

Exotic Baryons in (Hot) Neutron Stars

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with the collaboration of

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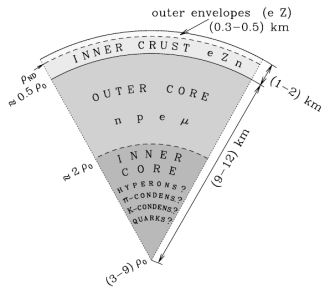


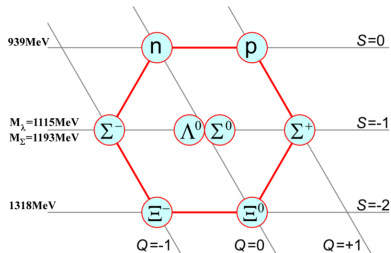
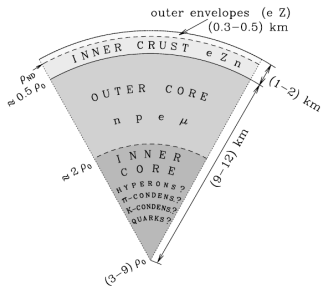
. Walecka-type models and the baryon-meson coupling

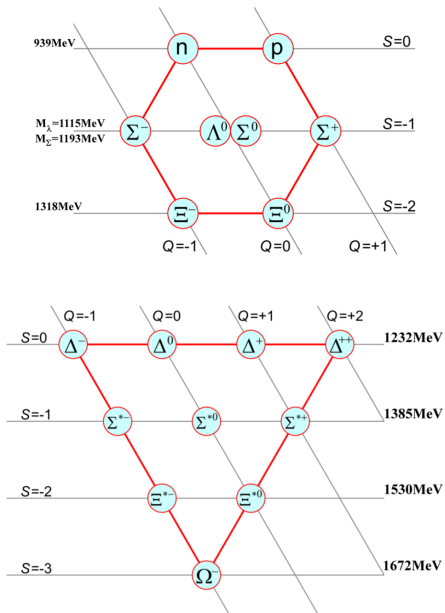
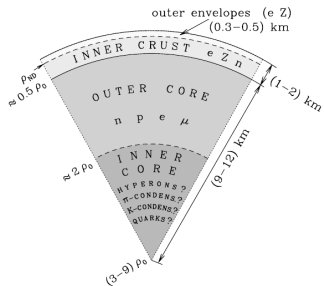
- Exotic baryons
- The Yukawa coupling
- SU(3) baryon-meson coupling scheme (vector part)
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- Some results

. Deltas in hot neutron star matter

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- Mass-Radius diagrams







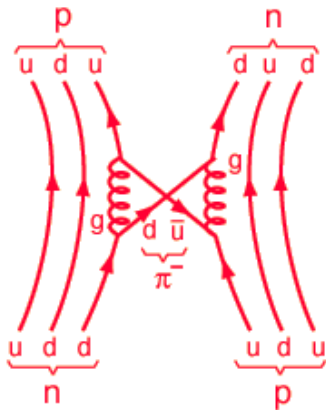


Figure: Feynman diagram representing the a proton-neutron scattering in terms of the QCD degrees of freedom.

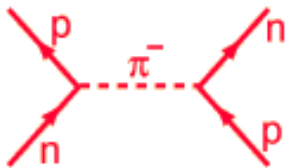
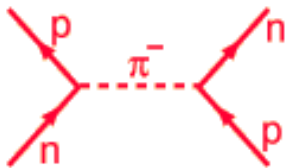


Figure: Feynman diagram representing the a proton-neutron scattering in terms of the hadronic degrees of freedom.



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} = -(g_{BM})(\bar{\psi}_B\psi_B)M, \quad (1)$$

where

- M is the field of an arbitrary (vector) meson: $\omega, \vec{\rho}, \phi$
- ψ_B is the field of the baryon B : $p, n, \text{hyperons}, \Delta, \dots$
- g_{BM} is the Yukawa coupling constant of the baryon B with the meson M , given by

$$g_{BM} = \chi_{BM}g_{NB}.$$

Figure: Feynman diagram representing the a proton-neutron scattering in terms of the hadronic degrees of freedom.

