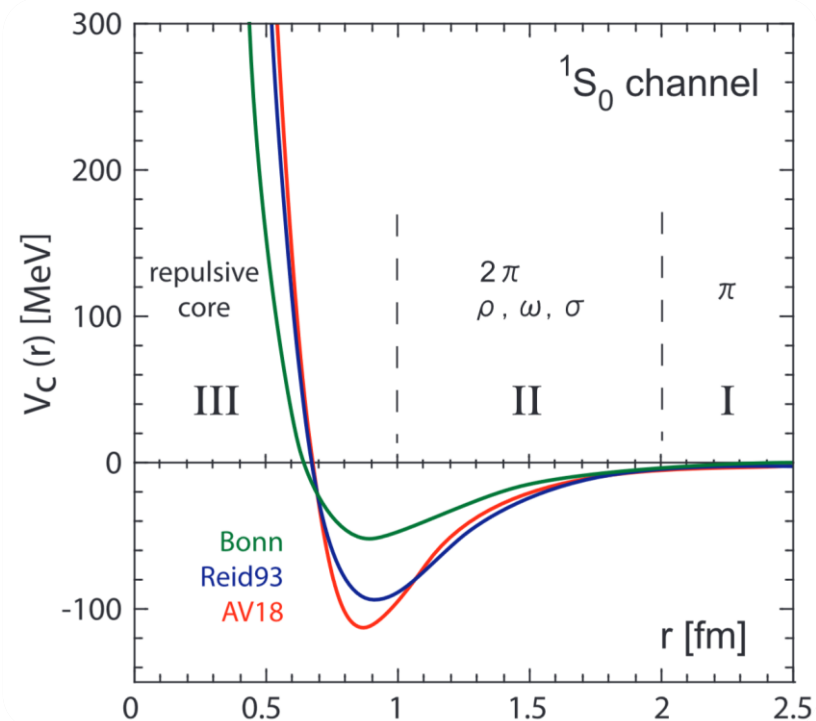
電子・格子相互作用による引力



格子の助けを借りて、ペアを形成

## 核子の超伝導・超流動

純粹に、核力による引力！  
※自力でペアを組める！





原子核物理の最前線の研究から

中性子星の構造・物性の探求

→ 素粒子・宇宙・物性物理と密接に関係

# 中性子星 = 超巨大・中性子過剰“原子核”

質量: 1-2太陽質量 ( $2 \times 10^{30}$  kg)

半径: 約10 km

外殻 (Outer crust) 原子核 ( $Z=26\sim 42$ ), 電子

0.3-0.6 km  $\rho < \rho_{\text{drip}}$

$\rho_{\text{drip}} \sim 0.0014\rho_0$ ;  $\rho_{\text{drip}}$  を超えると原子核の外に中性子が溢れる  
 $\rho_0 = 2.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0.16 \text{ fm}^{-3}$ ; 飽和密度

原子核のクーロン格子

一様核物質:

$n, p, e^-, \mu^-$

ハイペロン?

中間子凝縮?

クォーク物質?

内殻 (Inner crust) 原子核, 電子, 超流動中性子

0.5-0.8 km  $\rho_{\text{drip}} \leq \rho \leq 0.6\rho_0$

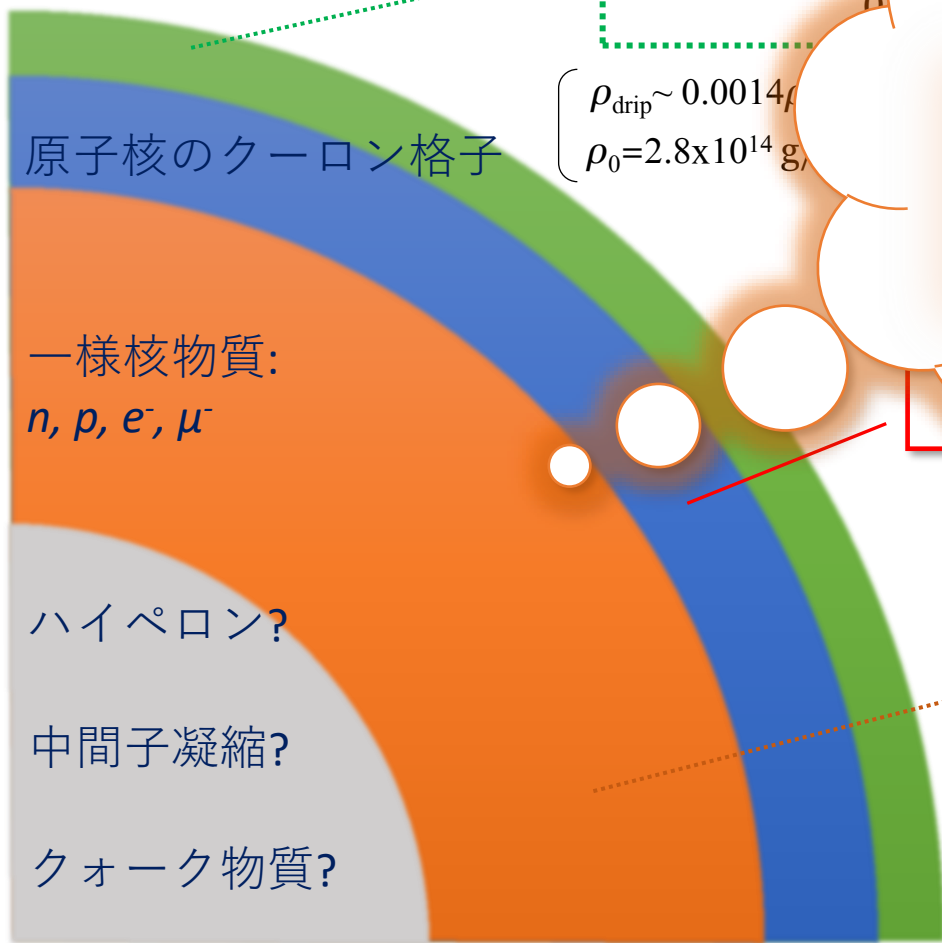
外核・内核 (Outer core・Inner core)

9-12 km  $0.6\rho_0 < \rho \leq 3-5\rho_0$

質量・半径  $\Leftrightarrow$  状態方程式

# 中性子星 = 超巨大・中性子過剰“原子核”

質量: 1-2太陽質量 ( $2 \times 10^{30}$  kg)  
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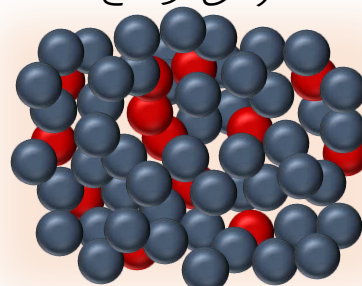


外殻 (Outer crust)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho_{\text{drip}} \sim 0.0014 \rho_0 \\ \rho_0 = 2.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ g/cm}^3 \end{array} \right.$$

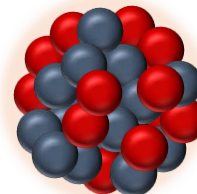
中性子星も原子核も  
陽子・中性子の集まり

ぎっしり



核物質

ぎっしり



原子核

中性子

外核・内核 (Outer core・Inner core)

$$9-12 \text{ km} \quad 0.6\rho_0 < \rho \leq 3-5\rho_0$$

質量・半径  $\Leftrightarrow$  状態方程式

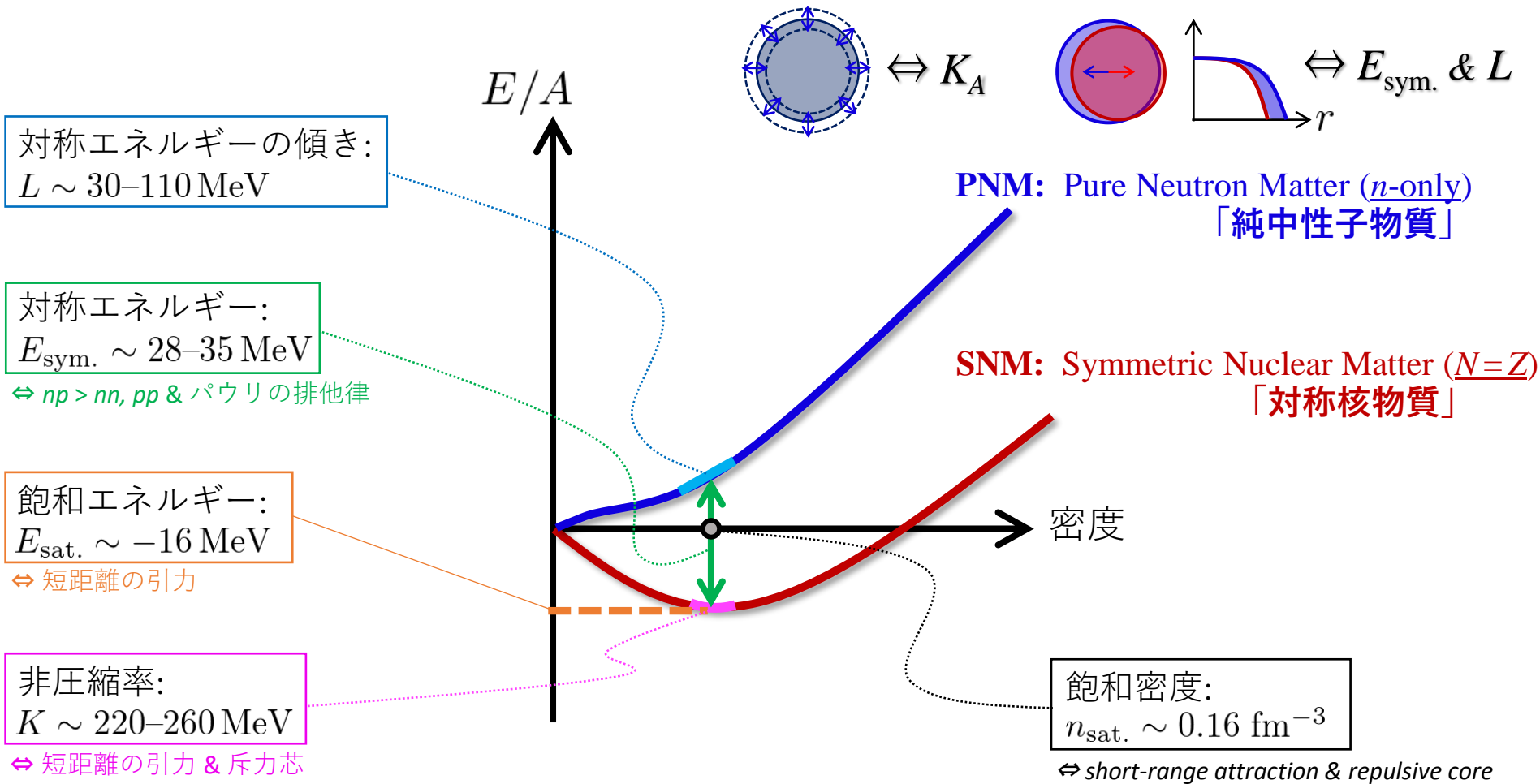
核力から中性子星へ

# 核物質の状態方程式 (Equation of state, EoS)

## 核物質は「状態方程式」によって特徴付けられる

✓ 飽和密度近傍の情報は、低エネルギー原子核実験から得ることができる

E.g.) ISGMR: U. Grag and G. Colò, PPNP101(2018)55; Electric dipole (E1) polarizability → skin thickness: A. Tamii *et al.*, EPJA50(2014)28



cf. Frontiers in Physics Vol. 21, Understanding the World of Supernova Explosion from Atomic Nuclei (原子核から読み解く超新星爆発の世界), K. Sumiyoshi (Kyoritsu printing Co., Ltd.)

# 状態方程式から中性子星の構造へ

## ➤ 状態方程式から、中性子星の質量と半径の関係が得られる

### □ 状態方程式 (EoS), $E(n)$

→ 圧力と密度の関係を与える:

$$P(n) = -\frac{dE(n)}{dV} = n^2 \frac{dE(n)}{dn}$$

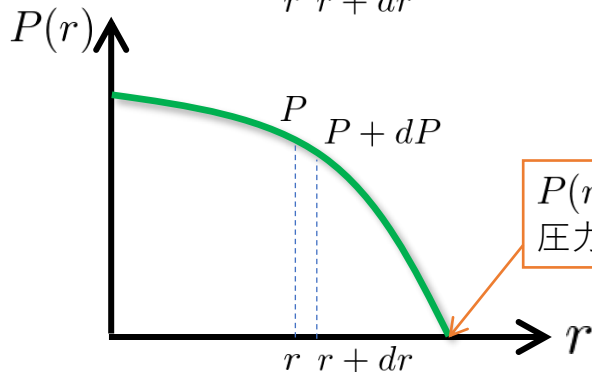
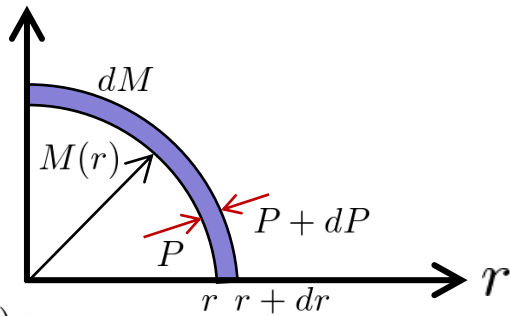
### □ Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff (TOV) 方程式:

$$\frac{dP(r)}{dr} = -\frac{G\rho(r)M(r)}{r^2} \left(1 + \frac{P(r)}{\rho(r)c^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{4\pi P(r)r^3}{M(r)c^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2GM(r)}{rc^2}\right)^{-1}$$

一般相対性理論による補正

$$\frac{dM(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) \quad M(r): \text{半径 } r \text{ の内側にある質量}$$

平衡条件 (力のつり合い):  
重力 (内向き) + 圧力 (外向き) = 0



$P(r) = 0$   
圧力0が表面に対応

## 中性子星の質量と半径の関係

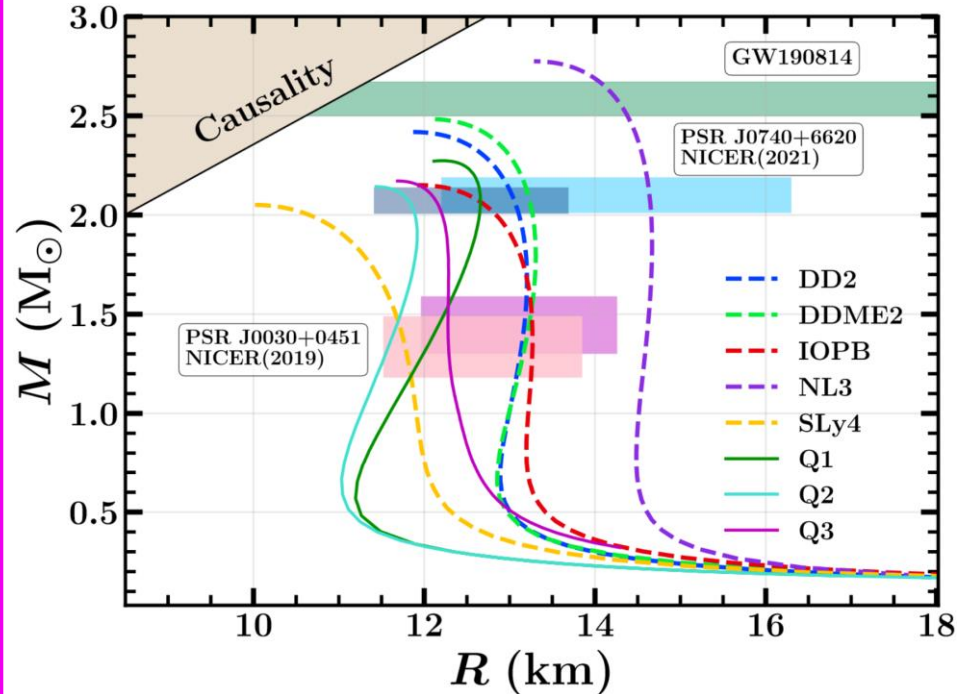


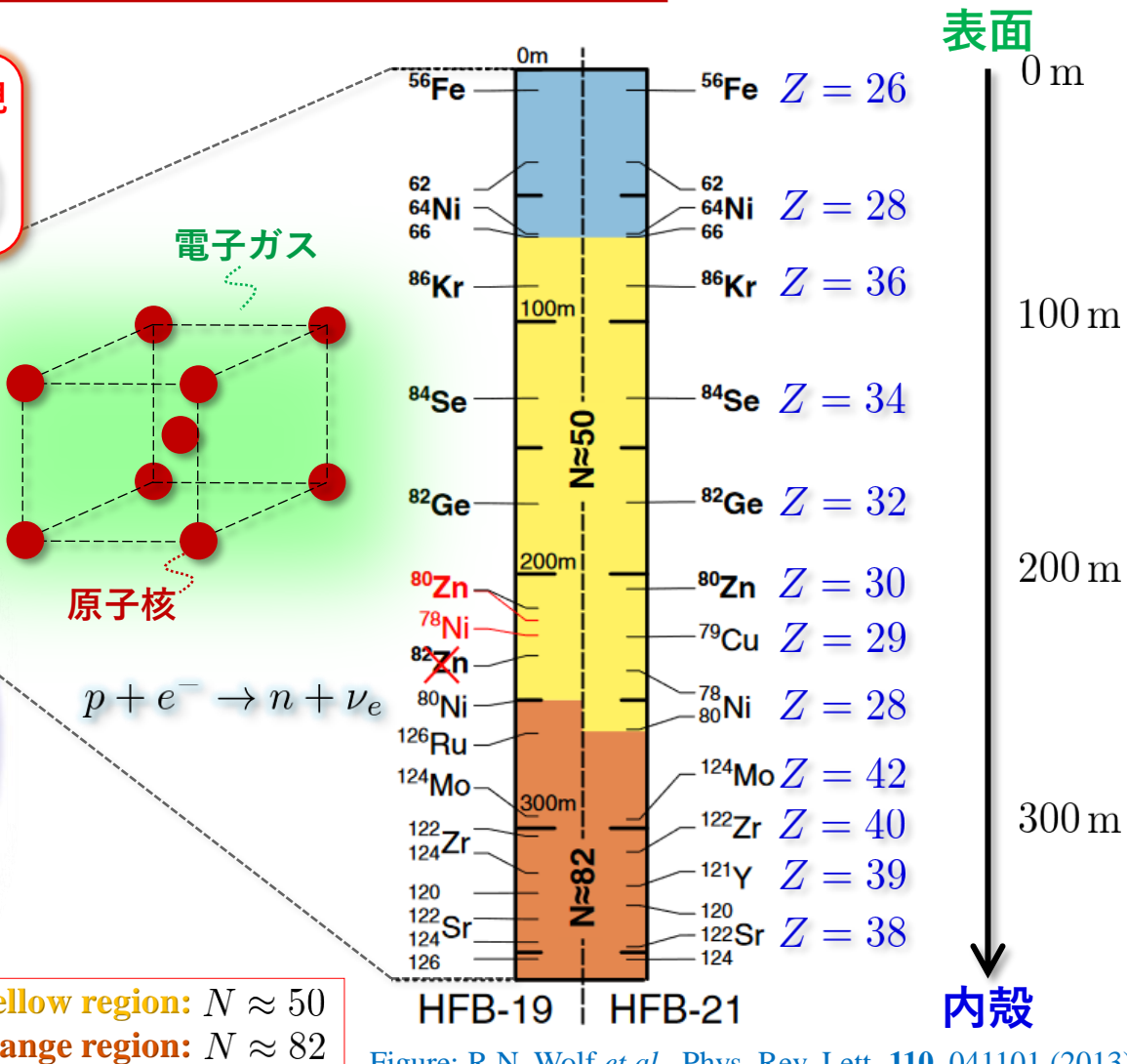
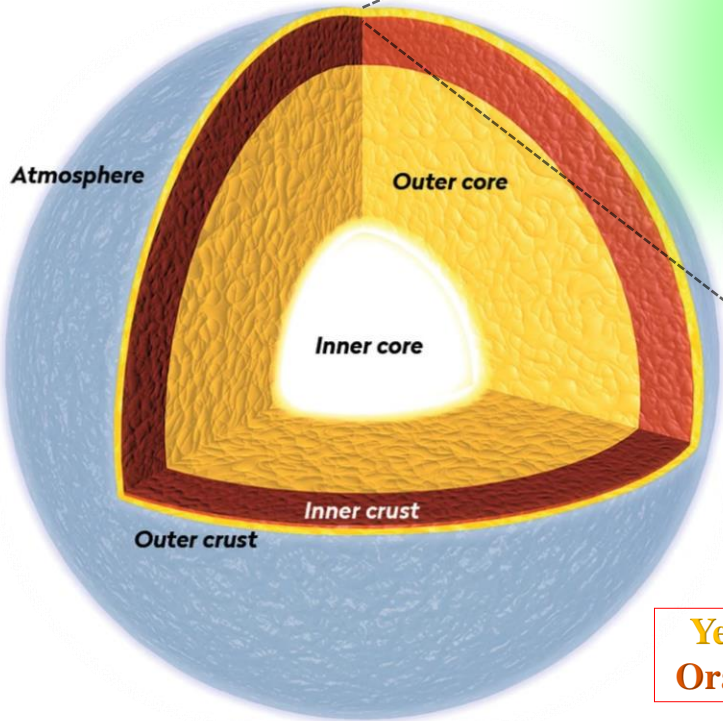
Figure: S. Sen et al., Galaxies **11**, No.2, 60 (2023)

中性子星“クラスト”とは？

一様な相対論的電子ガスと中性子過剰核のクーロン格子が共存している

Gibbsエネルギーを最小にする組成が実現

$$g = \frac{M'(A, Z)c^2}{A} + \frac{Z}{A} \left( \frac{4\mathcal{E}_L}{3n_e} + \frac{\mathcal{E}_{zp}}{2n_e} + \mu_e \right)$$



Yellow region: N ≈ 50  
Orange region: N ≈ 82

Figure: R.N. Wolf et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **110**, 041101 (2013)  
Neutron star: <https://www.skyatnightmagazine.com/space-science/neutron-star/>

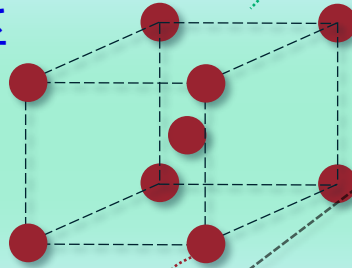


# 内殻 (Inner crust) の構造

原子核のクーロン格子がドリップした超流動中性子と共存している

ドリップした超流動中性子

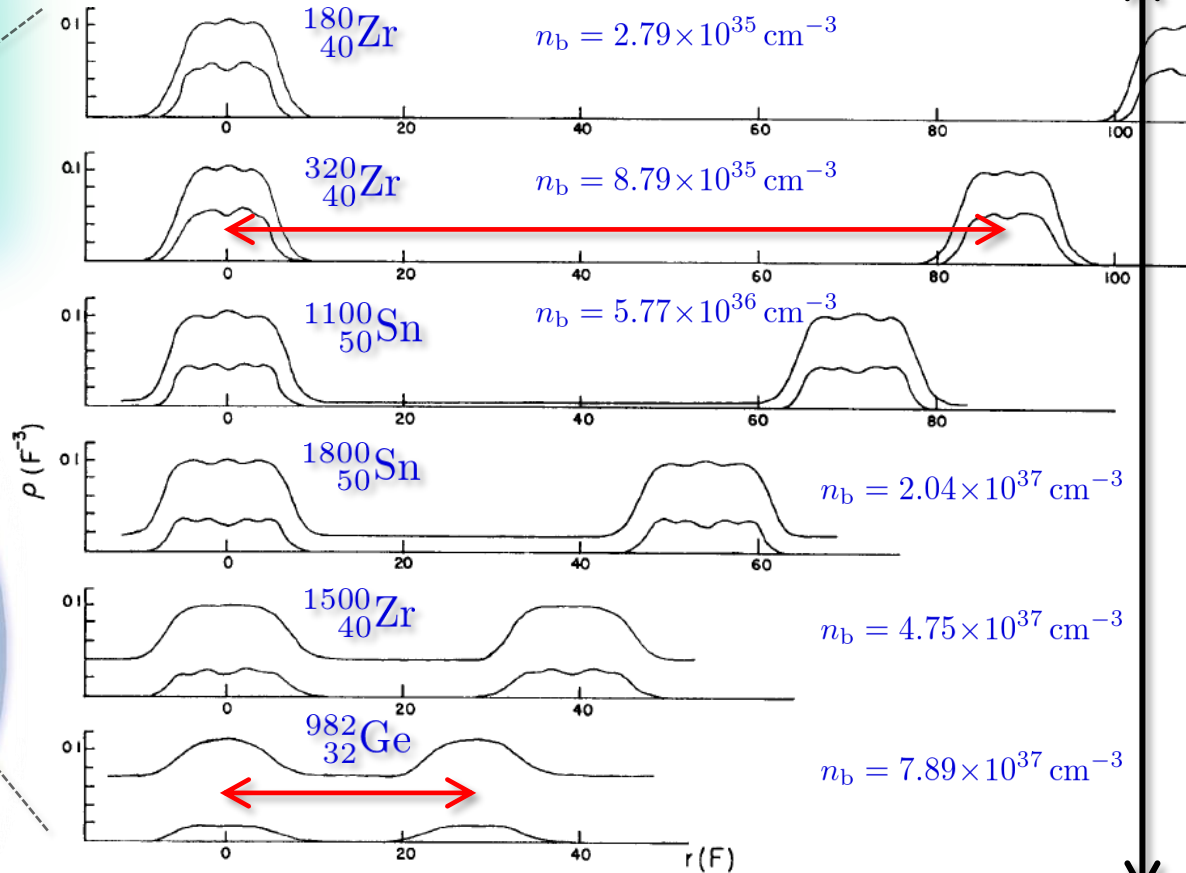
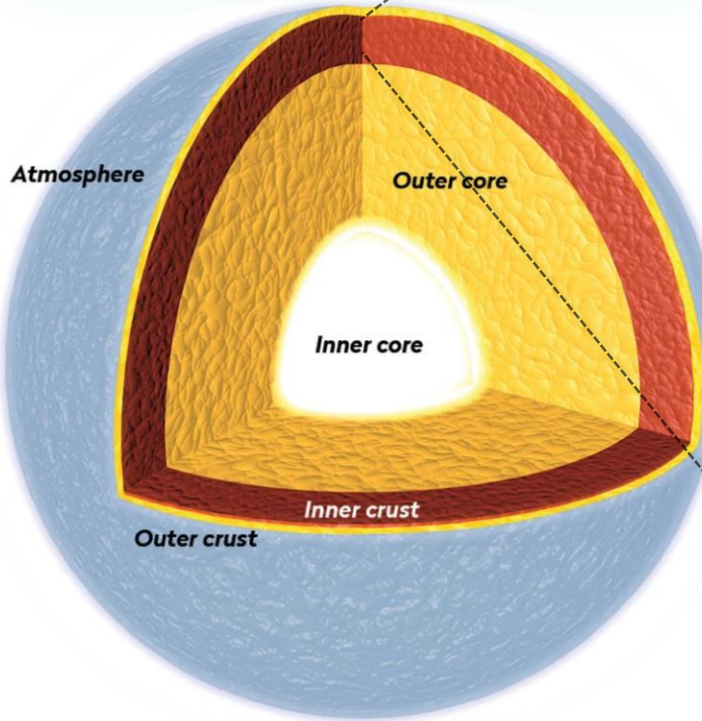
電子ガス



原子核

✓ 原子核間距離は密度が高くなるにつれて減少する

外殻



外核

Figure: J.W. Negele and D. Vautherin, Nucl. Phys. **A207**, 298 (1978)  
Neutron star: <https://www.skyatnightmagazine.com/space-science/neutron-star/>

# 色々なところに現れるトポロジカルな現象

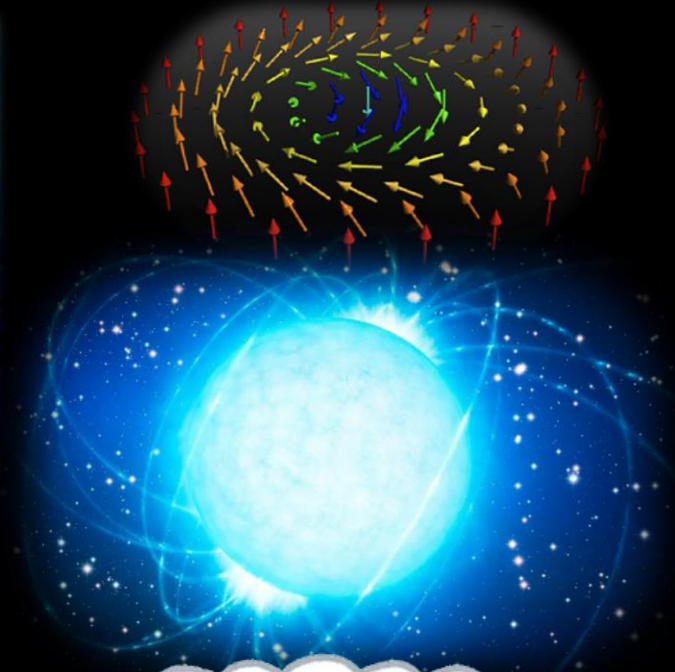
宇宙ひも (cosmic string)



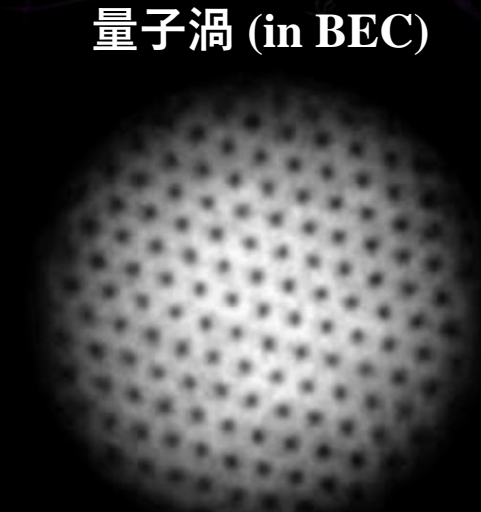
魚群？



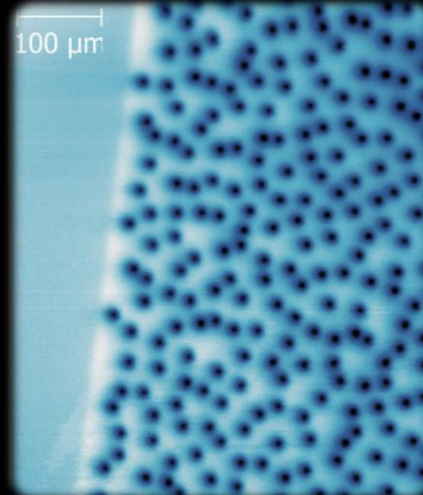
スキルミオン



量子渦 (in BEC)



磁束量子 (fluxtube)



中性子星の中は？

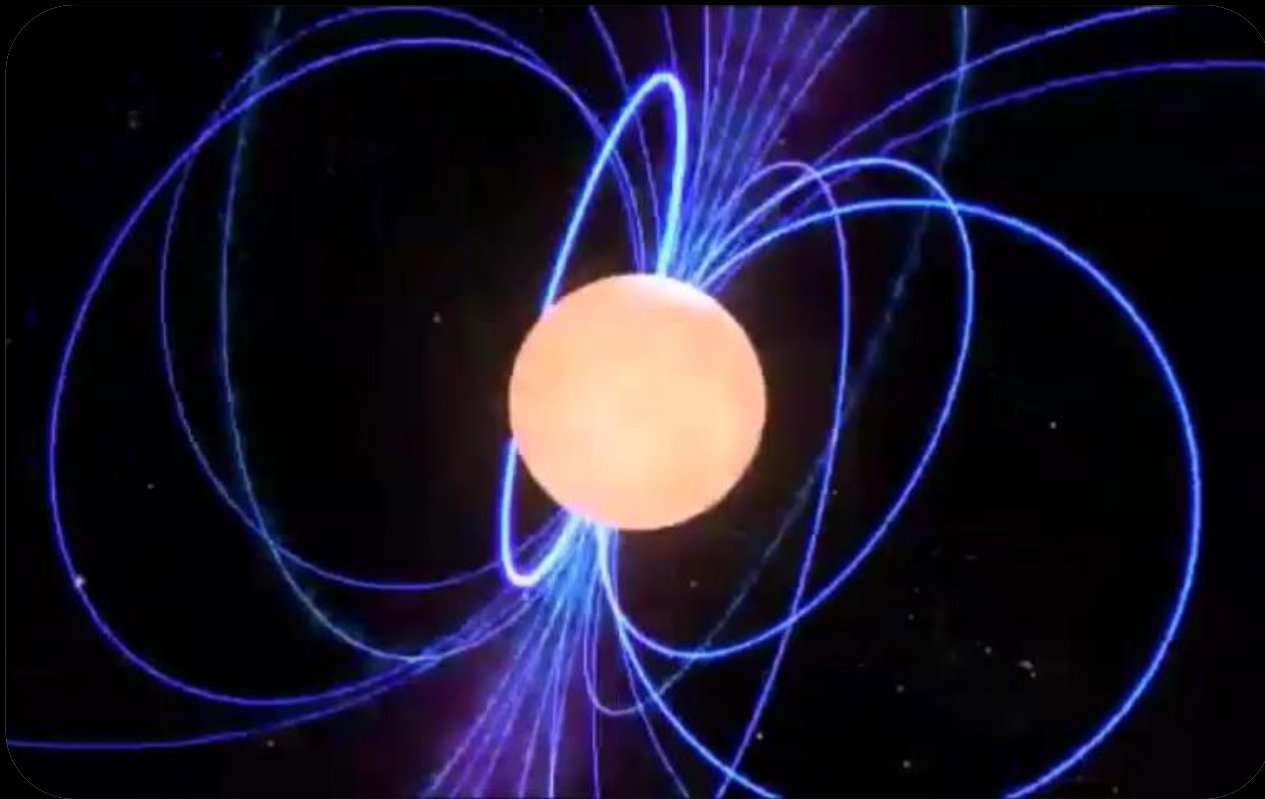
中性子の  $1S_0$  超流動  
陽子の  $1S_0$  超伝導  
中性子の  $3P_2$  超流動  
カラー超伝導...



パルサー  
“グリッチ”現象

# パルサー：回転する中性子星

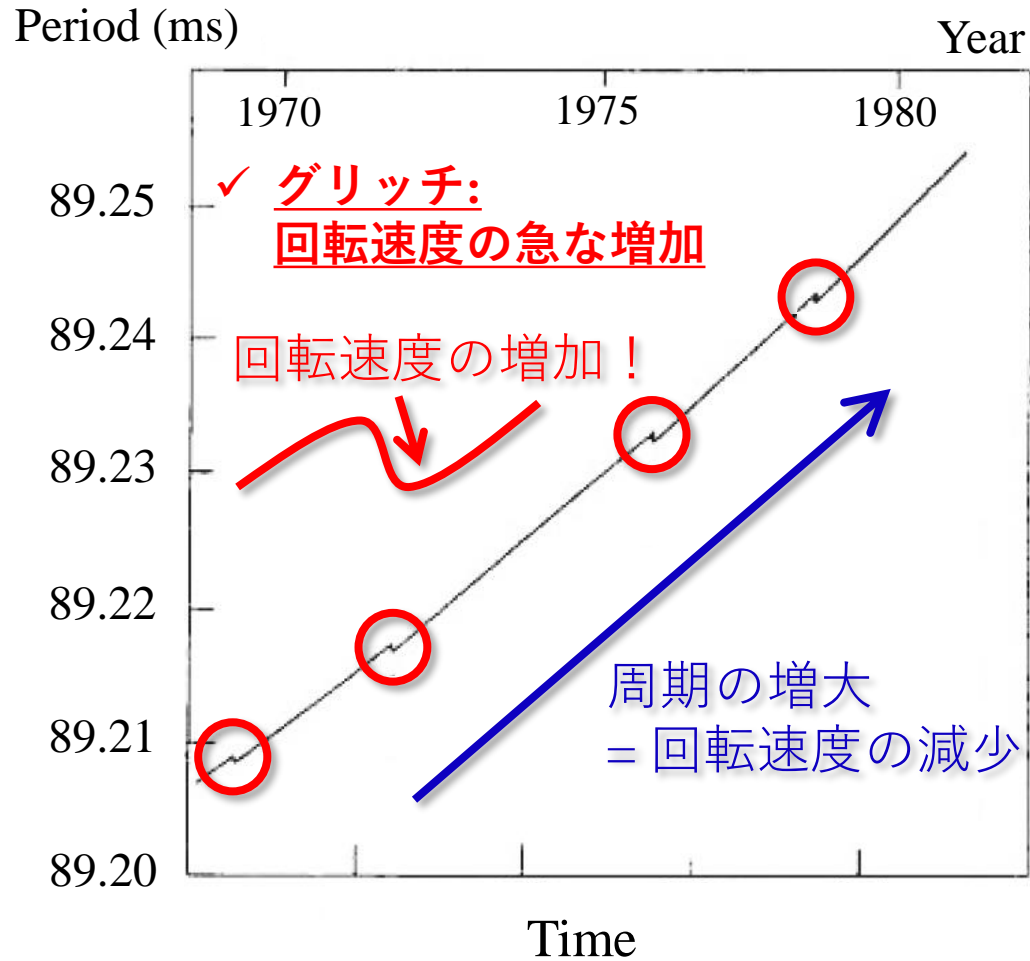
- ✓ 1967年8月に最初の発見 → “Little Green Man” LGM-1 → PSR B1919+21
- ✓ これまでに2650以上のパルサーが発見された
- ✓ 磁極からの電磁放射により，次第に回転速度が遅くなる



パルサー“グリッチ”とは？

## 典型例: Vela パルサー

- パルス周期の継続的な測定の結果, ノイズのようなものが見つかった



中性子星の内部でなにが起こっている？

超流動中性子の量子渦のダイナミクス  
が鍵を握ると考えられている

超流動体を回転させると、たくさんの量子渦が格子状に整列する

## □ BECにおける量子渦の実験的観測

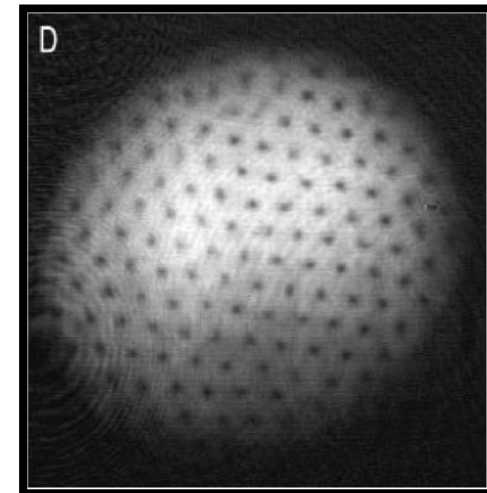
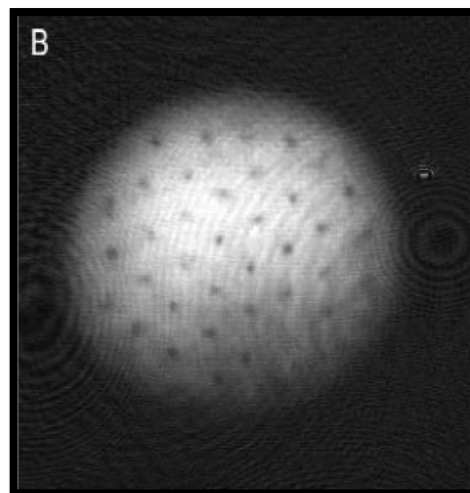
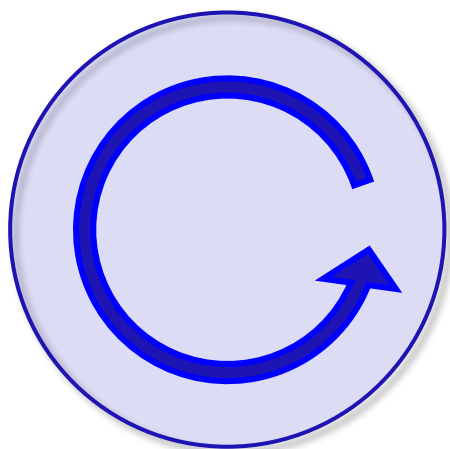
量子渦の数密度

$\propto$

回転の角速度

遅い

速い



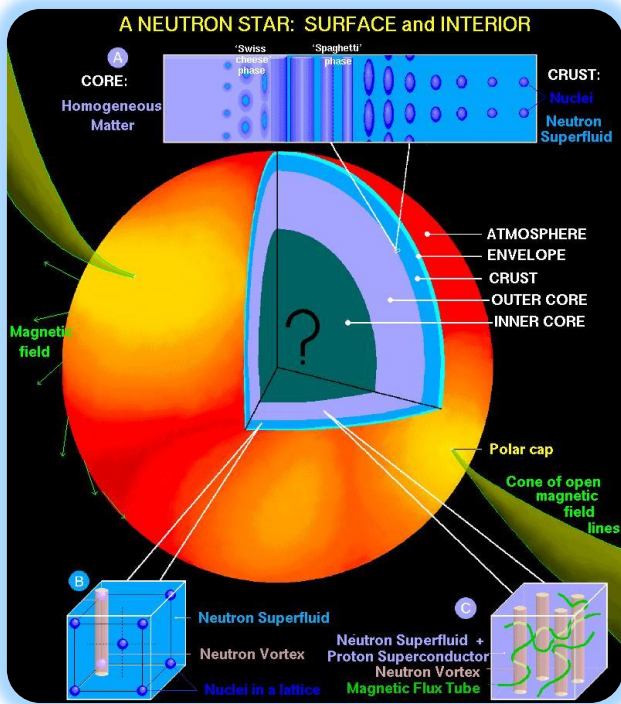
W. Ketterle, MIT Physics Annual. 2001



# 中性子星における量子渦

超流動体を回転させると、たくさんの量子渦が格子状に整列する

## □ BECにおける量子渦の実験的観測



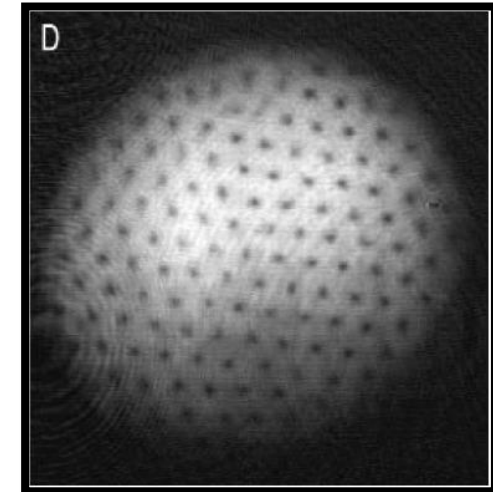
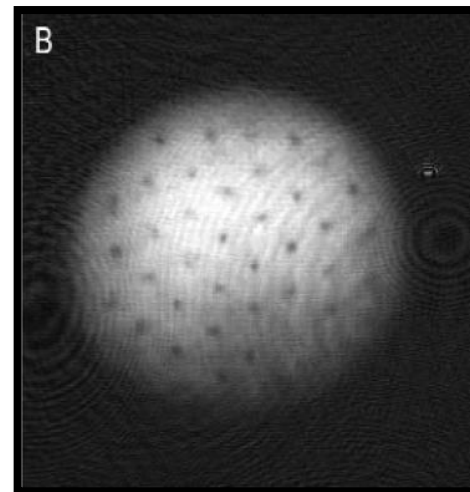
量子渦の数密度

$\propto$

回転の角速度

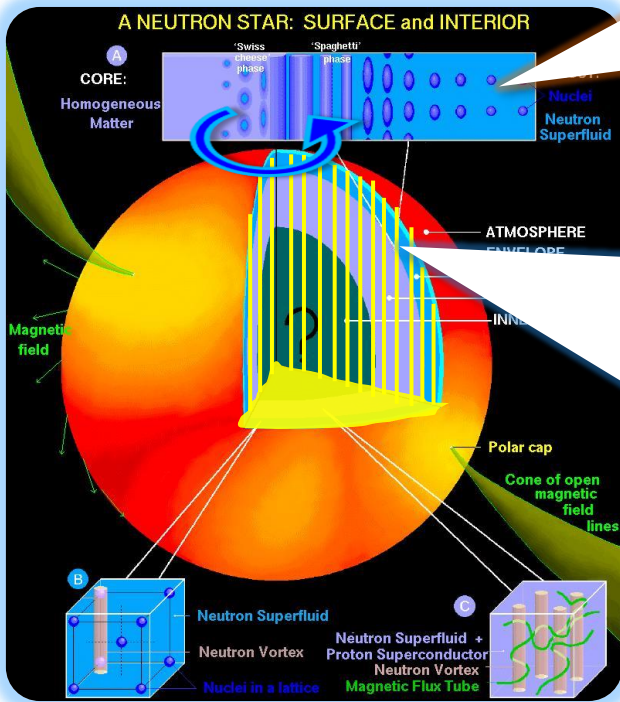
遅い

速い

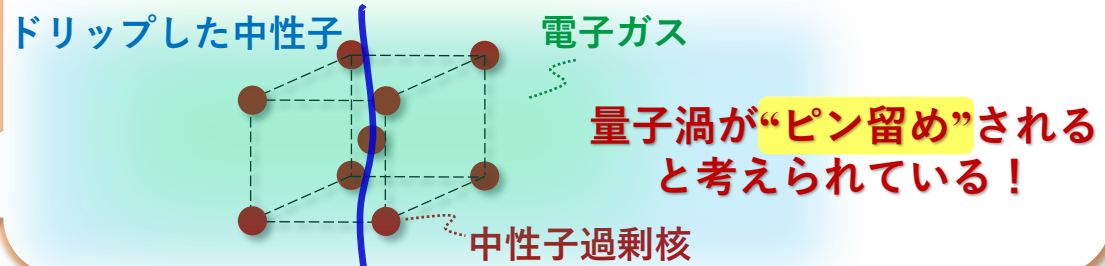


W. Ketterle, MIT Physics Annual. 2001

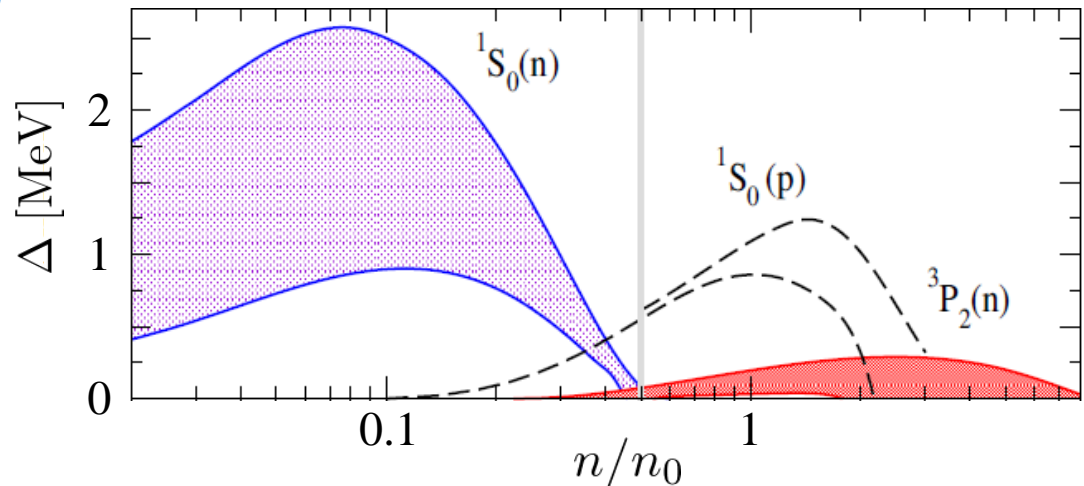
中性子星内部には、大量の ( $\sim 10^{18}$ 本) 量子渦が存在するはず！！