- The Yukawa-type couplings are invariant under the flavor SU(3) symmetry group, and the relative coupling constants can be written in terms of only one free parameter α :

- ω meson:

$$\frac{g_{\Lambda\omega}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{4 + 2\alpha}{5 + 4\alpha}, \quad \frac{g_{\Sigma\omega}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{8 - 2\alpha}{5 + 4\alpha}, \quad \frac{g_{\Xi\omega}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{5 - 2\alpha}{5 + 4\alpha},$$

$$\frac{g_{\Delta^*\omega}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{g_{\Delta\omega}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{9}{5 + 4\alpha}, \quad \frac{g_{\Sigma^*\omega}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{6}{5 + 4\alpha}, \quad \frac{g_{\Xi^*\omega}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{3}{5 + 4\alpha}, \quad \frac{g_{\Omega}}{g_{N\omega}} = 0,$$

- ϕ meson:

$$\frac{g_{\Lambda\phi}}{g_{N\omega}} = -\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{5 - 2\alpha}{5 + 4\alpha} \right), \quad \frac{g_{\Sigma\phi}}{g_{N\omega}} = -\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1 + 2\alpha}{5 + 4\alpha} \right), \quad \frac{g_{\Xi\phi}}{g_{N\omega}} = -\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{4 + 2\alpha}{5 + 4\alpha} \right),$$

$$\frac{g_{\Sigma^*\phi}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{5 + 4\alpha}, \quad \frac{g_{\Xi^*\phi}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{-6\sqrt{2}}{5 + 4\alpha}, \quad \frac{g_{\Omega\phi}}{g_{N\omega}} = \frac{-9\sqrt{2}}{5 + 4\alpha},$$

- ρ meson:

$$\frac{g_{\Lambda\rho}}{g_{N\rho}} = 0, \quad \frac{g_{\Sigma\rho}}{g_{N\rho}} = 2\alpha, \quad \frac{g_{\Xi\rho}}{g_{N\rho}} = -(1 - 2\alpha),$$

$$\frac{g_{\Delta^*\rho}}{g_{N\rho}} = 3, \quad \frac{g_{\Delta\rho}}{g_{N\rho}} = 1, \quad \frac{g_{\Sigma^*\rho}}{g_{N\rho}} = 2, \quad \frac{g_{\Xi^*\rho}}{g_{N\rho}} = 1, \quad \frac{g_{\Omega\rho}}{g_{N\rho}} = 0,$$

	α			
	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.25
$g_{\Lambda\omega}/g_{N\omega}$	0.667	0.687	0.714	0.75
$g_{\Sigma\omega}/g_{N\omega}$	0.667	0.812	1.0	1.25
$g_{\Xi\omega}/g_{N\omega}$	0.333	0.437	0.571	0.75
$g_{\Delta\omega}/g_{N\omega}$	1.0	1.125	1.285	1.5
$g_{\Delta^*\omega}/g_{N\omega}$	1.0	1.125	1.285	1.5
$g_{\Sigma^*\omega}/g_{N\omega}$	0.667	0.75	0.857	1.0
$g_{\Xi^*\omega}/g_{N\omega}$	0.333	0.375	0.428	0.667
$g_{\Omega\omega}/g_{N\omega}$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$g_{\Lambda\phi}/g_{N\omega}$	-0.471	-0.619	-0.808	-1.06
$g_{\Sigma\phi}/g_{N\omega}$	-0.471	-0.441	-0.404	-0.354
$g_{\Xi\phi}/g_{N\omega}$	-0.943	-0.972	-1.01	-1.06
$g_{\Sigma^*\phi}/g_{N\omega}$	-0.471	-0.530	-0.606	-0.707
$g_{\Xi^*\phi}/g_{N\omega}$	-0.943	-1.060	-1.212	-1.414
$g_{\Omega\phi}/g_{N\omega}$	-1.414	-1.590	-1.818	-2.212
$g_{\Lambda\rho}/g_{N\rho}$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$g_{\Sigma\rho}/g_{N\rho}$	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5
$g_{\Xi\rho}/g_{N\rho}$	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.5
$g_{\Delta\rho}/g_{N\rho}$	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
$g_{\Delta^*\rho}/g_{N\rho}$	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
$g_{\Sigma^*\rho}/g_{N\rho}$	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
$g_{\Xi^*\rho}/g_{N\rho}$	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
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$$U_B(n_0) = g_{B\omega}\omega_0 - g_{B\sigma}\sigma_0$$