✓ 超流動中性子の量子渦はクーロン格子と共存

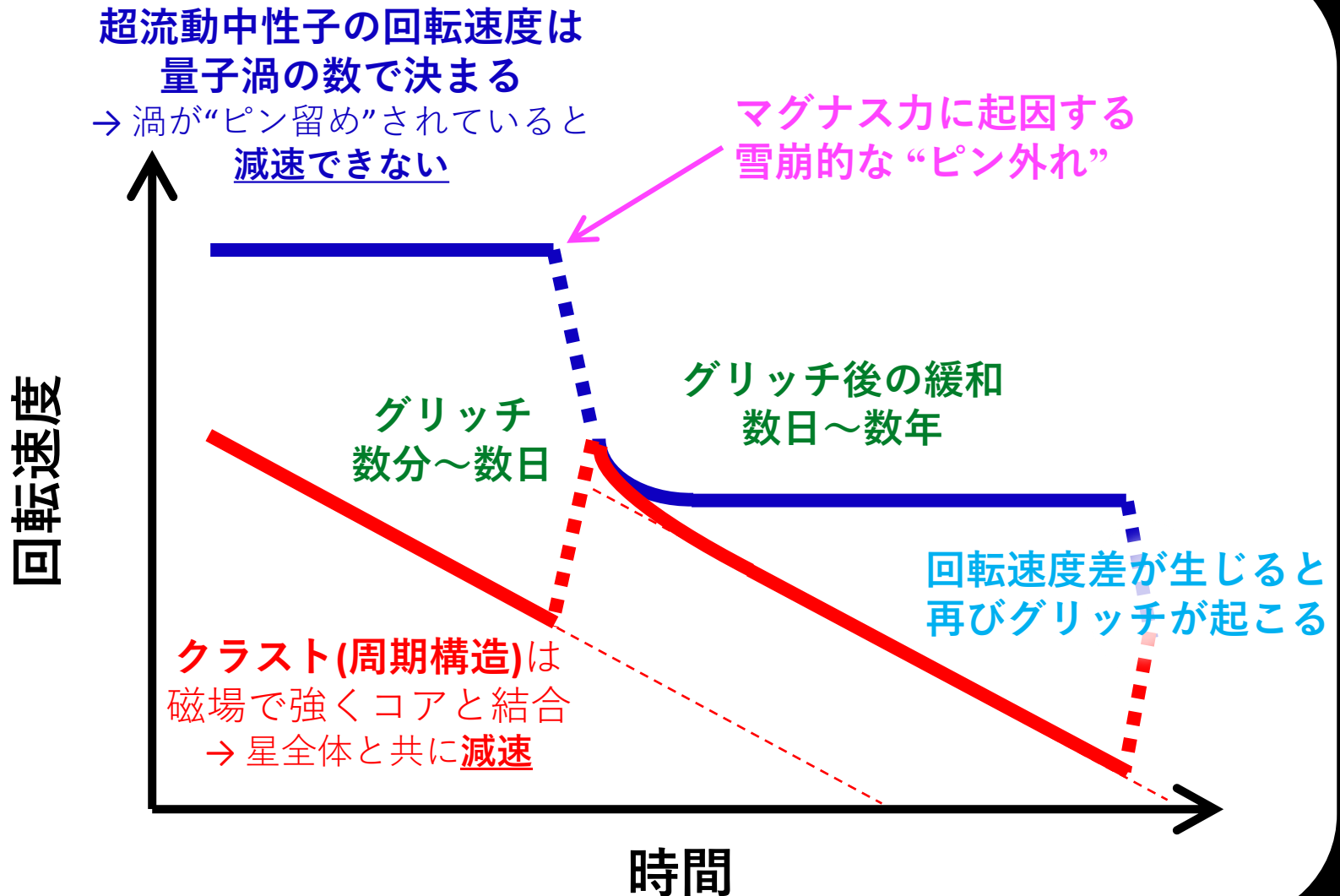


$$T < T_c \sim 10^{10} \text{ K} \quad B < B_c \sim 10^{17} \text{ G}$$



← 内殻 → ← 外核 →  
 A. Sedrakian and J.W. Clark, Eur. Phys. J. A **55**, 167 (2019)  
 W. Klueter, MPA Physics Annual, 2001

# 量子渦のピン留め・ピン外れが起こすグリッチのイメージ



グリッチ現象を理解するために明らかにすべきこと：

## ダイナミクス

どのように渦は動くのか？

+ 状態方程式等の  
核物質の詳細

### ピン留め機構

どのように・どれくらいの強さで  
ピン留めされるのか？

### 発現機構

何がピン外れを起こすのか？

超流動TDDFTに基づき、渦・原子核系のダイナミクスを  
微視的に記述することで、調べることが可能！

## TDSLDA: TDDFT with local treatment of pairing

Kohn-Sham scheme is extended for non-interacting quasiparticles

➤ TDSLDA equations (formally equivalent to TDHFB or TD-BdG equations)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} u_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ u_{k,\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v_{k,\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) & h_{\uparrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) & 0 & \Delta(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ h_{\downarrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) & h_{\downarrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) & -\Delta(\mathbf{r}, t) & 0 \\ 0 & -\Delta^*(\mathbf{r}, t) & -h_{\uparrow\uparrow}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) & -h_{\uparrow\downarrow}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ \Delta^*(\mathbf{r}, t) & 0 & -h_{\downarrow\uparrow}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) & -h_{\downarrow\downarrow}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ u_{k,\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v_{k,\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h_{\sigma} = \frac{\delta E}{\delta n_{\sigma}} \quad : \text{ s.p. Hamiltonian}$$

$$\Delta = -\frac{\delta E}{\delta \nu^*} \quad : \text{ pairing field}$$

$$n_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{E_k < E_c} |v_{k,\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \quad : \text{ number density}$$

$$\nu(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{E_k < E_c} u_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) v_{k,\downarrow}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad : \text{ anomalous density}$$

$$\mathbf{j}_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \hbar \sum_{E_k < E_c} \text{Im}[v_{k,\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \nabla v_{k,\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t)] \quad : \text{ current}$$

**A large number ( $10^4$ - $10^6$ ) of 3D coupled non-linear PDEs have to be solved!!**

**# of qp orbitals ~ # of grid points**

## TDSLDA: TDDFT with local treatment of pairing

Kohn-Sham scheme is extended for non-interacting quasiparticles

➤ TDSLDA equations (formally equivalent to TDHFB or TD-BdG equations)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} u_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ u_{k,\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v_{k,\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) & h_{\uparrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) & 0 & \Delta(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ h_{\downarrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) & h_{\downarrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) & -\Delta(\mathbf{r}, t) & 0 \\ 0 & -\Delta^*(\mathbf{r}, t) & & -h_{\uparrow\downarrow}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ \Delta^*(\mathbf{r}, t) & & & -h_{\downarrow\uparrow}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ u_{k,\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v_{k,\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Supercomputing!!**

$$h_{\sigma} = \frac{\delta E}{\delta n_{\sigma}} : \text{s.p. Hamiltonian}$$

$$n_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{E_k < E_c} |v_{k,\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 : \text{number density}$$

$$\nu(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{E_k < E_c} u_{k,\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, t) v_{k,\downarrow}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) : \text{anomalous density}$$

$$\Delta = -\frac{\delta E}{\delta \nu^*} : \text{pairing field}$$

$$\mathbf{j}_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \hbar \sum_{E_k < E_c} \text{Im}[v_{k,\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \nabla v_{k,\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t)] : \text{current}$$

**A large number ( $10^4$ - $10^6$ ) of 3D coupled non-linear PDEs have to be solved!!**

**# of qp orbitals ~ # of grid points**

We performed 3D, dynamical simulations by TDDFT with superfluidity

□ TDSLDA equations (or TDHFB, TD-BdG)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} u_i(\mathbf{r}) \\ v_i(\mathbf{r}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h(\mathbf{r}) & \Delta(\mathbf{r}) \\ \Delta^*(\mathbf{r}) & -h(\mathbf{r}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_i(\mathbf{r}) \\ v_i(\mathbf{r}) \end{pmatrix}$$

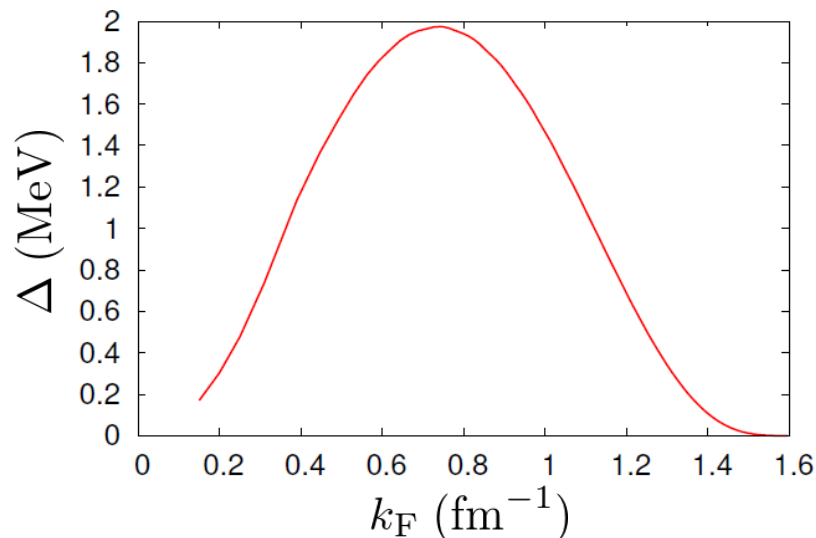
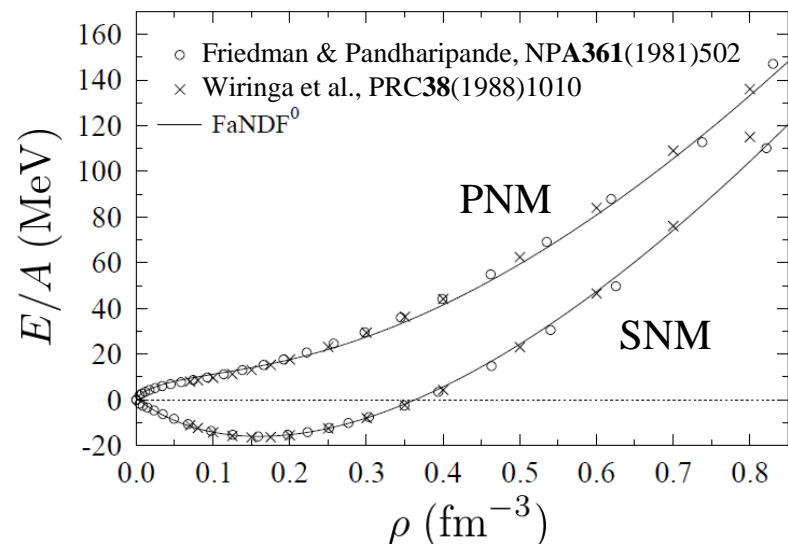
□ Energy density functional (EDF)

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathcal{E}_0(\mathbf{r}) + \mathcal{E}_{\text{pair}}(\mathbf{r})$$

$\mathcal{E}_0(\mathbf{r})$  : Fayans EDF (FaNDF<sup>0</sup>) w/o LS

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{q=n,p} g[\rho_q(\mathbf{r})] |\nu_q(\mathbf{r})|^2$$

S.A. Fayans, JETP Lett. **68**, 169 (1998)



We performed 3D, dynamical simulations by TDDFT with superfluidity

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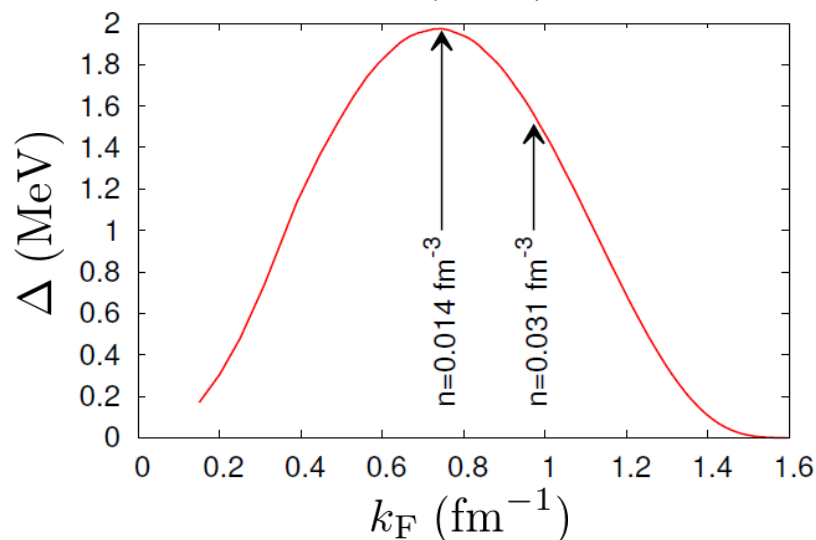
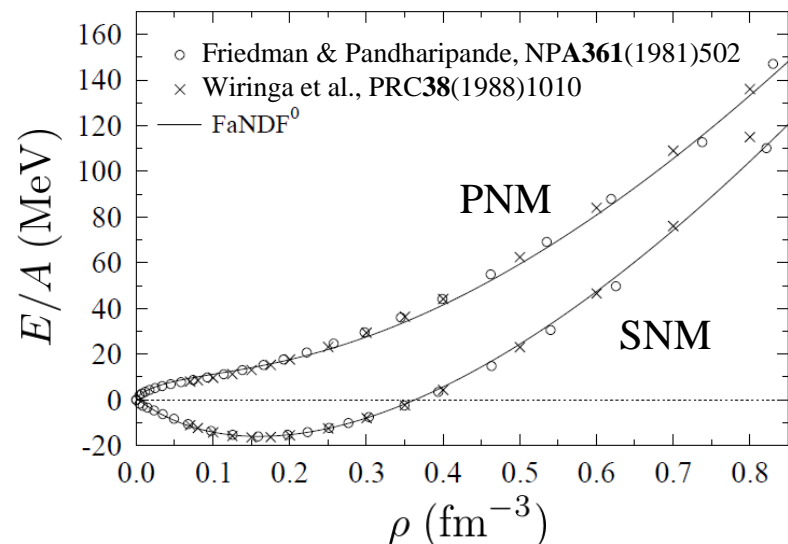
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S.A. Fayans, JETP Lett. **68**, 169 (1998)





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□ Computational details

75 fm × 75 fm × 60 fm

(50 × 50 × 40, Δx = 1.5 fm)

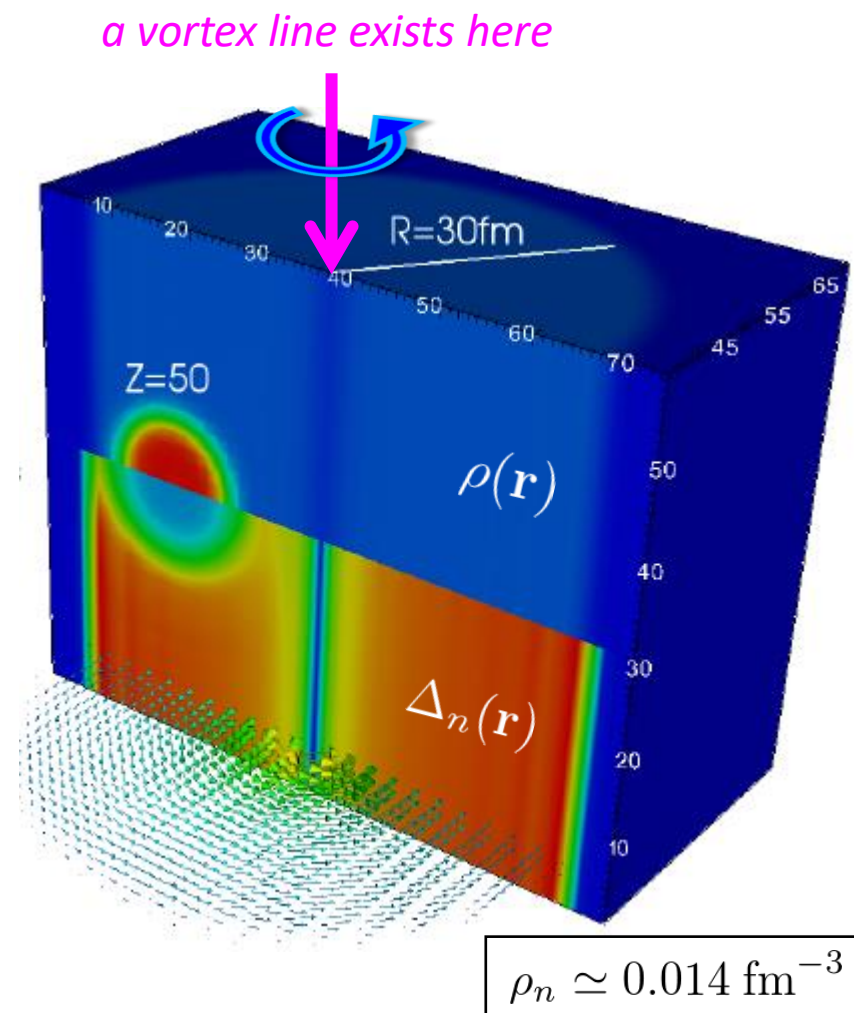
$k_c = \pi/\Delta x > k_F$       $k_F = (3\pi^2\rho_n)^{1/3}$

Nuclear impurity: Z = 50

$\rho_n \simeq 0.014 \text{ fm}^{-3}$  (N ≈ 2,530)

$\rho_n \simeq 0.031 \text{ fm}^{-3}$  (N ≈ 5,714)

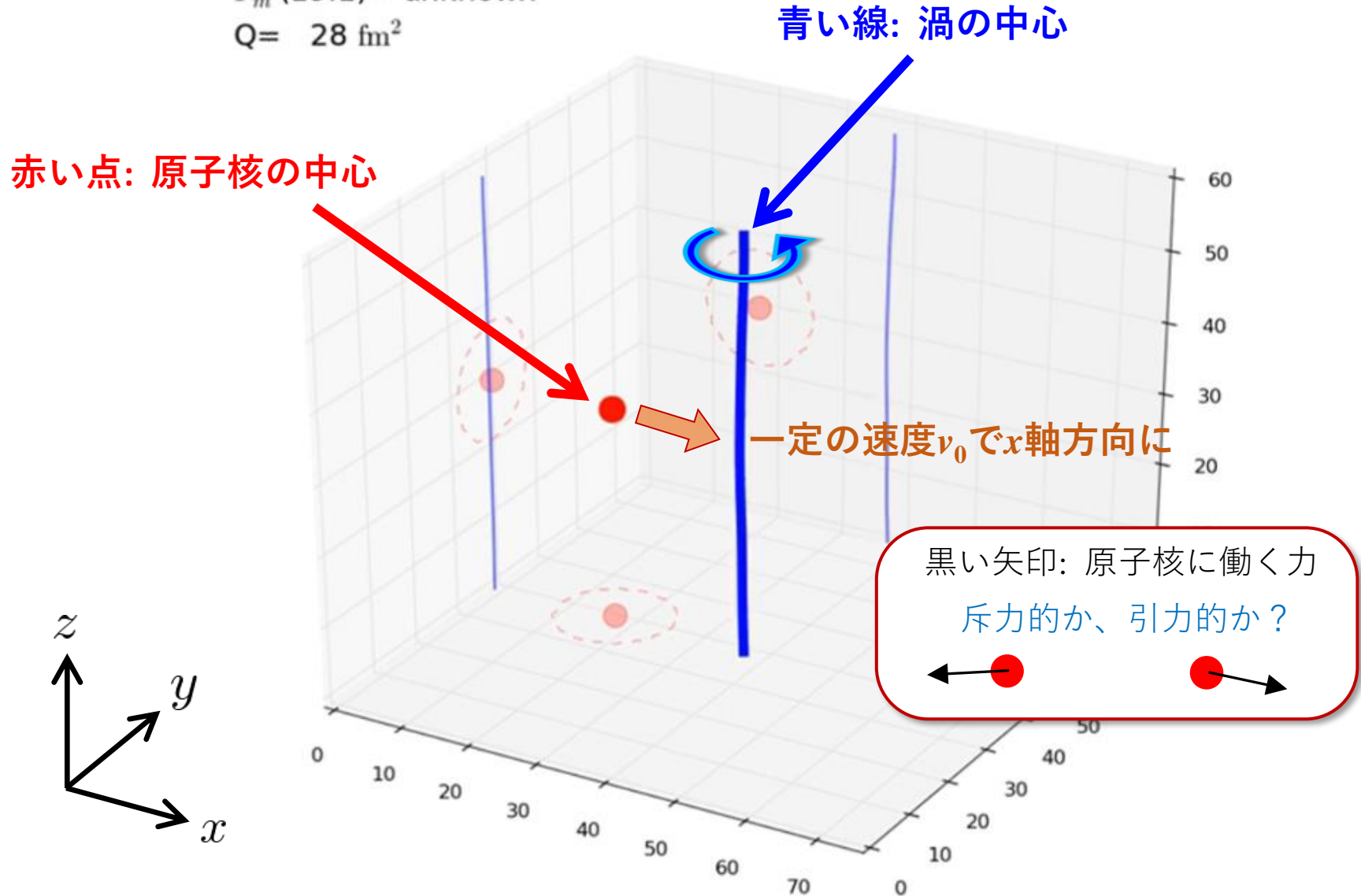
# of quasi-particle w.f. ≈ 100,000



# スパコンを用いた 渦・原子核ダイナミクスのシミュレーション

time= 0 fm/c  
 $F_m(19.1)$ = unknown  
 $Q= 28 \text{ fm}^2$

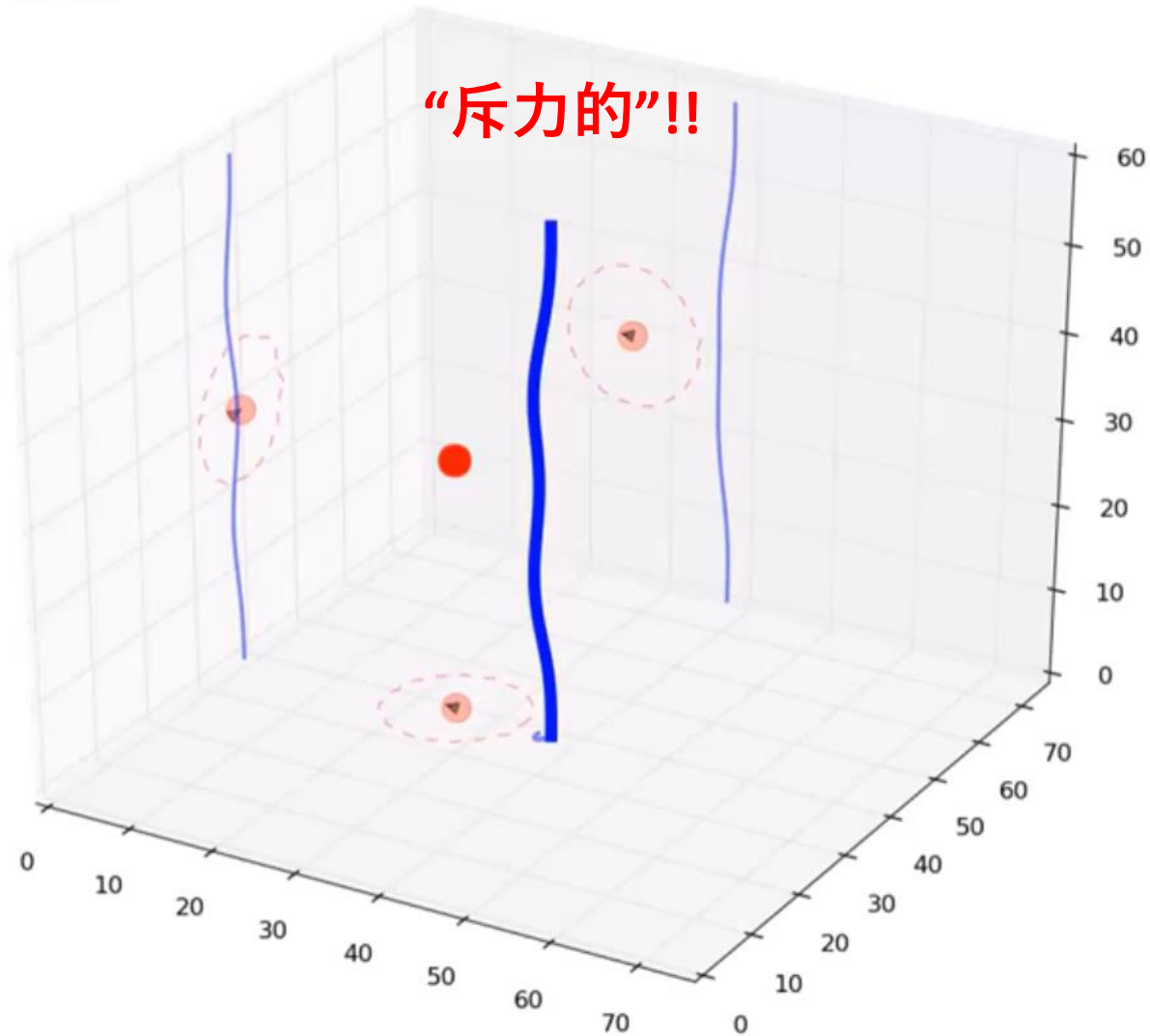
G. Wlazłowski, K. Sekizawa, P. Magierski, A. Bulgac, and M.M. Forbes,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **117**, 202701 (2016)



# スパコンを用いた 渦・原子核ダイナミクスのシミュレーション

time= 8032 fm/c  
 $F_m(10.6) = 0.17$  MeV/fm  
 $Q = 13$  fm<sup>2</sup>

G. Wlazłowski, K. Sekizawa, P. Magierski, A. Bulgac, and M.M. Forbes,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **117**, 202701 (2016)

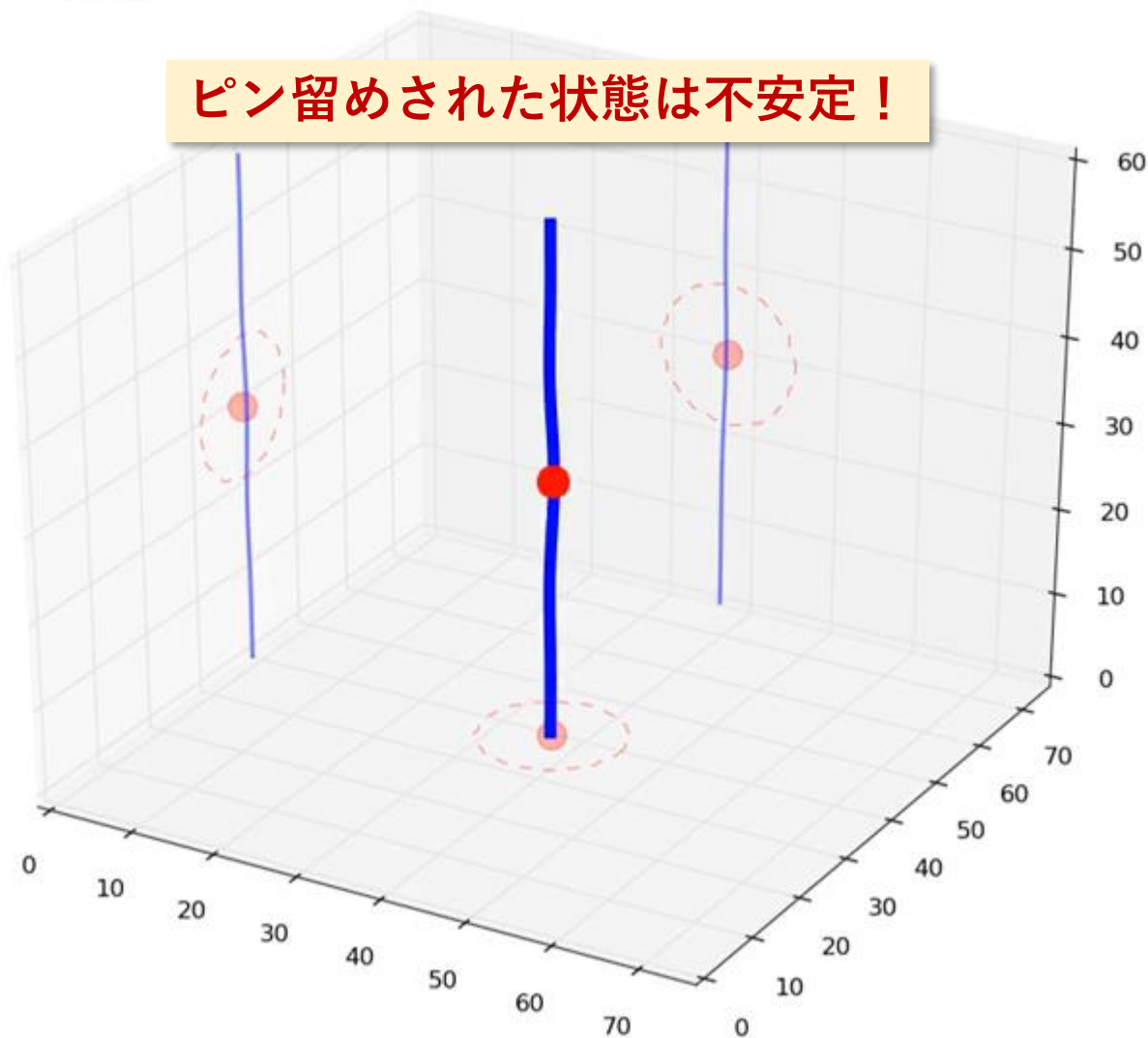


Results of TDSLDA calculation:  $\rho_n \simeq 0.014 \text{ fm}^{-3}$

time= 0 fm/c

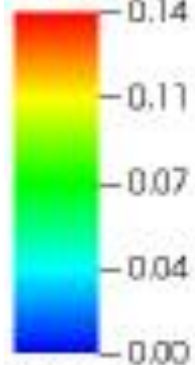
Q= -11 fm<sup>2</sup>

ピン留めされた状態は不安定！



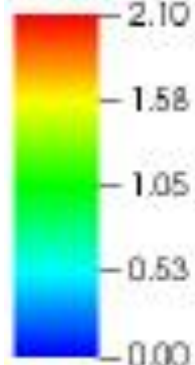
# 原子核と渦が離れているとき

Pseudocolor  
Var: density  
Units: fm<sup>3</sup>

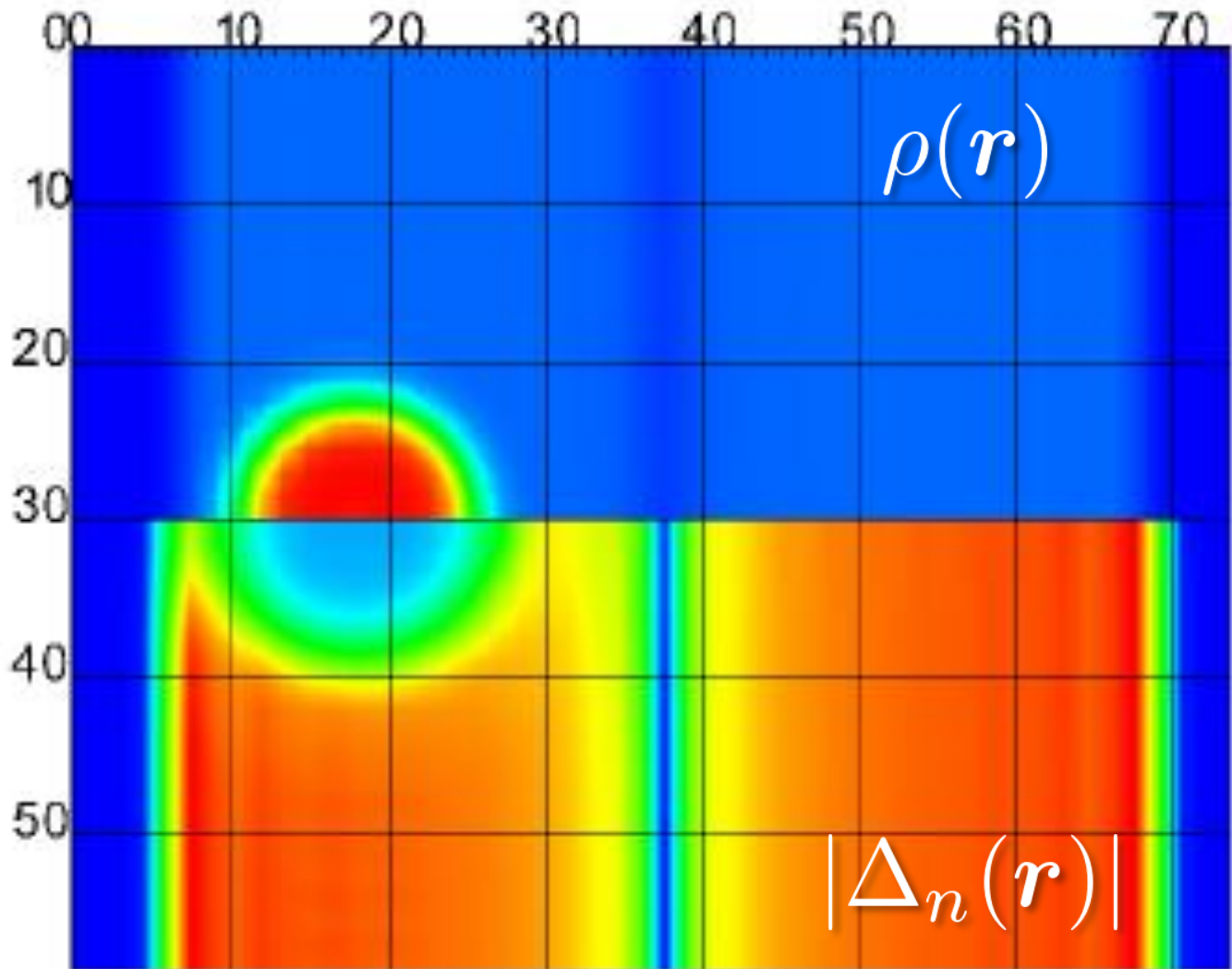


Max: 0.14  
Min: 0.00

Pseudocolor  
Var: delta\_abs  
Units: MeV

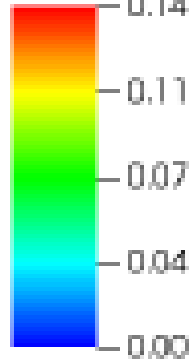


Max: 2.16  
Min: 0.00



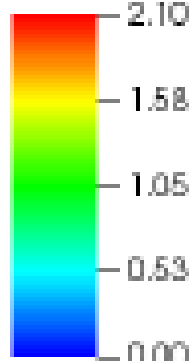
# 原子核に渦がピン留めされているとき

Pseudocolor  
Var: density  
Units: fm<sup>3</sup>

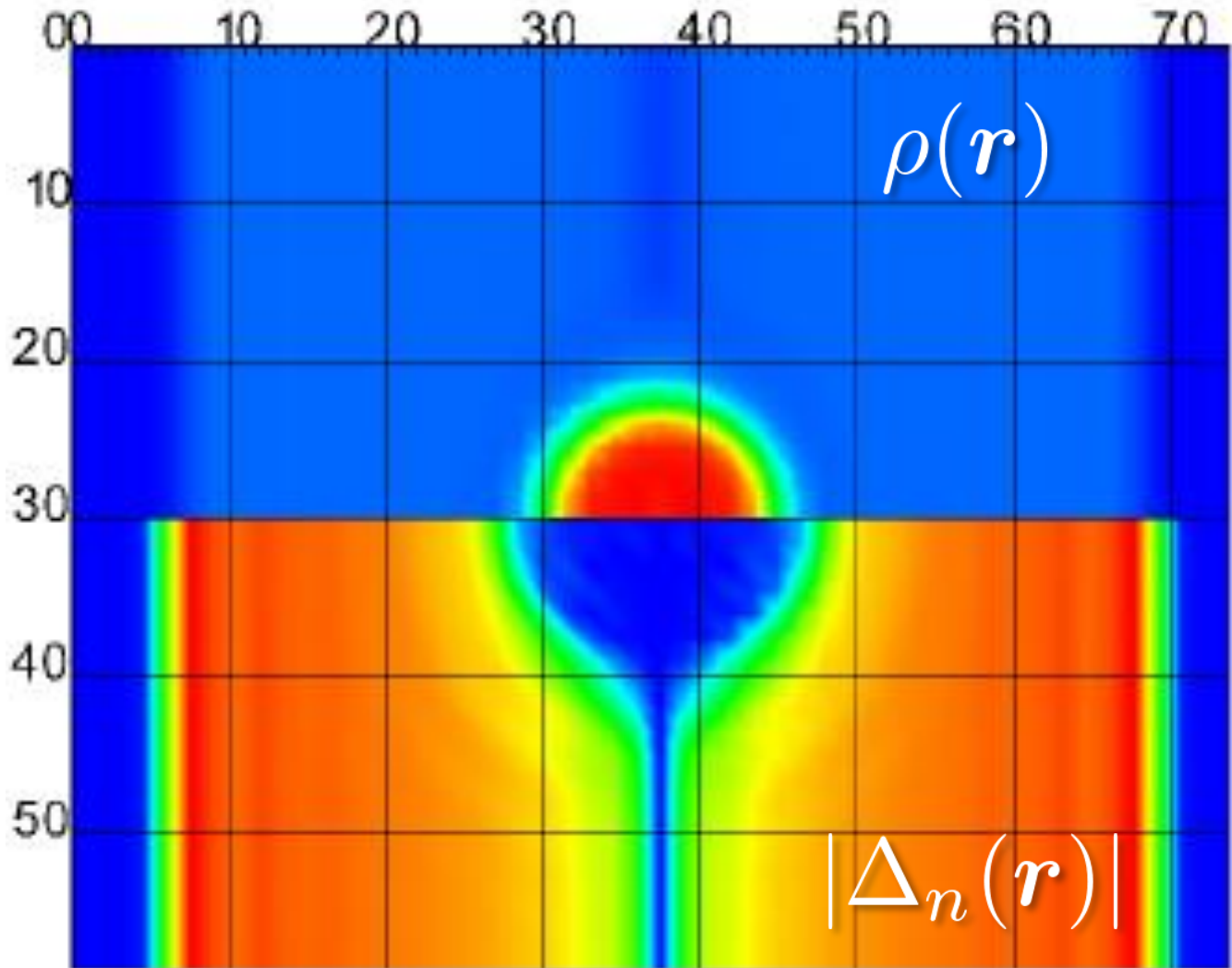


Max: 0.14  
Min: 0.00

Pseudocolor  
Var: delta\_at  
Units: MeV

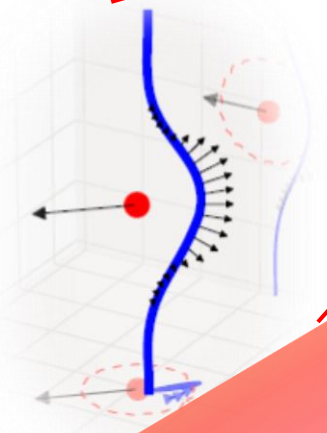
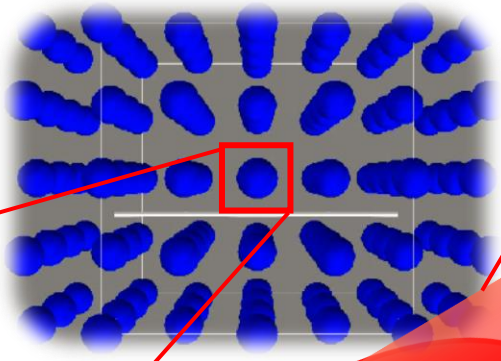
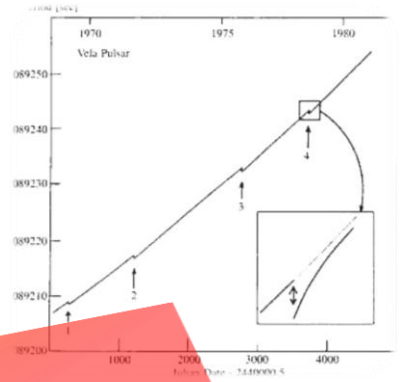
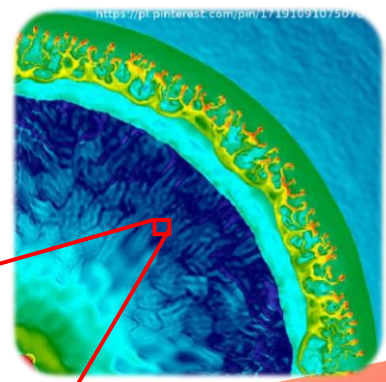


Max: 2.16  
Min: 0.00



# 今後の課題： ミクロからマクロへの接続

目標: グリッチのメカニズムの解明



$10^{-15}$ - $10^{-13}$ m

$\sim 10^{-10}$ m

$10^4$ m

## Microscopic

*Nuclear Physics!!*

- 核子自由度から渦・原子核系のダイナミクスを記述

## Mesoscopic

- 格子中の渦のダイナミクス  
モデルパラメータを提供 (e.g. vortex filament model)

## Macroscopic

- 観測との比較
- 流体模型

原子核物理と物性・天体物理のつながり



# 中性子星 = 超巨大・中性子過剰“原子核”

質量: 1-2太陽質量 ( $2 \times 10^{30}$  kg)

半径: 約10 km

外殻 (Outer crust) 原子核 ( $Z=26\sim 42$ ), 電子

0.3-0.6 km  $\rho < \rho_{\text{drip}}$

$\rho_{\text{drip}} \sim 0.0014\rho_0$ ;  $\rho_{\text{drip}}$  を超えると原子核の外に中性子が溢れる  
 $\rho_0 = 2.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0.16 \text{ fm}^{-3}$ ; 飽和密度

原子核のクーロン格子

一様核物質:

$n, p, e^-, \mu^-$

ハイペロン?

中間子凝縮?

クォーク物質?

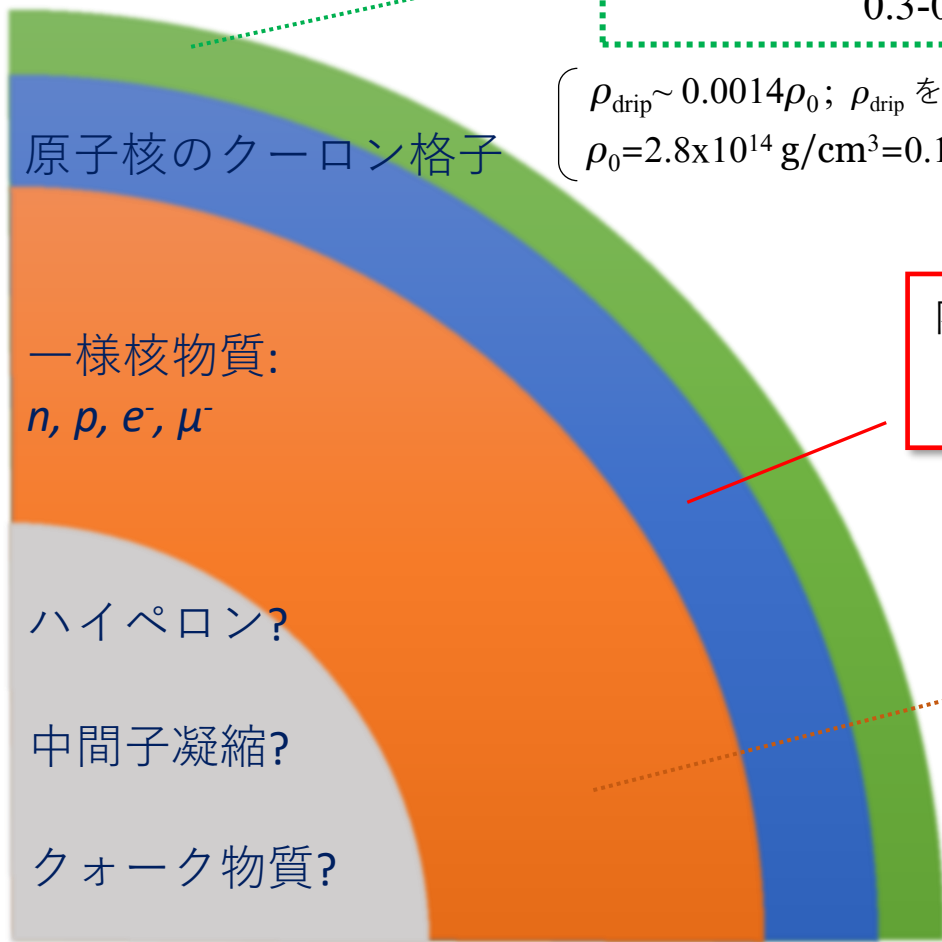
内殻 (Inner crust) 原子核, 電子, 超流動中性子

0.5-0.8 km  $\rho_{\text{drip}} \leq \rho \leq 0.6\rho_0$

外核・内核 (Outer core・Inner core)

9-12 km  $0.6\rho_0 < \rho \leq 3-5\rho_0$

質量・半径  $\Leftrightarrow$  状態方程式



# 中性子星 = 超巨大・中性子過剰“原子核”

質量: 1-2太陽質量 ( $2 \times 10^{30}$  kg)

半径: 約10 km

外殻 (Outer crust) 原子核 ( $Z=26\sim 42$ ), 電子

核物質 (陽子・中性子の沢山集まった無限系) の  
“**パスタ構造**”の存在が预言されている

$\rho_{\text{drip}} \sim 0.5 \rho_0$   
 $\rho_0 = 2.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; 飽和密度

原子核のクーロン格子

一様核物質:  
 $n, p, e^-, \mu^-$

内殻 (Inner crust) 原子核, 電子, 超流動中性子

0.5-0.8 km  $\rho_{\text{drip}} \leq \rho \leq 0.6\rho_0$

ハイペロン?

中間子凝縮?

クォーク物質?

外核・内核 (Outer core・Inner core)

9-12 km  $0.6\rho_0 < \rho \leq 3-5\rho_0$

質量・半径  $\Leftrightarrow$  状態方程式

# 核物質の Pasta 構造？



ニョッキ

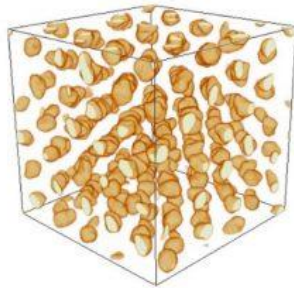


ラザニア

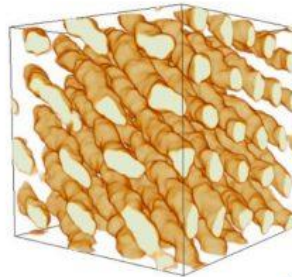


スパゲッティ

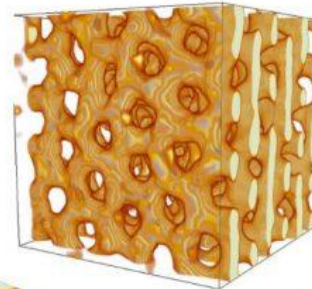
(a) *Gnocchi*



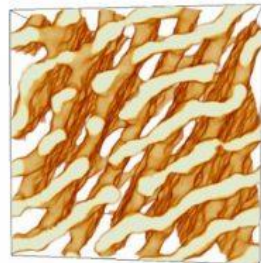
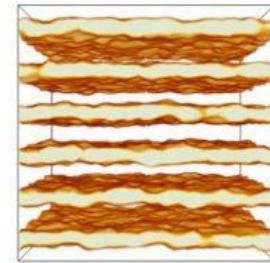
(b) *Spaghetti*



(c) *Waffles*



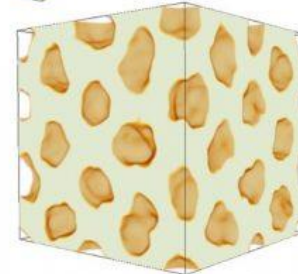
(d) *Lasagna*



(e) *Defects*



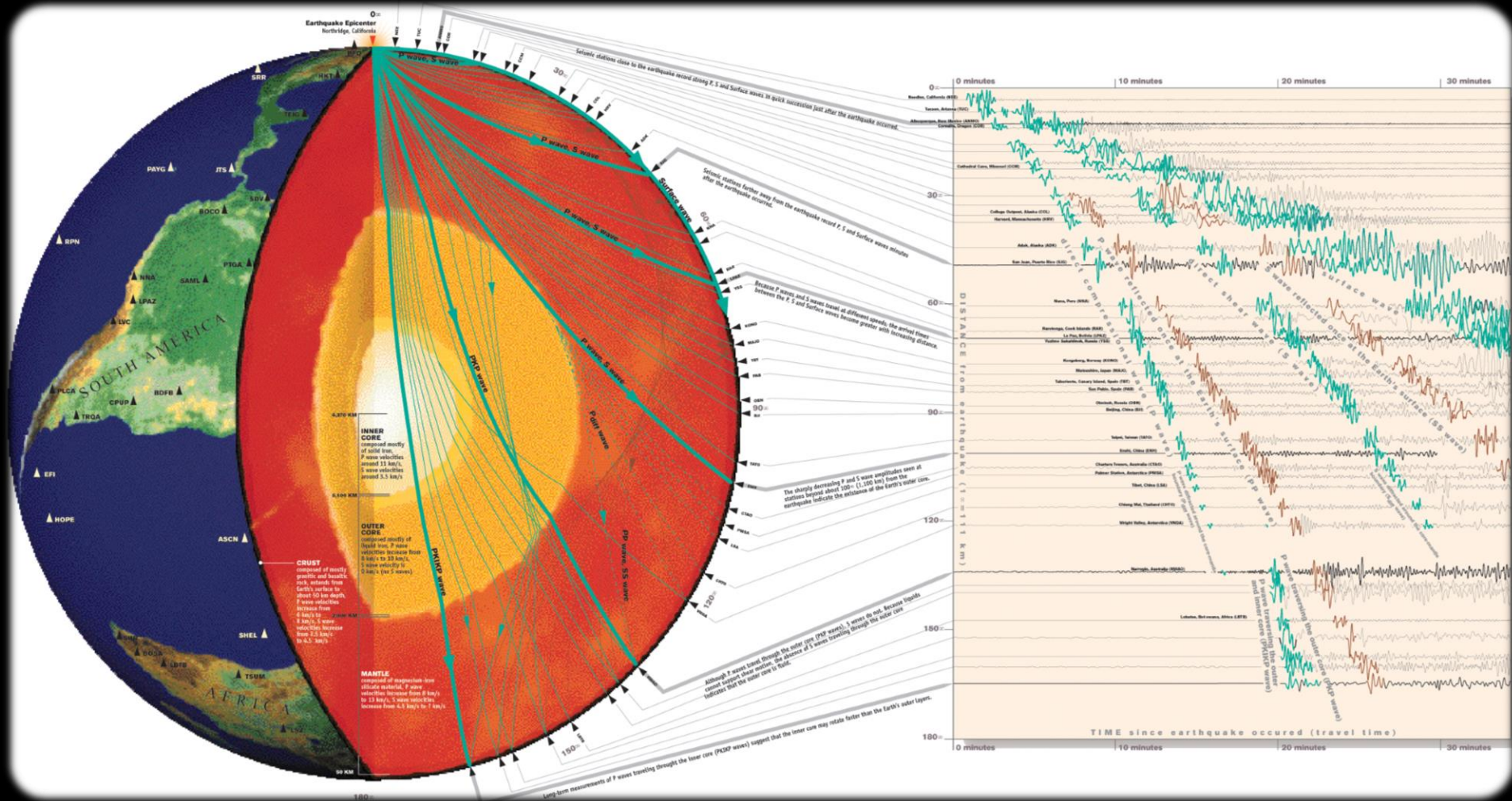
(f) *Antispaghetti*



(g) *Antignocchi*

パスタ構造は実在するのか？

# 地震学 (seismology): 地球内部の構造を地震の伝搬する様子から調べる学問



Picture taken from AusPass by Australian National University

# 準周期振動から中性子星内部を探る：“星振学” (*asteroseismology*)

Monthly Notices

of the  
ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY



MNRAS 489, 3022–3030 (2019)

doi:10.1093/mnras/stz2385

Advance Access publication 2019 August 29

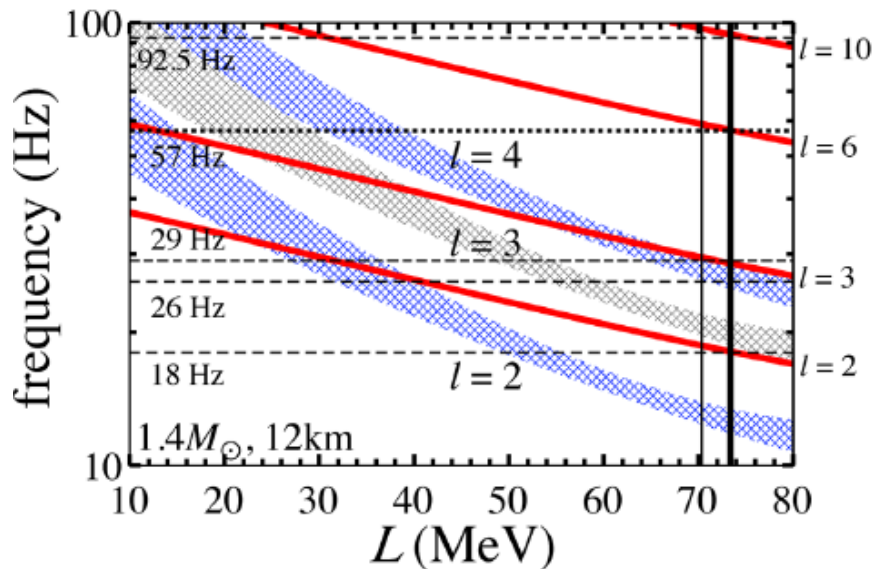
## Astrophysical implications of double-layer torsional oscillations in a neutron star crust as a lasagna sandwich

Hajime Sotani<sup>b, 1★</sup>, Kei Iida<sup>2</sup> and Kazuhiro Oyamatsu<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Science, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, 2-21-1 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Mathematics and Physics, Kochi University, 2-5-1 Akebono-cho, Kochi 780-8520, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Department of Human Informatics, Aichi Shukutoku University, 2-9 Katahira, Nagakute, Aichi 480-1197, Japan



**パスタ構造の存在を示唆！！**

- 観測とベイズ推定に基づく予言による多数(~30)の準周期振動の振動数が、中性子星内殻パスタ相の振動モードによって説明できることが示された

# 最近進めている研究の一つ：中性子星内殻の時間依存バンド理論計算

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **105**, 045807 (2022)

**Time-dependent extension of the self-consistent band theory for neutron star matter:**  
**Anti-entrainment effects in the slab phase**

Kazuyuki Sekizawa<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Sorataka Kobayashi,<sup>3</sup> and Masayuki Matsuo<sup>4,†</sup>

arXiv:2306.03327v1 [nucl-th] 6 Jun 2023

**Superfluid extension of the self-consistent time-dependent band theory for neutron star matter:**  
**Anti-entrainment vs. superfluid effects in the slab phase**

Kenta Yoshimura<sup>1,\*</sup> and Kazuyuki Sekizawa<sup>1,2,3,†</sup>

*in collaboration with*



小林 空高

(2019年3月に修士課程修了)



松尾 正之



吉村 健太 (M2)

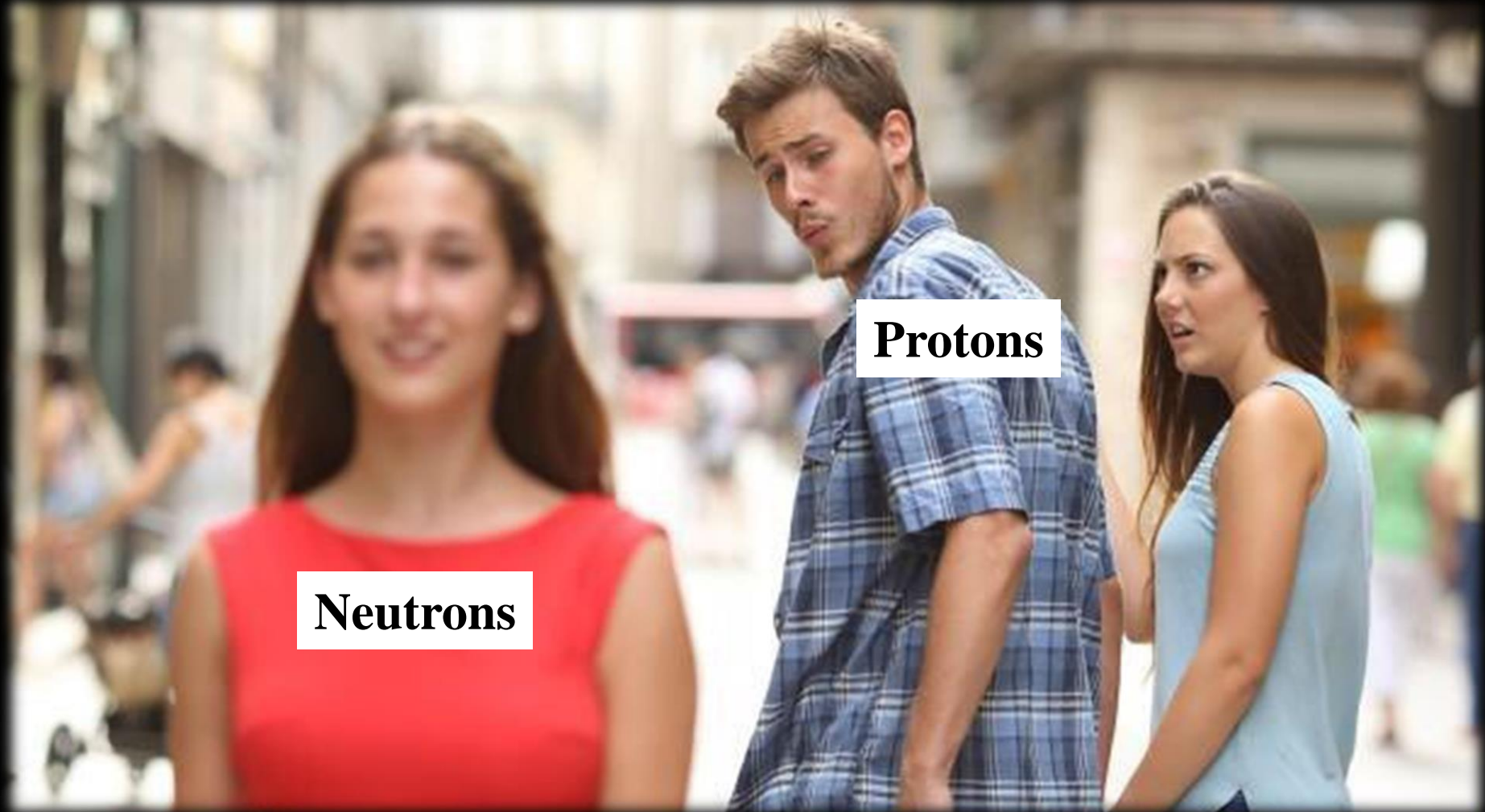
→ 超流動性・有限温度・磁場に拡張！ 



“エントレインメント”効果とは？



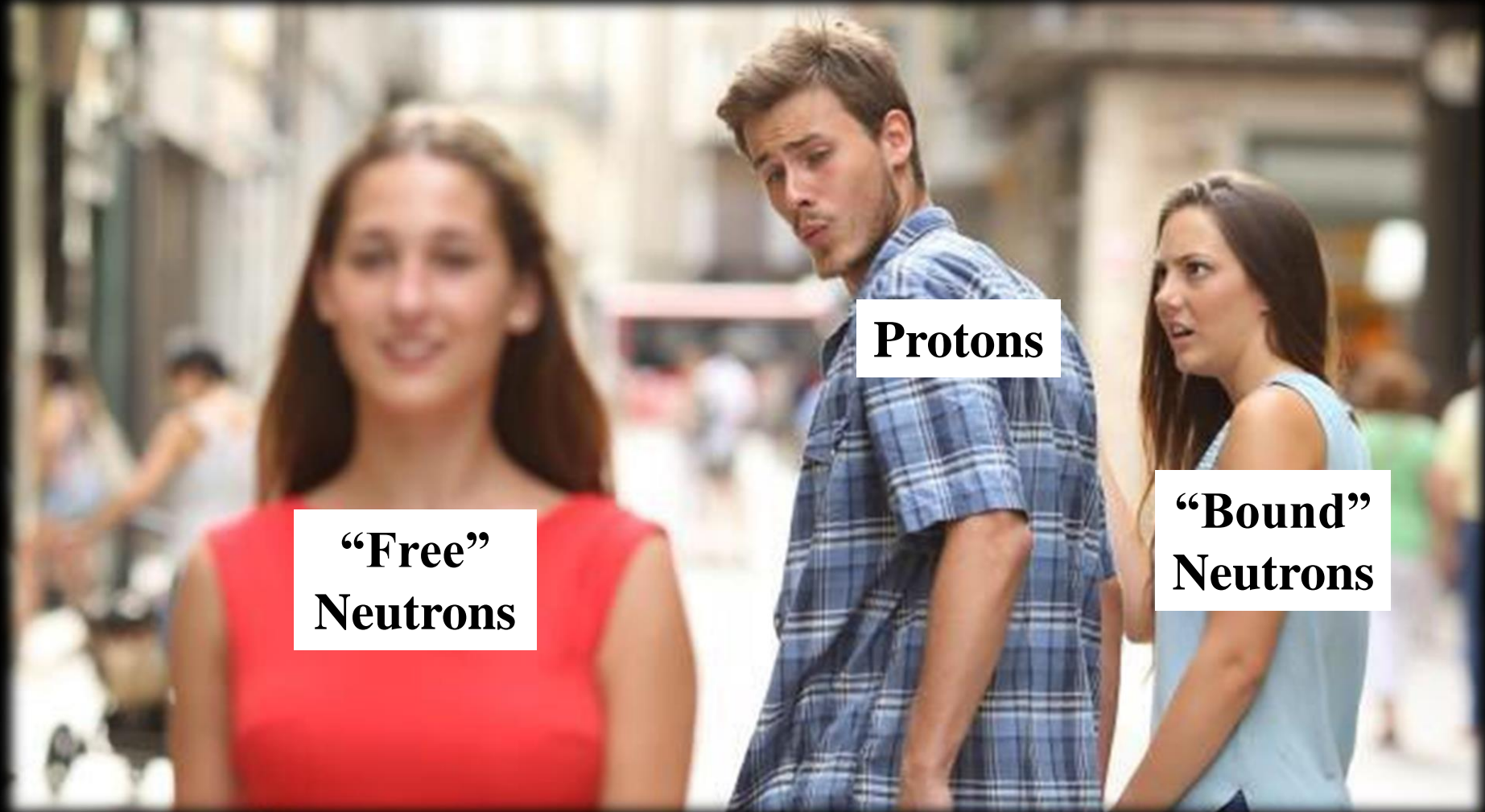
**“Entrainment” is a phenomenon between two species (particles, gases, fluids, etc.), where a motion of one component attracts the other.**



**Neutrons**

**Protons**

**“Entrainment” is a phenomenon between two species (particles, gases, fluids, etc.), where a motion of one component attracts the other.**



**“Free”  
Neutrons**

**Protons**

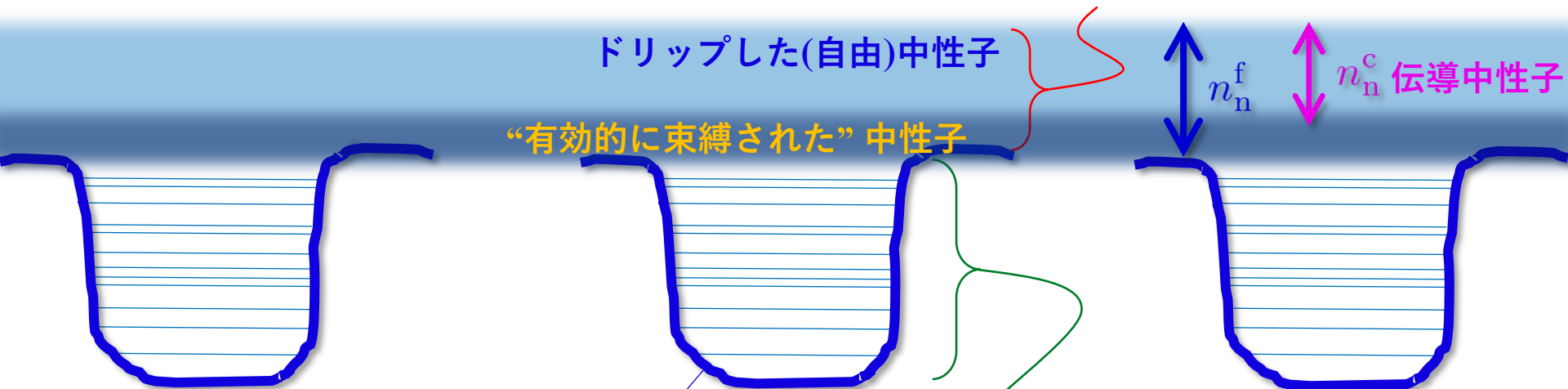
**“Bound”  
Neutrons**

# 中性子星内殻における“エンタレインメント”効果

- ▶ 原子核から染み出した中性子の一部が、ブラッグ反射によって、周期構造に捉えられる

$$\frac{m_n^*}{m_n} = \frac{n_n^f}{n_n^c} : \text{“巨視的” 有効質量}$$

染み出した中性子は空間的に広がっている  
→ 周期構造の影響を受け、バンド構造を示す！



エンタレインメントにより  
→ 伝導中性子密度  $n_c$  が小さくなる  
→ 有効質量  $m^*$  が大きくなる



中性子が感じる  
ポテンシャル

束縛軌道は空間的に局在している  
→ 周期構造の影響を受けない

# 中性子星内殻に対するバンド理論計算

- [1] B. Carter, N. Chamel, P. Haensel, Nucl. Phys. **A748**, 675 (2005).  
 [2] N. Chamel, Nucl. Phys. **A748**, 675 (2005); J. Low Temp. Phys. **189**, 328 (2017).  
 [3] Yu Kashiwaba and T. Nakatsukasa, Phys. Rev. C **100**, 035804 (2019).  
 [4] [K. Sekizawa](#), S. Kobayashi, and M. Matsuo, Phys. Rev. C **105**, 045807 (2022).

## ✓ The “entrainment effect” is still a debatable problem

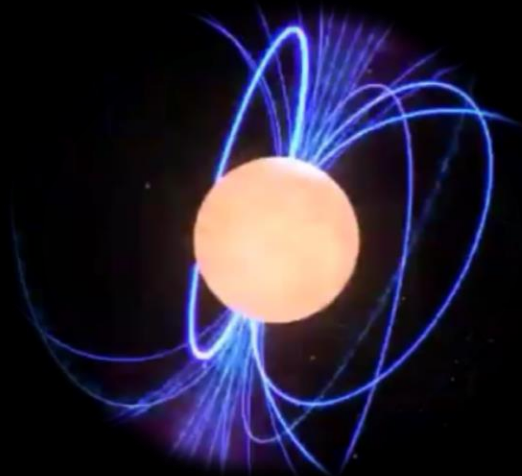
Group	Self-consistency	Spatial dim.	TD calc.	Superfluidity	Effective mass
Carter <i>et al.</i> (2005) [1]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 & 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 Increase ~a few to 10%
Chamel (2005) [2]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 Increase >900%
Tsukuba (2019) [3]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 Reduction ~30%
Niigata (2022) [4]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 Reduction ~30%
<b>Tokyo Tech</b> <b>(in progress)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1, 2, 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Extension to 2D & 3D  
→ Future work!

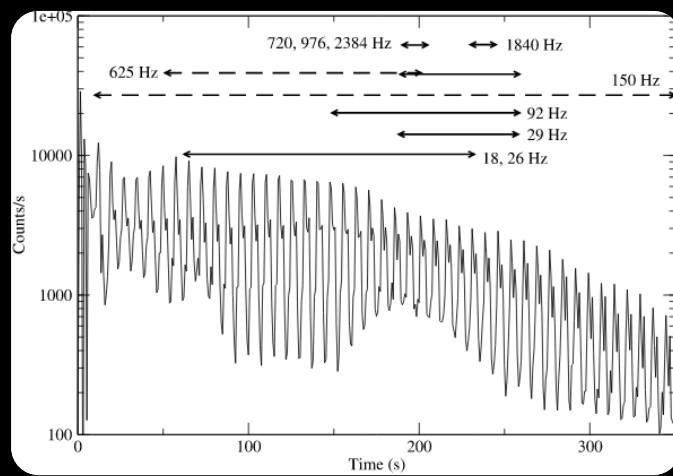
- Finite temperature
- Magnetic field (almost done..)

エンタレインメント効果は、様々な現象の解釈に關与する:

### パルサーグリッチ現象



### 準周期振動



もし、エンタレインメントが大きすぎると...  
→自由に流れられる超流動中性子が少ない  
→蓄えられる角運動量が小さくなる  
→大きなグリッチを説明できない！

→エンタレインメントの大小によって  
いろいろな振動モードの固有振動数が  
変わってきてしまう  
→解釈そのものに影響！

Time-  
Dependent  
**Band Theory**  
for the  
Inner Crust of  
Neutron Stars



We employ the Skyrme-Kohn-Sham DFT with the Bloch boundary condition

✓ The Bloch boundary condition for single-particle orbitals

$$\psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \quad u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z + na) = u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z)$$

*Periodicity of the slabs*

$\alpha$ : Band index     $\mathbf{k}$ : Bloch wave vector     $q$ : Isospin ( $n$  or  $p$ )     $a$ : Period of the slabs

✓ Skyrme EDF

$$\frac{E}{A} = \frac{1}{N_b} \int_0^a \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \tau(z) + \sum_{t=0,1} \left[ C_t^p [n] n_t^2(z) + C_t^{\Delta\rho} n_t(z) \partial_z^2 n_t(z) + C_t^r (n_t(z) \tau_t(z) - \mathbf{j}_t^2(z)) \right] + \mathcal{E}_{\text{Coul}}^{(p)}(z) \right) dz$$

Number density:

$$n_q(z) = 2 \sum_{\alpha, \mathbf{k}}^{\text{occ.}} |\psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r})|^2$$

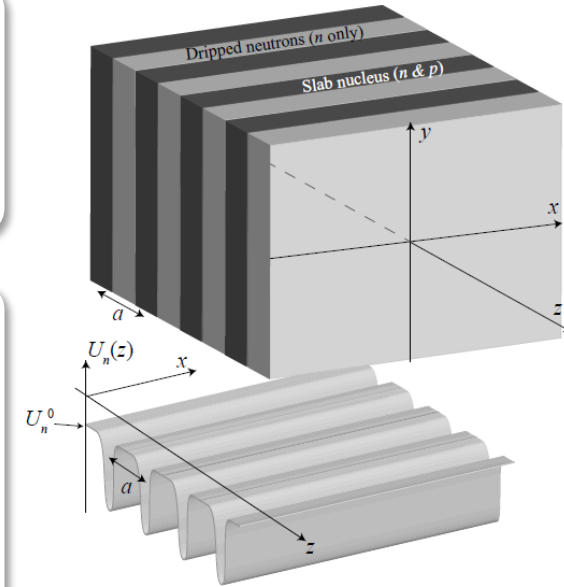
Kinetic density:

$$\tau_q(z) = 2 \sum_{\alpha, \mathbf{k}}^{\text{occ.}} |\nabla \psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r})|^2$$

Current (momentum) density:

$$\mathbf{j}_q(z) = 2 \sum_{\alpha, \mathbf{k}}^{\text{occ.}} \text{Im} [\psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)*}(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r})]$$

\*Uniform background electrons are assumed for the charge neutrality condition:  $n_e = \bar{n}_p$



Picture from PRC100(2019)035804

✓ Skyrme-Kohn-Sham equations

$$\hat{h}^{(q)}(z) \psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)} \psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \left( \hat{h}^{(q)}(z) + \hat{h}_{\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z) \right) u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z) = \varepsilon_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)} u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z)$$

Note: While we deal with 3D slabs, the equations to be solved are 1D!

Ordinary single-particle Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{h}^{(q)}(z) = -\nabla \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_q^\oplus(z)} \nabla + U^{(q)}(z) + \frac{1}{2i} [\nabla \cdot \mathbf{I}^{(q)}(z) + \mathbf{I}^{(q)}(z) \cdot \nabla]$$

Additional ( $k$ -dependent) term:

$$\hat{h}_{\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z) = \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{k}^2}{2m_q^\oplus(z)} + \hbar \mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}}^{(q)}(z)$$

Velocity operator:

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}^{(q)}(z) \equiv \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\mathbf{r}, \hat{h}^{(q)}(z)]$$

Proton fraction:

$$Y_p = \frac{\bar{n}_p}{\bar{n}_n + \bar{n}_p}$$

Average nucleon density:

$$\bar{n}_q = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a n_q(z) dz$$

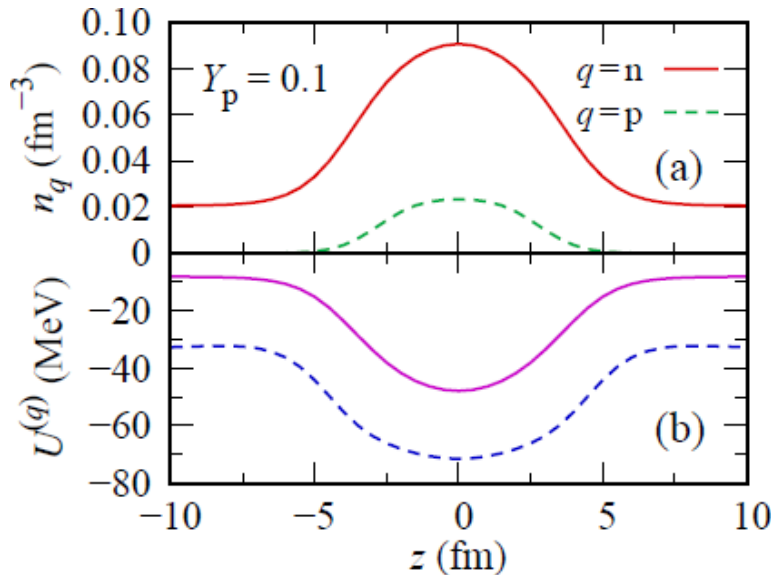
Single-particle energy:

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)} = \underbrace{e_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}}_{z\text{-component}} + \underbrace{\varepsilon_{\text{kin-xy},\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}}_{\approx \frac{\hbar^2 k_{\parallel}^2}{2m}} \quad k_{\parallel} = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2}$$

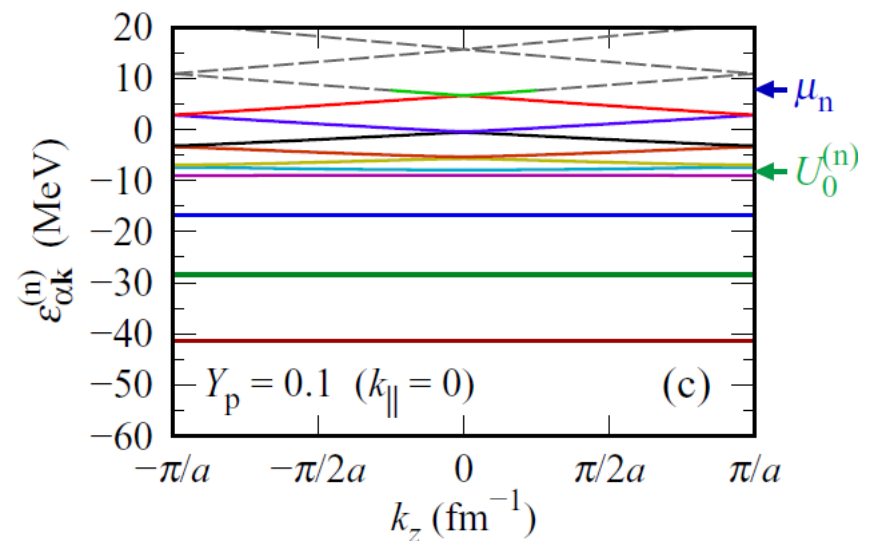
✓ Dripped neutrons show band structure ( $k_z$  dependence)

$Y_p = 0.1, n_B = 0.4 \text{ fm}^{-3}$ : Neutron-dripped slab

Density and potential



Neutron single-particle energies

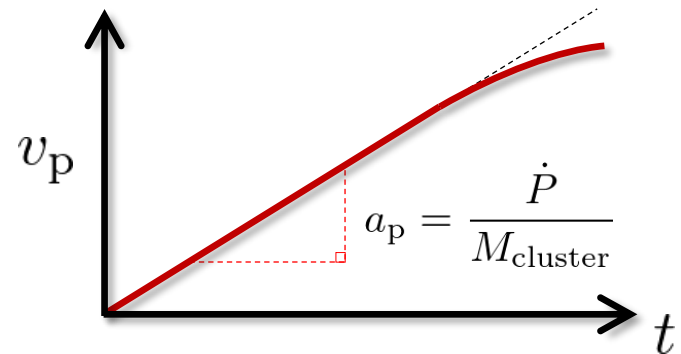
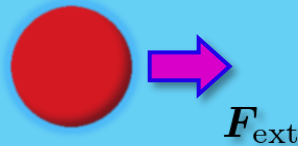




- ✓ The collective mass is extracted from **acceleration motion under constant force**

## The real-time method: Idea

Dripped neutrons



## How to introduce spatially-uniform electric field

- ✓ TDKS equation in a “velocity gauge”

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z, t)}{\partial t} = \left( \hat{h}^{(q)}(z, t) + \hat{h}_{\mathbf{k}(t)}^{(q)}(z, t) \right) \tilde{u}_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z, t) \quad \mathbf{k}(t) = \mathbf{k} + \frac{e}{\hbar c} A_z(t) \hat{\mathbf{e}}_z$$

Spatially-uniform  
Vector potential

Gauge transformation for the Bloch orbitals:

$$\tilde{u}_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z, t) = \exp\left[-\frac{ie}{\hbar c} A_z(t) z\right] u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z, t)$$

Electric field:

$$E_z(t) = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{dA_z}{dt}$$

$k$ -dependent term:

$$\hat{h}_{\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z) = \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{k}^2}{2m_q^\oplus(z)} + \hbar \mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}}^{(q)}(z)$$

Velocity operator:

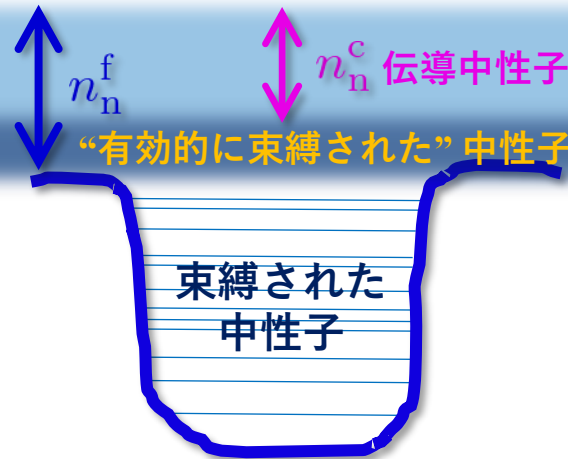
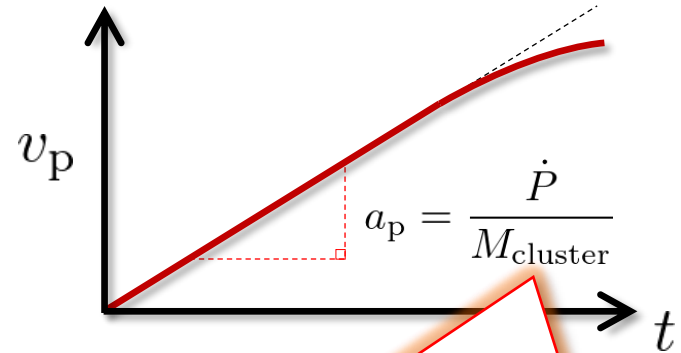
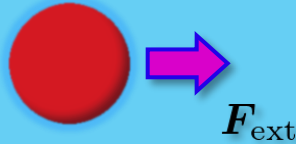
$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}^{(q)}(z) \equiv \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\mathbf{r}, \hat{h}^{(q)}(z)]$$

cf. K. Yabana and G.F. Bertsch, Phys. Rev. B **54**, 4484 (1996); G.F. Bertsch *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **62**, 7998 (2000)

- ✓ The collective mass is extracted from **acceleration motion under constant force**

## The real-time method: Idea

Dripped neutrons



$M_{cluster}$  からこちら  
(bound + entrained)  
を知ることによって  
残り(伝導中性子密度)  
を評価できる!

# 集団質量の計算結果

Acceleration:

$$a_p = \frac{d^2 Z}{dt^2}$$

C.m. position of protons:

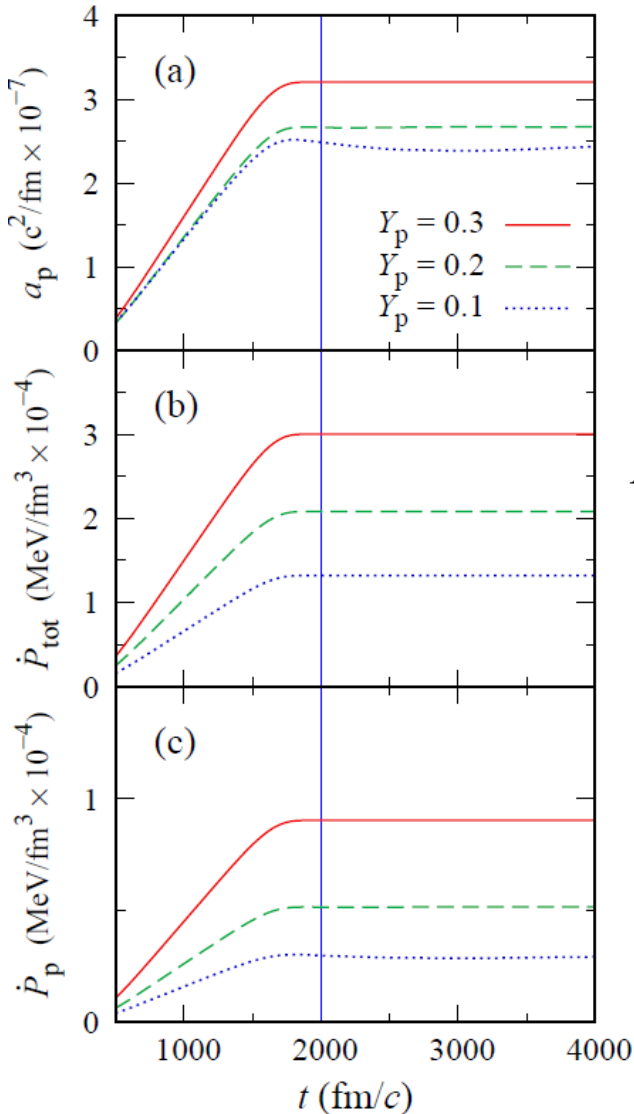
$$Z(t) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a z n_p(z, t) dz$$

Momentum of nucleons:

$$P_q(t) = \hbar \int_0^a j_q(z, t) dz$$

Total momentum:

$$P_{\text{tot}}(t) = P_n(t) + P_p(t)$$



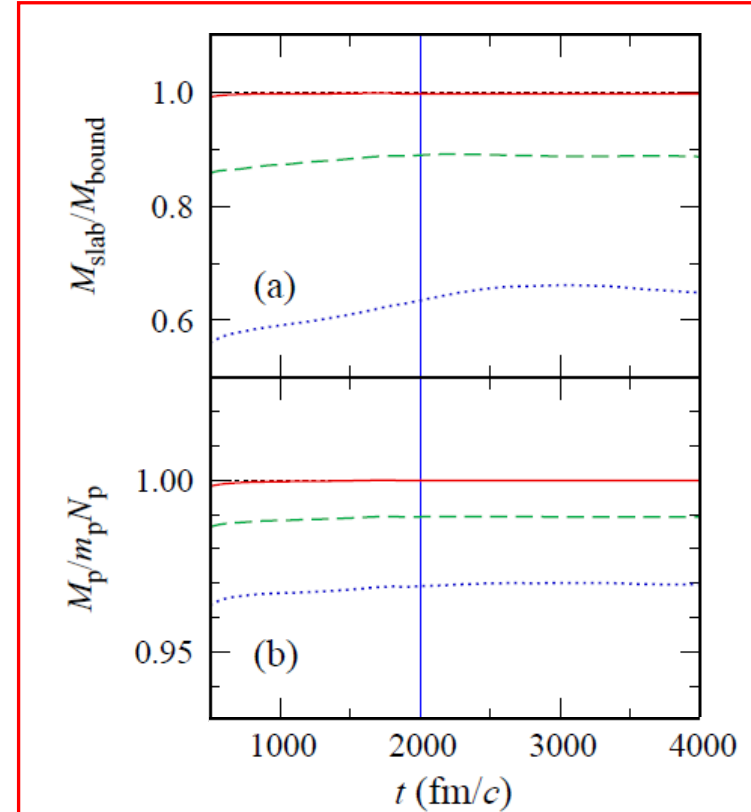
$$M_{\text{slab}} = \dot{P}_{\text{tot}}/a_p$$



$$M_p = \dot{P}_p/a_p$$

✓ For neutron-dripped slabs, we find significant **reduction** of the collective mass!

➤ What is the origin of the reduction?

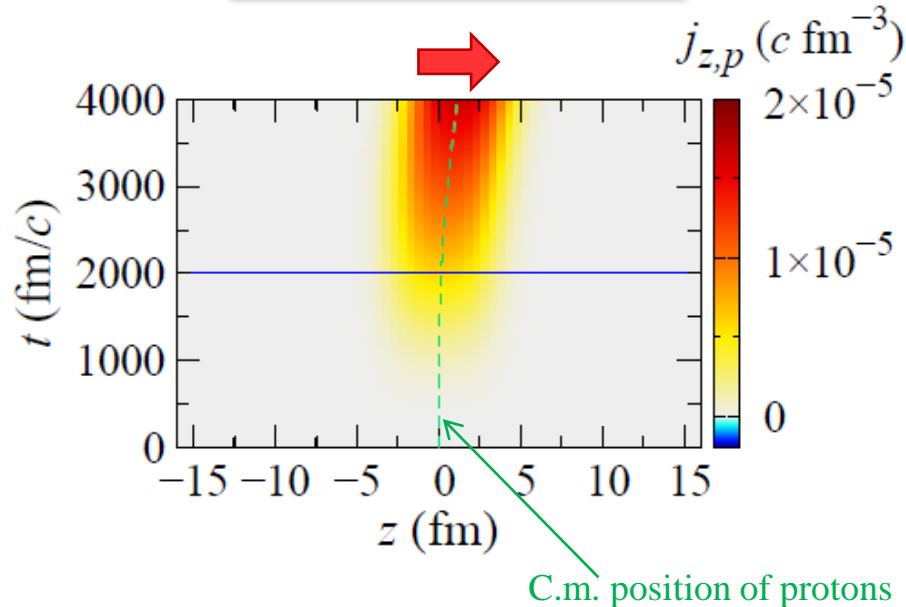


Current density:

$$j_{z,q}(z,t) = \frac{\hbar}{m_q} \sum_{\alpha,\mathbf{k}}^{\text{occ.}} \text{Im}[\psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)*}(\mathbf{r},t) \nabla \psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r},t)] = \frac{\hbar}{m_q} \frac{1}{aN_{k_z}} \sum_{\alpha,k_z} \int \frac{k_{\parallel}}{\pi} \text{Im}[u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)*}(z,t)(\partial_z + ik_z)u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z,t)] \theta(\mu_q - \varepsilon_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}) dk_{\parallel}$$

✓ Protons inside the slab move toward the direction of the external force, as expected.

Proton current density



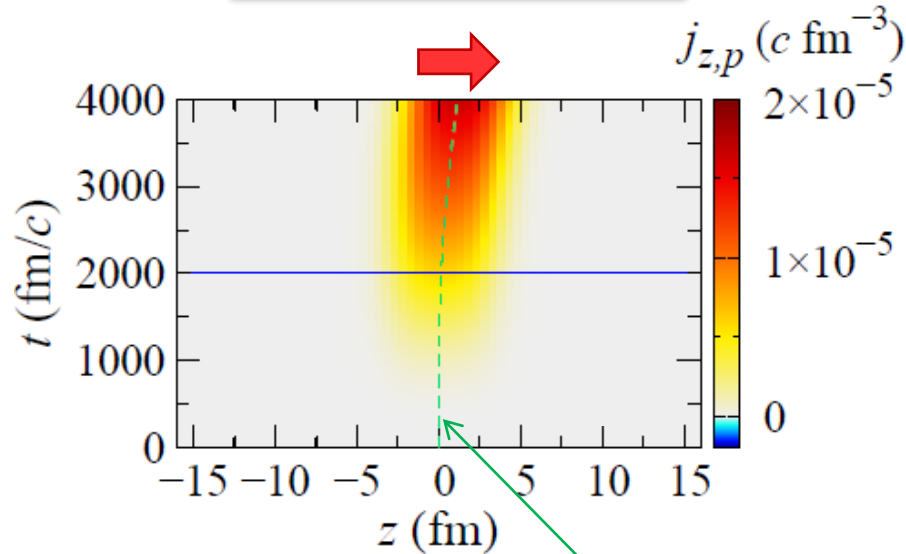
Current density:

$$j_{z,q}(z,t) = \frac{\hbar}{m_q} \sum_{\alpha, \mathbf{k}}^{\text{occ.}} \text{Im}[\psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)*}(\mathbf{r}, t) \nabla \psi_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r}, t)] = \frac{\hbar}{m_q} \frac{1}{aN_{k_z}} \sum_{\alpha, k_z} \int \frac{k_{\parallel}}{\pi} \text{Im}[u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)*}(z,t) (\partial_z + ik_z) u_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z,t)] \theta(\mu_q - \varepsilon_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}) dk_{\parallel}$$

✓ **Dripped neutrons outside the slab move toward the opposite direction!**

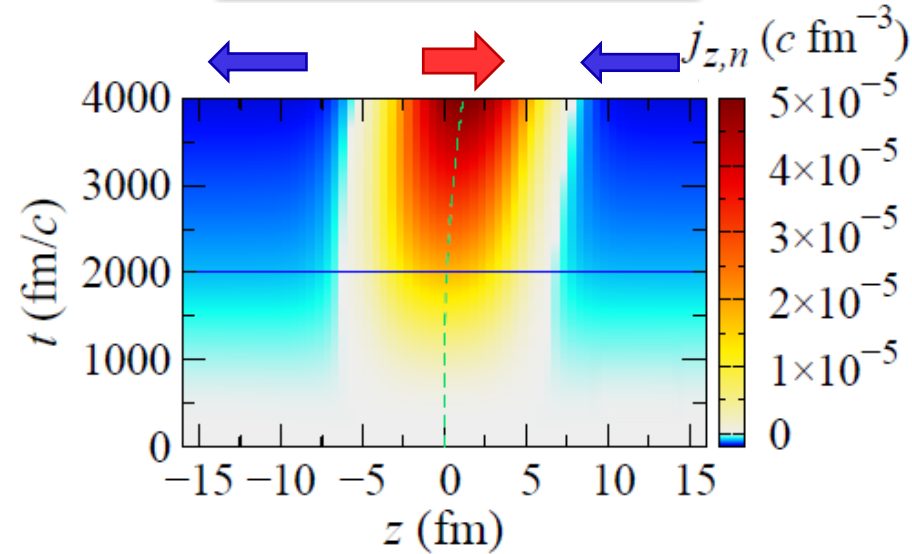
Since it reduces  $P_{\text{tot}}$  and  $\dot{P}_{\text{tot}}$ ,  $M_{\text{slab}} = \dot{P}_{\text{tot}}/a_p$  is reduced

**Proton current density**



C.m. position of protons

**Neutron current density**



$$(m_{n,\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{*-1})_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{\alpha\mathbf{k}}^{(n)}}{\partial k_{\mu} \partial k_{\nu}}$$

We have already extended it for superfluid systems!

## We formulate TDSLDA with the Bloch's boundary condition

The equation to be solved is reduced to 1D for the slab phase

➤ **TDSLDA equation** (formally equivalent to TDHFB or TD-BdG equation)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u}'_{\nu\mathbf{k}}(z\uparrow, t) \\ \tilde{v}'_{\nu\mathbf{k}}(z\downarrow, t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{h}^{(q)}(z, t) + \hat{h}_{\mathbf{k}(t)}^{(q)}(z, t) & \Delta_q(z, t) \\ \Delta_q^*(z, t) & -\hat{h}^{(q)*}(z, t) - \hat{h}_{\mathbf{k}(t)*}^{(q)*}(z, t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u}'_{\nu\mathbf{k}}(z\uparrow, t) \\ \tilde{v}'_{\nu\mathbf{k}}(z\downarrow, t) \end{pmatrix}$$

✓ **The Bloch's boundary conditions for qpws**

$$\mathbf{k}(t) = \mathbf{k} + \frac{e}{\hbar c} A_z(t) \hat{e}_z$$

$$u_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r}\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{V}}} \tilde{u}_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z\sigma, t) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\tilde{u}_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z+a, \sigma, t) = \tilde{u}_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z\sigma, t)$$

$$v_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(\mathbf{r}\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{V}}} \tilde{v}_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z\sigma, t) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\tilde{v}_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z+a, \sigma, t) = \tilde{v}_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z\sigma, t)$$

✓ **Qpws in the velocity gauge**

$$\tilde{u}'_{\nu\mathbf{k}}(z\sigma, t) = \exp\left[-\frac{ie}{\hbar c} A_z(t)z\right] \tilde{u}_{\nu\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z\sigma, t)$$

**k-dependent term:**

$$\hat{h}_{\mathbf{k}}^{(q)}(z) = \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{k}^2}{2m_q^\oplus(z)} + \hbar \mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}}^{(q)}(z)$$

**Velocity operator:**

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}^{(q)}(z) \equiv \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\mathbf{r}, \hat{h}^{(q)}(z)]$$

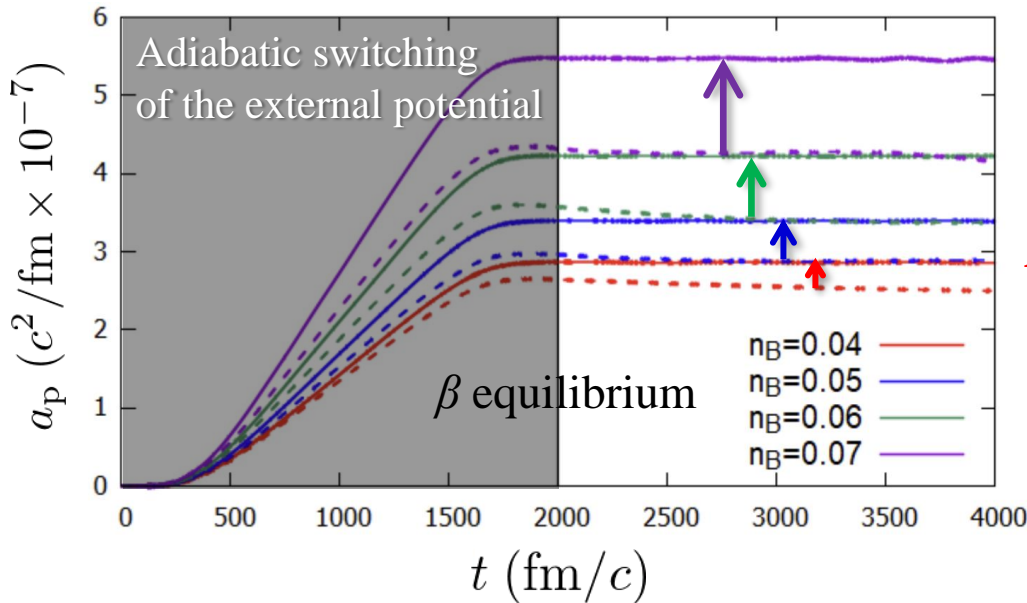
**The total number of qpws:**  $N_z \times N_{k_z} \times N_{k_\parallel} \times 2$  ( $n$  and  $p$ )  $\times 2$  ( $u$  and  $v$ )  
 $\approx 60 \times 80 \times 150 \times 4 = 2,880,000$

✓ Superfluidity slightly strengthens the “anti-entrainment” effects!!



$m_n^*/m_n$  is reduced by ~2%

Acceleration vs. time



Solid line: with superfluidity  
Dashed line: w/o superfluidity

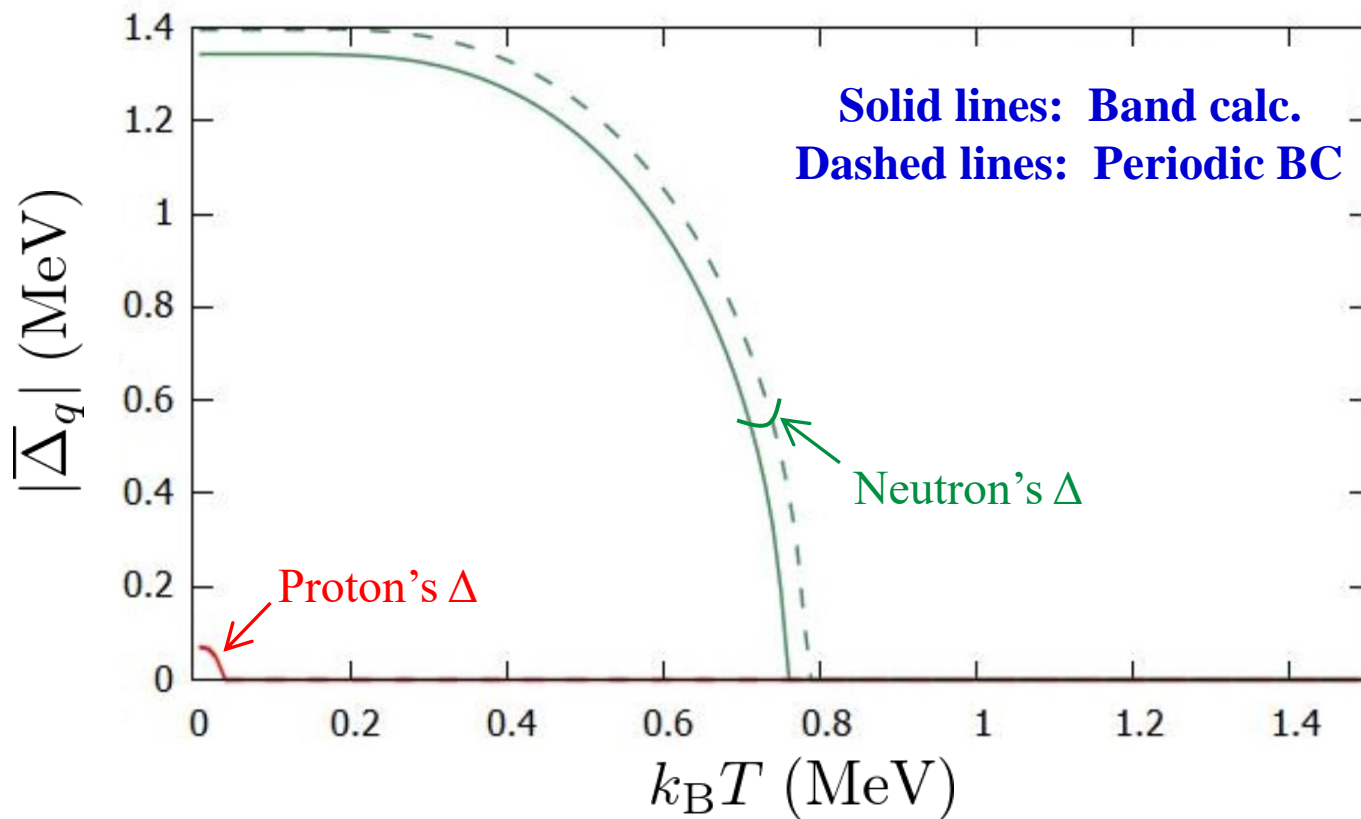
Acceleration is enhanced by superfluidity!



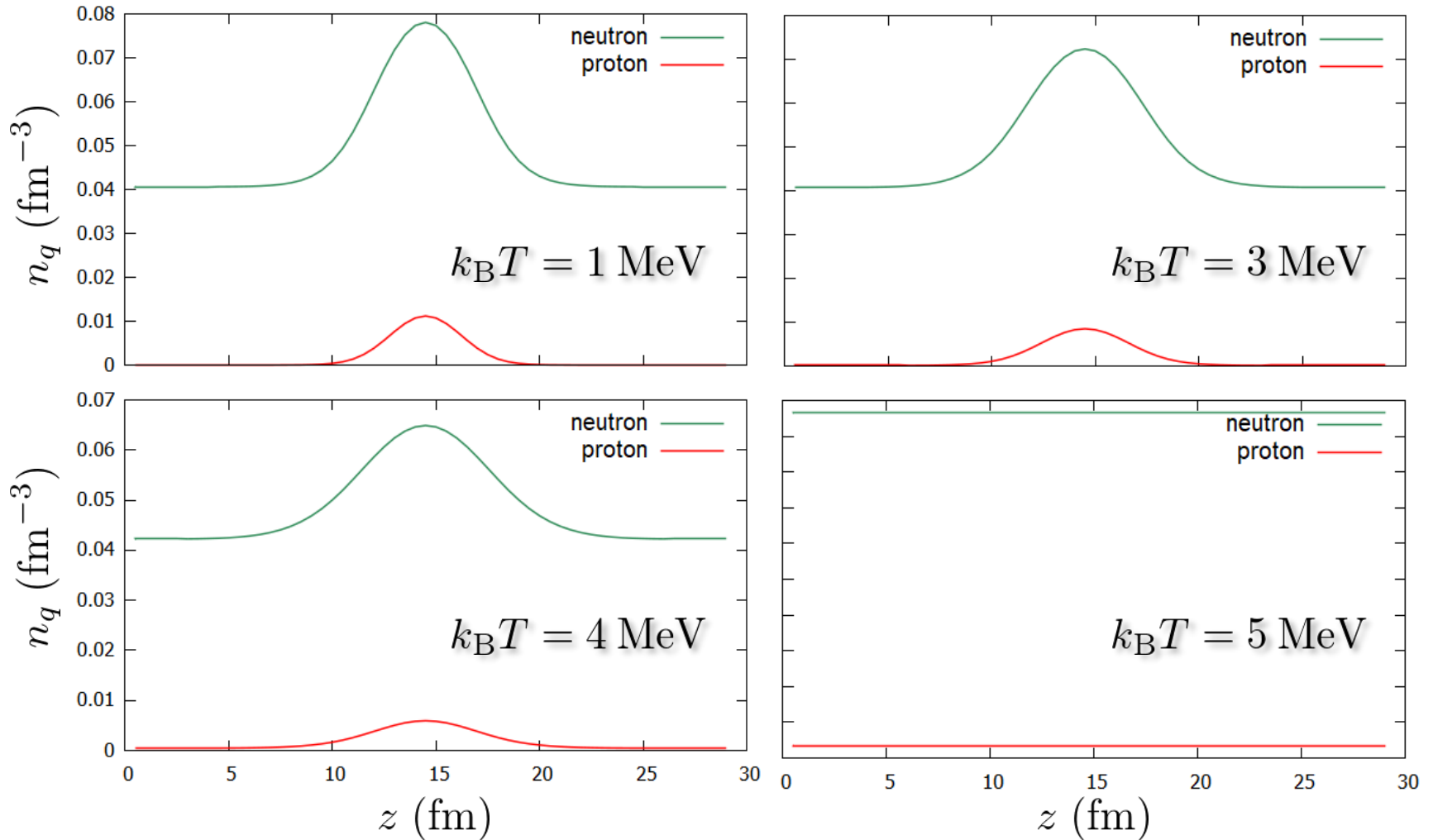
We have also extended it to finite temperatures!

✓ Neutron superfluidity is lost at  $T \sim 0.75$  MeV

## Pairing gap vs. temperature

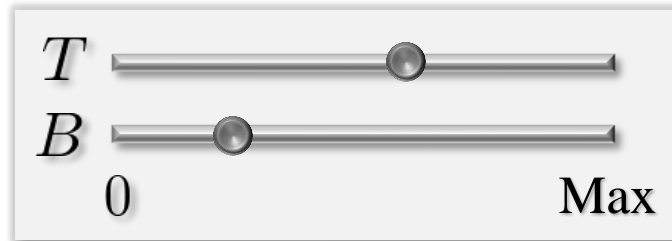


✓ We can calculate the **melting temperature** based on **microscopic band theory**



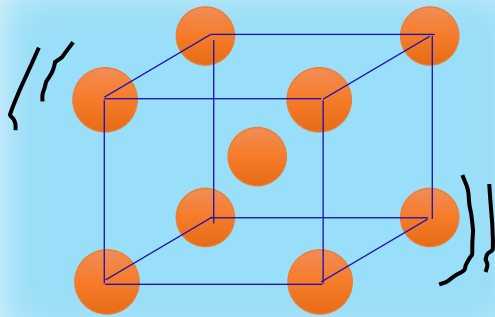
✓ We can study a variety of phenomena in the neutron star crust!

**(Time-dependent)  
Superfluid band theory**

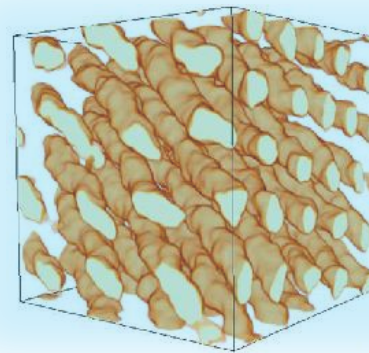


Effective mass of nuclei  
immersed in neutron superfluid

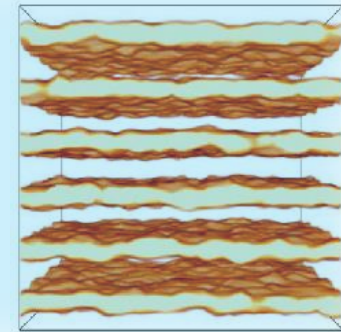
Excitations and dynamics  
of quantized vortices



Coupling between lattice oscillations  
and neutron superfluid



Structure and dynamics of nuclear pasta

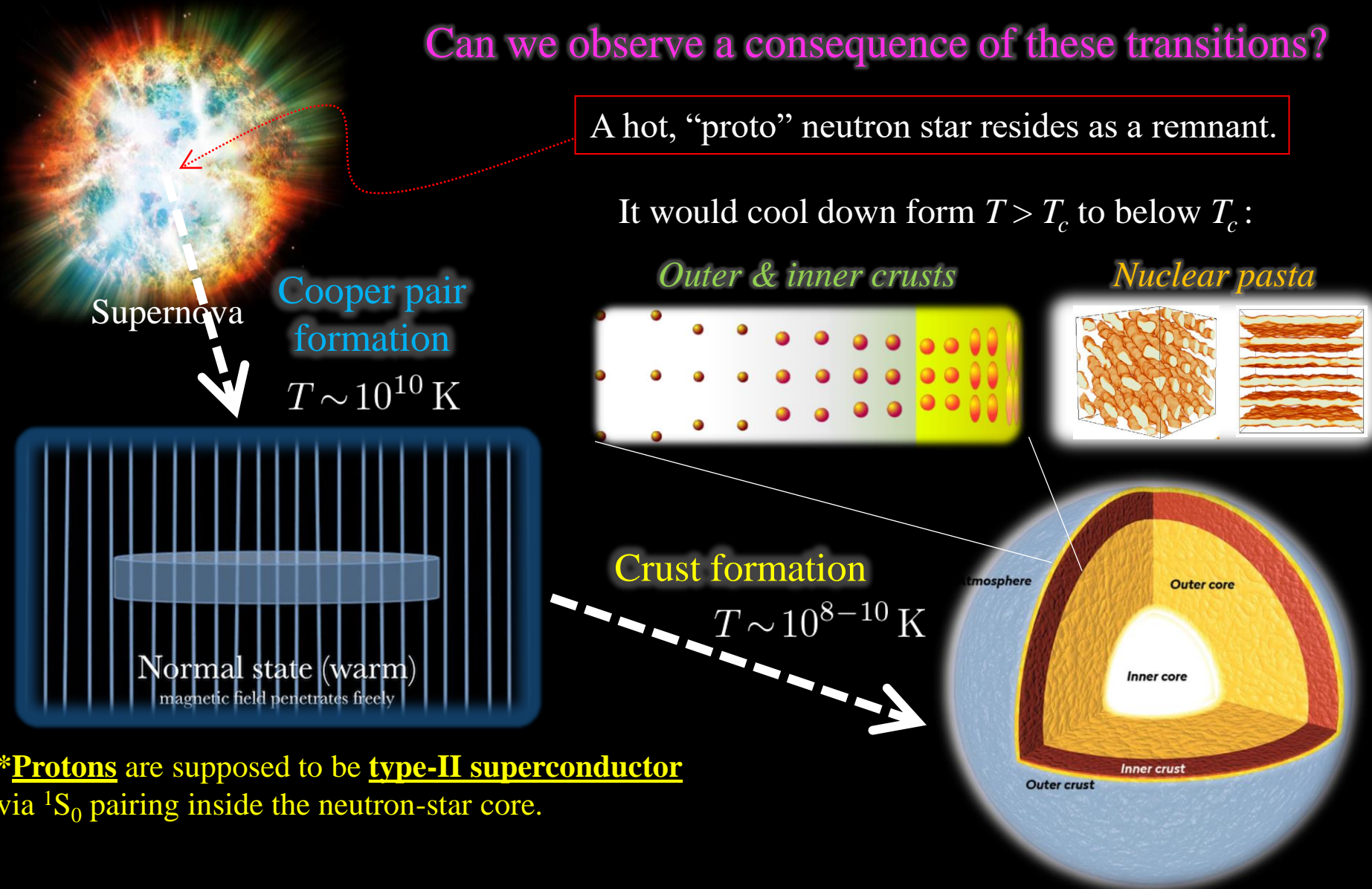


# Thermal evolution of neutron star structure

Can we observe a consequence of these transitions?

A hot, “proto” neutron star resides as a remnant.

It would cool down from  $T > T_c$  to below  $T_c$ :



Supernova  
Cooper pair formation  
 $T \sim 10^{10}$  K

Outer & inner crusts  
Nuclear pasta

Crust formation  
 $T \sim 10^{8-10}$  K

Normal state (warm)  
magnetic field penetrates freely

atmosphere  
Outer core  
Inner core  
Outer crust  
Inner crust

\***Protons** are supposed to be **type-II superconductor** via  $^1S_0$  pairing inside the neutron-star core.

Animation: <https://i.imgur.com/gROHZnG.gifv>

Supernova: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jamiecartereurope/2021/09/15/a-zombie-supernova-that-stunned-stargazers-in-the-year-1181-has-finally-been-found-welcome-to-parkers-star/>

最後に（時間があれば...）

超強磁場が外殻組成に及ぼす影響を少しだけ

Let's look at:

The outer crust in a strongly-magnetized neutron star!



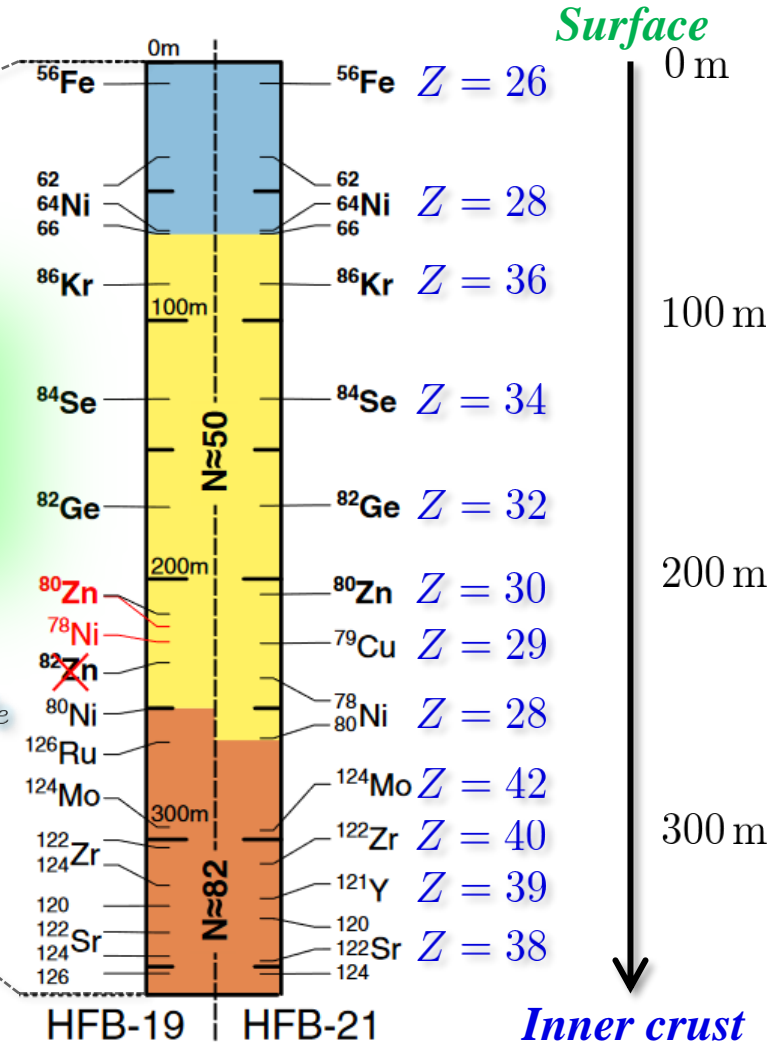
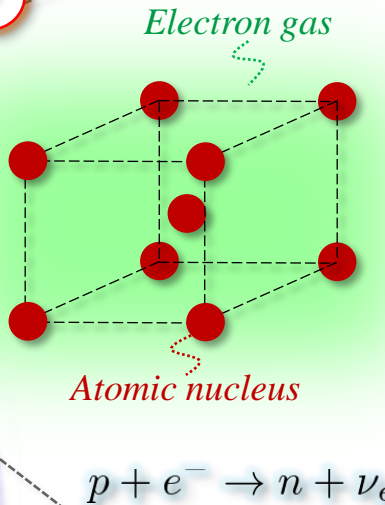
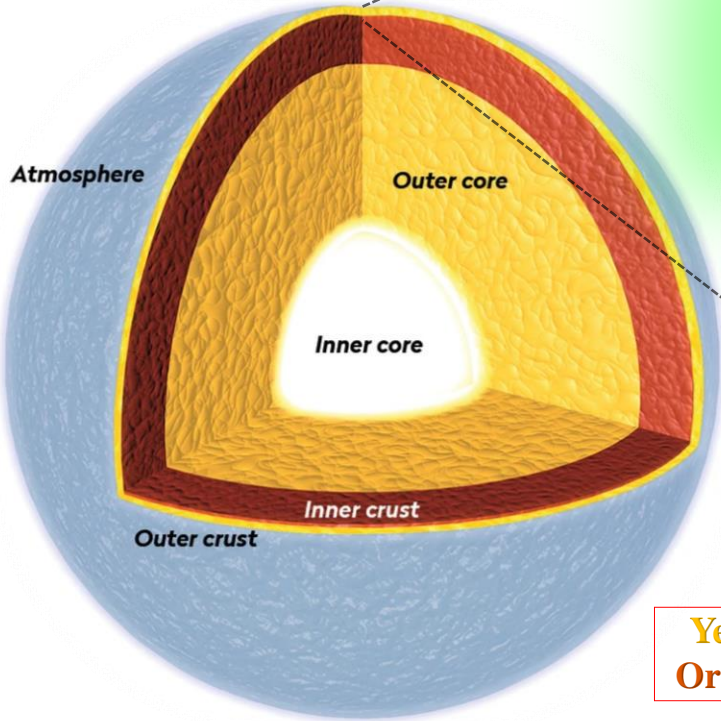
# The main target: Outer crust

Note:  
In the figure showing nuclides composition, the **bold** font indicates known-mass nuclei.

## BCC lattice of neutron-rich nuclei coexists with relativistic electron gas

Gibbs energy determines the composition:

$$g = \frac{M'(A, Z)c^2}{A} + \frac{Z}{A} \left( \frac{4\mathcal{E}_L}{3n_e} + \frac{\mathcal{E}_{zp}}{2n_e} + \mu_e \right)$$



**Yellow region:**  $N \approx 50$   
**Orange region:**  $N \approx 82$

Figure: R.N. Wolf *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **110**, 041101 (2013)

Neutron star: <https://www.skyatnightmagazine.com/space-science/neutron-star/>



## Common understandings:

- ✓ Nuclear structure is not affected for  $B < 10^{17}$  G, while
- ✓ it is affected for  $B \geq 10^{17}$  G, since shifts of s.p. energies become MeV-scale.
- ✓ Binding energy is increased with  $B$  &  $Z$  (e.g.  $\sim 10$  keV for  $Z \sim 26$ ) for  $10^{17} \text{ G} \leq B \leq 10^{18} \text{ G}$ .

Including effects only on electrons

(i.e. effects on nuclear structure are neglected)

N. Chamel, R.L. Pavlov, L.M. Mihaiov, Ch.J. Velchev, Zh. K. Stoyanov, Y.D. Mutafchieva, M.D. Ivanovich, J.M. Pearson, and S. Goriely, *Phys. Rev. C* **86**, 055804 (2012): *Properties of the outer crust of strongly magnetized neutron stars from HFB atomic mass models*

T. Carreau, PhD thesis (Normandie University, 2020): Modeling the (proto)neutron star crust: toward a controlled estimation of uncertainties

V. Parmar, H.C. Das, A. Kumer, M.K. Sharma, and S.K. Parta, *Phys. Rev. D* **105**, 043017 (2022):

*Crustal properties of a neutron star within an effective relativistic mean-field model*

Including both effects on electrons and nuclear structure



Self-consistent calculations  
including magnetic field effects

### Covariant DFT (NL3, DD-ME2):

D. Peña Arteaga, M. Grasso, E. Khan, and P. Ring, *Phys. Rev. C* **84**, 045806 (2011):

*Nuclear structure in strong magnetic fields: Nuclei in the crust of magnetar*

D. Basilico, D. Peña Arteaga, X. Roca-Maza, and G. Colò, *Phys. Rev. C* **92**, 035802 (2015):

*Outer crust of a cold non-accreting magnetar*

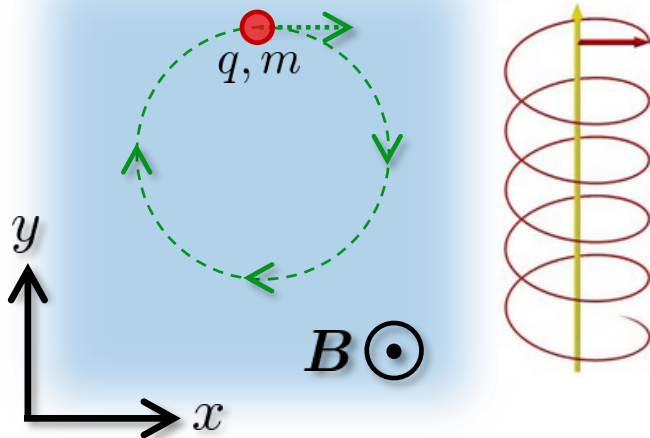
### Non-relativistic DFT (SV-bas):

M. Stein, J. Maruhn, A. Sedrakian, and P.-G. Reinhard, *Phys. Rev. C* **94**, 035802 (2016):

*Carbon-oxygen-neon mass nuclei in superstrong magnetic fields,*

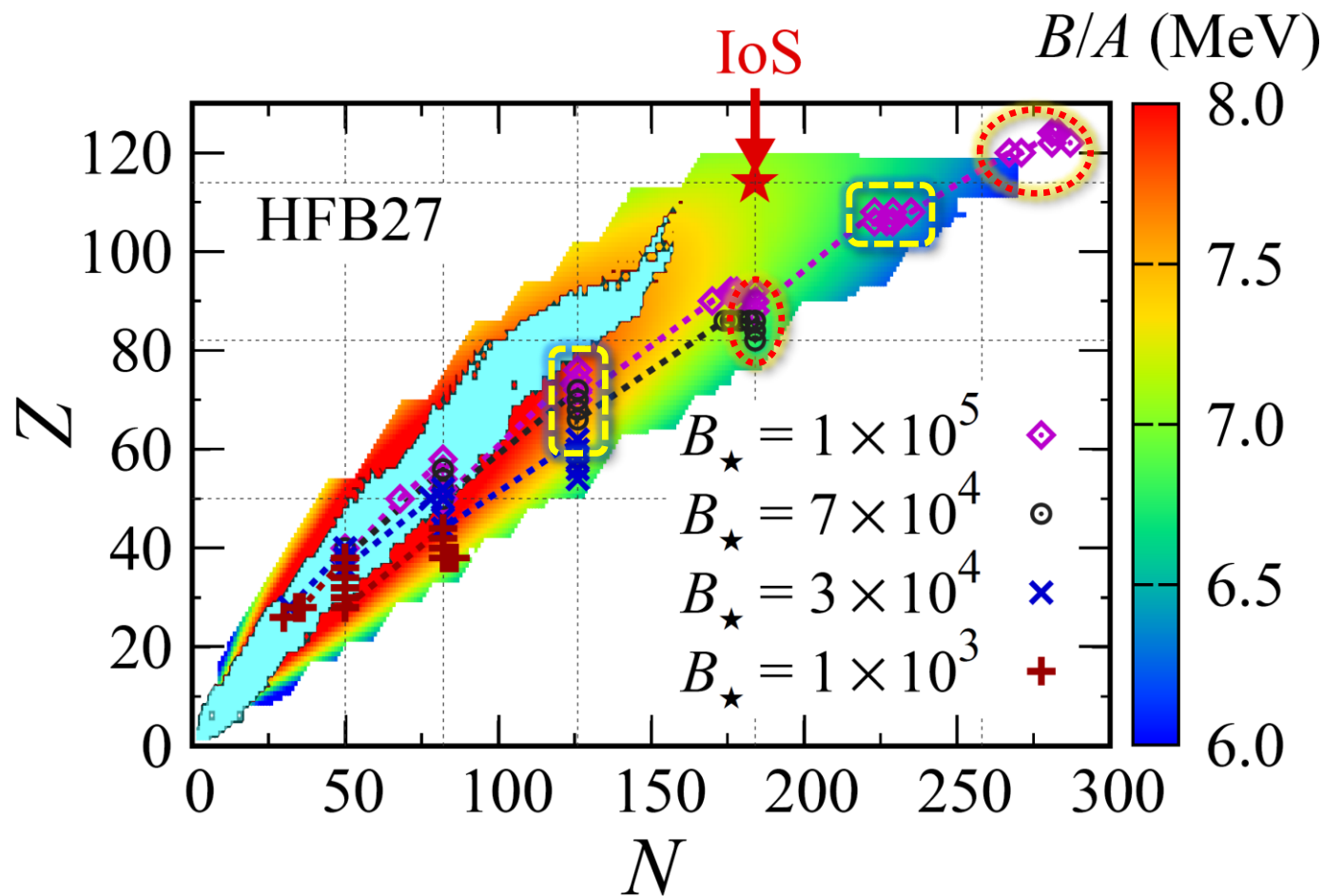
➤ The major effect comes from the Landau quantization of electrons' motion

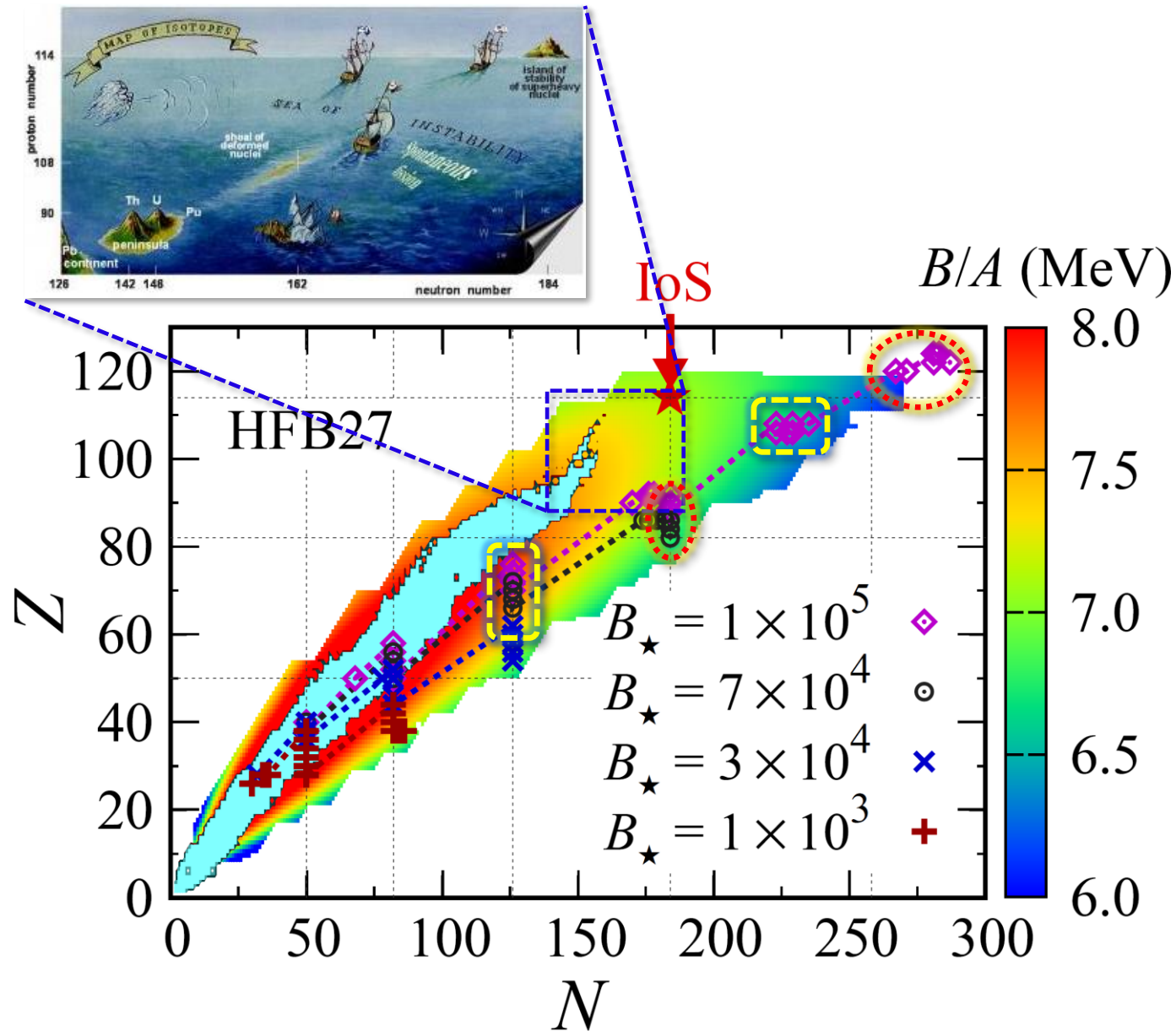
### Cyclotron motion

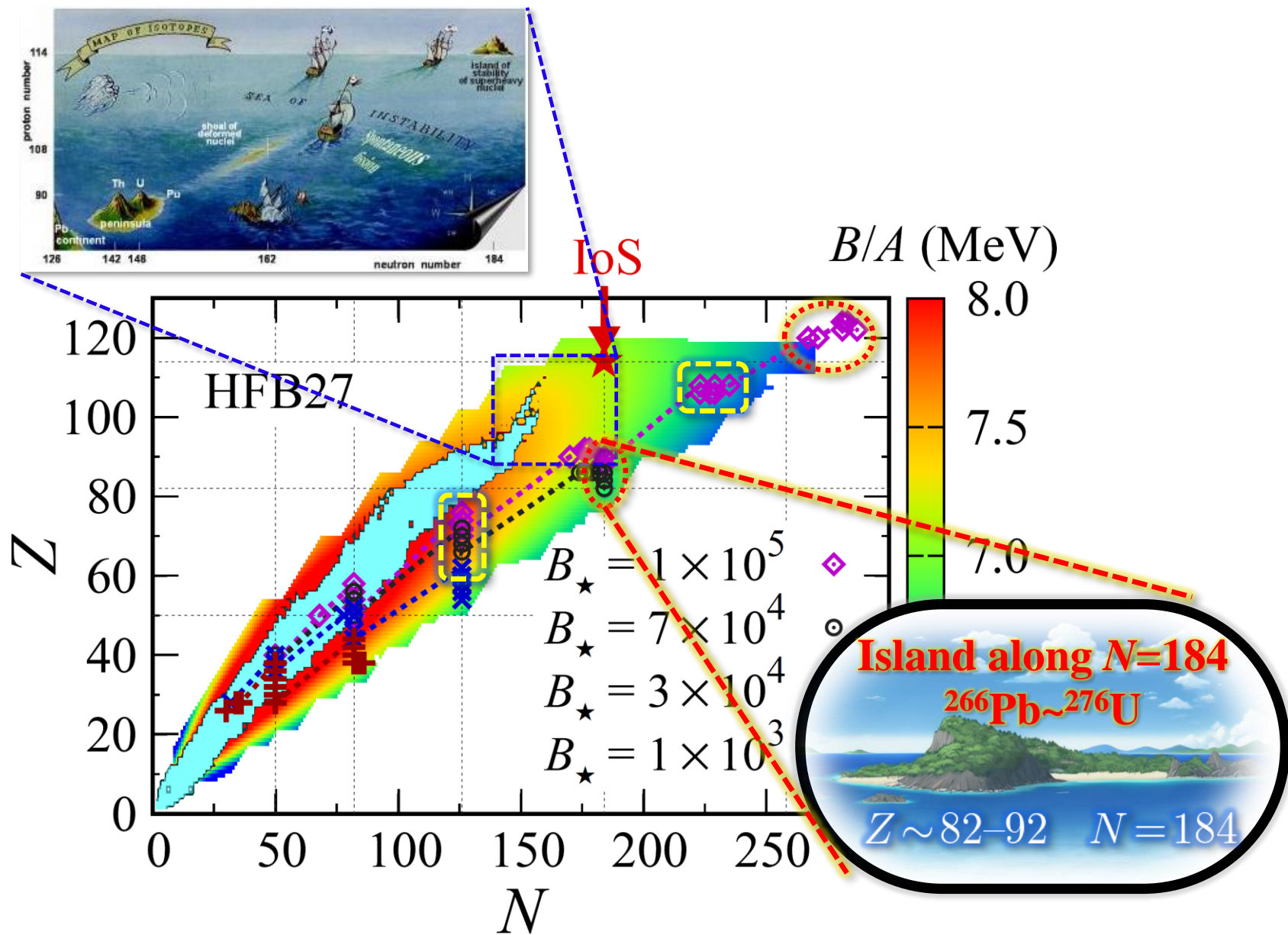


### The key points:

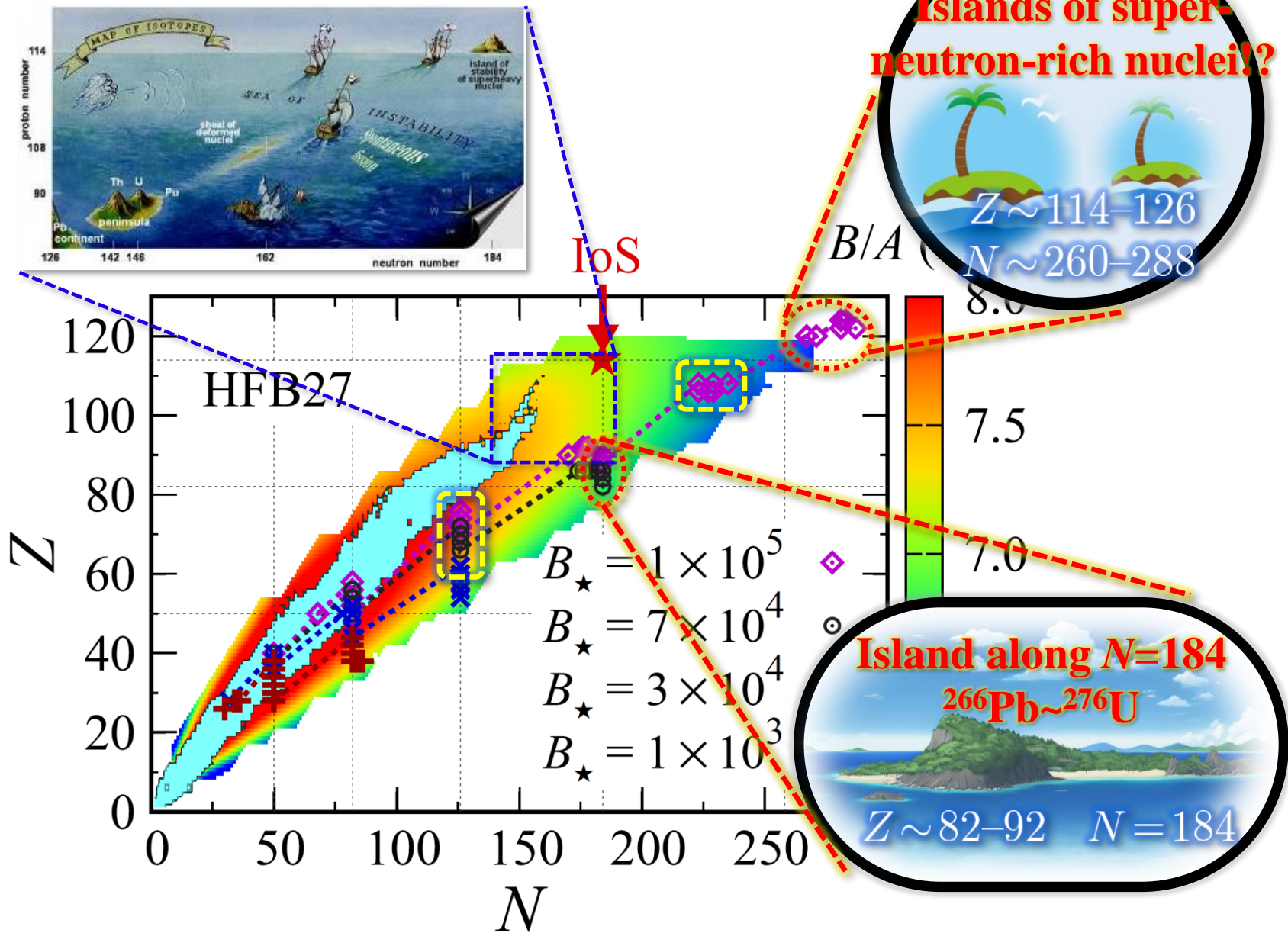
- ✓ Electron fraction  $Y_e$  is enhanced for a given  $P$  &  $n$   
= less neutron-rich
- ✓ Neutron drip occurs at a higher density  
→ **high-Z nuclei emerge!**  
(inevitably neutron rich)

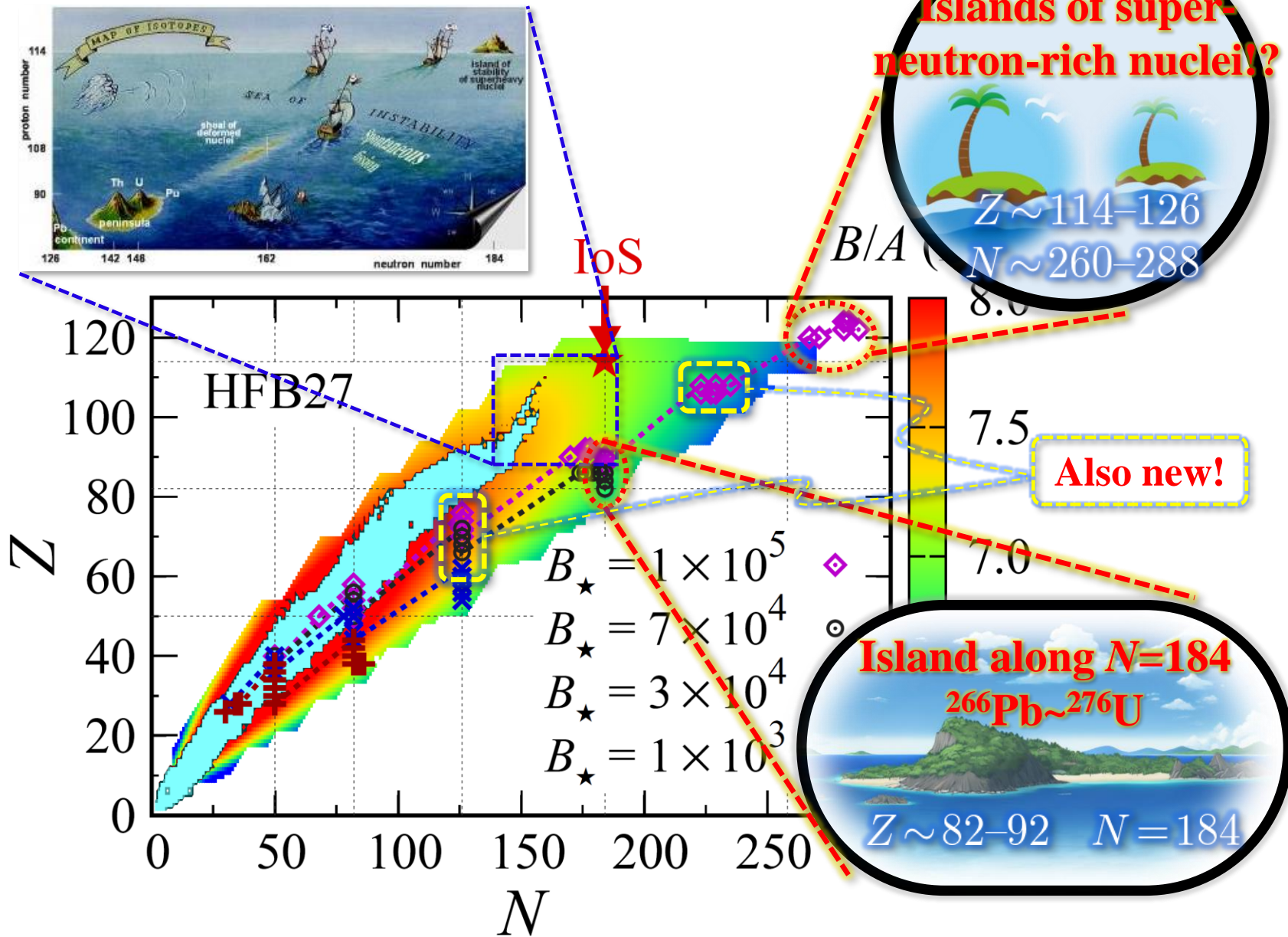




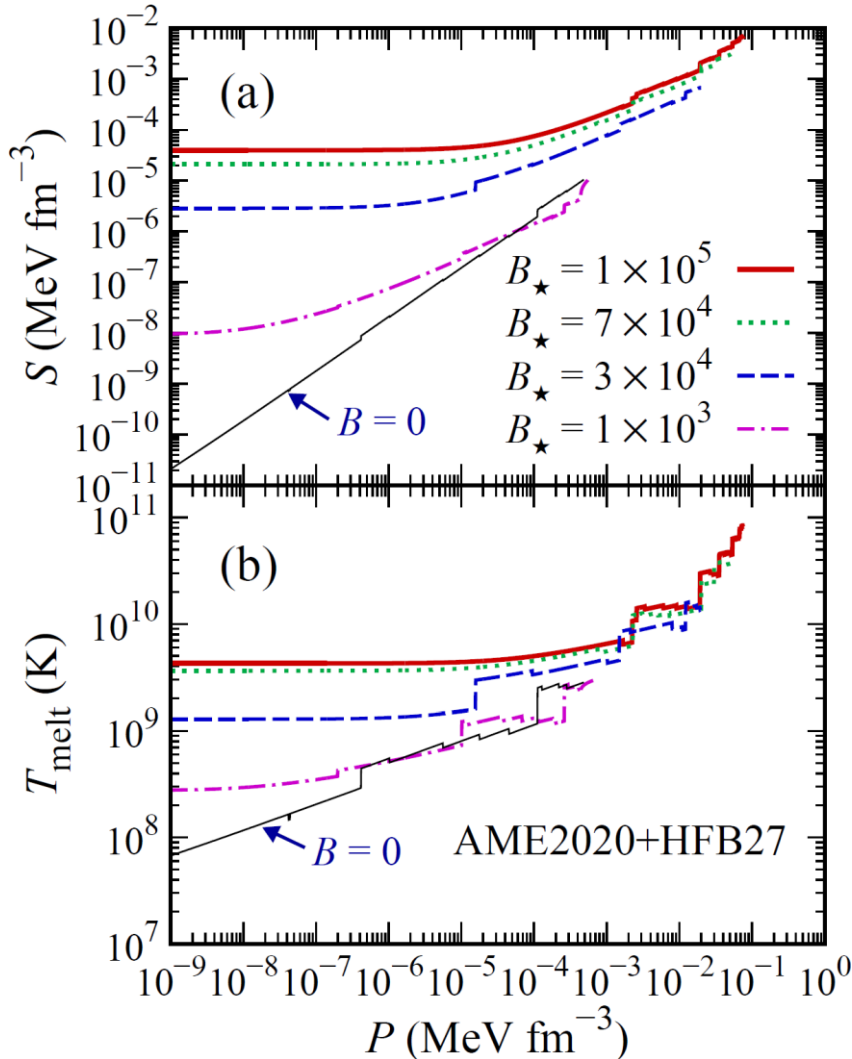


# Emergence of superheavy nuclei





➤ **Crustal properties are affected drastically, due to the increased density!**



➤ **Effective shear modulus**

$$S = 0.1194 n_{\text{nucl}} \frac{Z^2 e^2}{R}$$

Wigner-Seitz cell radius:

Number density of nuclei:

$$R = \left( \frac{3}{4\pi n_{\text{nucl}}} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$n_{\text{nucl}} = \frac{1}{V_{\text{WS}}} = \frac{n}{A}$$

[S. Ogata and S. Ichimaru, Phys. Rev. A \*\*42\*\*, 4867 \(1990\)](#)

➤ **Melting (crystallizing) temperature**

$$T_{\text{melt}} = \frac{Z^2 e^2}{k_B \Gamma R}$$

$k_B$  : Boltzmann constant

$\Gamma = 175$  : Coulomb coupling parameter

[A.F. Fantiana et al., A&A \*\*633\*\*, A149 \(2020\)](#)



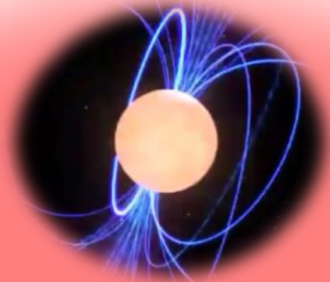


# Summary

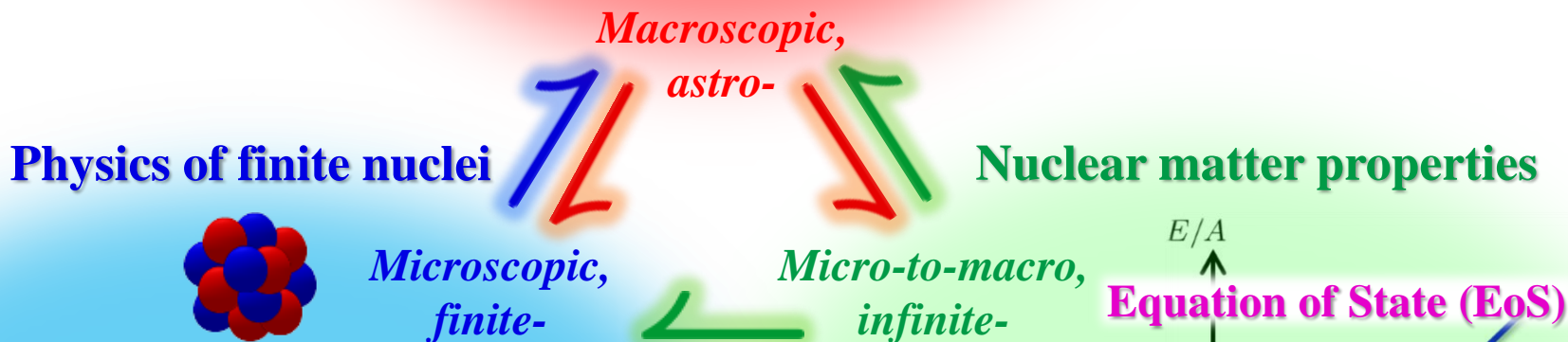
➤ Definitely, all are rooted with the wonder of nuclear physics which is basically a quantum many-body problem! ;)

**Takeaway message**

**Physics of neutron stars**

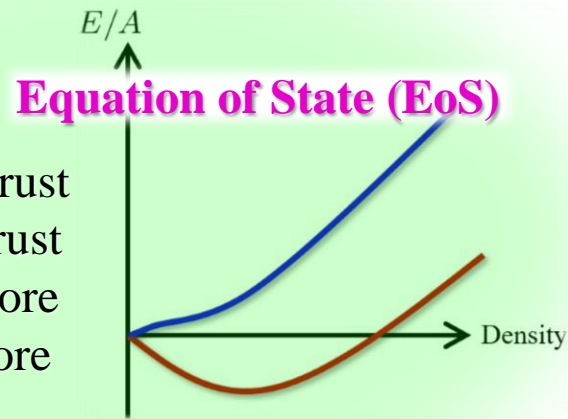


- Mass, radius, deformability, ... ( $\Leftrightarrow$  EoS, GW, ...)
- Torsional oscillations ( $\Leftrightarrow$  QPO, Pasta, GW, ...)
- Superfluidity, cooling, glitches, ...



- Quantum many-body problem
- Nuclear force ( $\Leftrightarrow$  EoS, Structure & Reactions)
- Mass/binding energy ( $\Leftrightarrow$  Crust compositions)
- Excitation properties ( $\Leftrightarrow$  GMR, GDR, EoS, ...)
- Nuclear reactions ( $\Leftrightarrow$  Stellar evolution, SNe, ...)

- Outer crust
- Inner crust
- Outer core
- Inner core



中性子星クラストの  
理論的研究

Physics of neutron stars

学際的で奥が深い！

# 天体・宇宙物理

宇宙線・宇宙物理領域

核物理の世界へ...



Physics of finite nuclei



Nuclear matter properties

## 原子核物理

理論&実験核物理領域



## 物性物理

領域1, 3, 11

+領域6：金属(液体金属, 準結晶),  
低温(超低温, 超伝導, 密度波)  
and more?

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*About us: <https://nuclphystitech.wordpress.com/>*

*See also:*