$$U_\Lambda = -28 \text{ MeV,}$$

$$U_\Sigma = +30 \text{ MeV,}$$

$$U_\Xi = -4 \text{ MeV,}$$

$$U_\Delta = -98 \text{ MeV}$$

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	α			
	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.25
$g_{\Lambda\sigma}/g_{N\sigma}$	0.610	0.625	0.646	0.674
$g_{\Sigma\sigma}/g_{N\sigma}$	0.406	0.518	0.663	0.855
$g_{\Xi\sigma}/g_{N\sigma}$	0.269	0.350	0.453	0.590
$g_{\Delta\sigma}/g_{N\sigma}$	1.110	1.208	1.331	1.5
$g_{\Delta^*\sigma}/g_{N\sigma}$	1.110	1.208	1.331	1.5
$g_{\Sigma^*\sigma}/g_{N\sigma}$?	?	?	?
$g_{\Xi^*\sigma}/g_{N\sigma}$?	?	?	?
$g_{\Omega\sigma}/g_{N\sigma}$?	?	?	?

$L3\omega\rho$

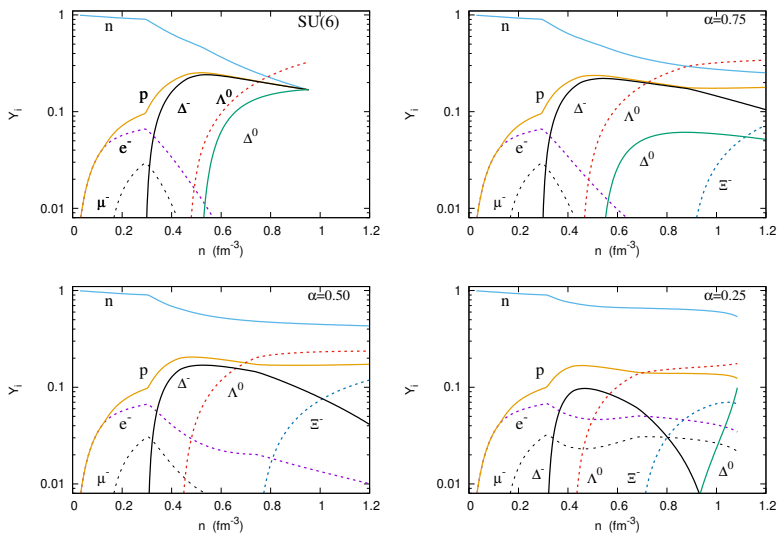
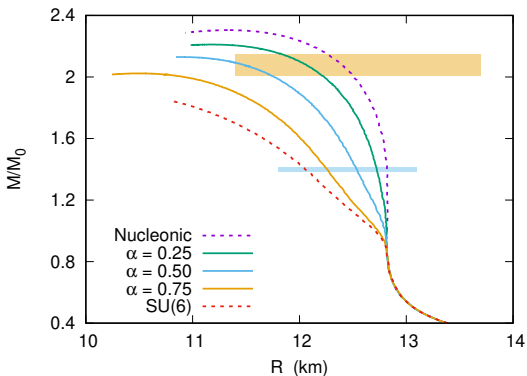


Figure: Particle population for different values of α for Δ -admixed hyperonic stellar matter.

α_V	α				Nucl.
	SU(6)	0.75	0.50	0.25	
M_{\max}/M_{\odot}	1.84*	2.02	2.13	2.21	2.30
n_c (fm^{-3})	0.95*	1.14	1.05	0.98	0.94
R (km)	10.81*	10.50	10.90	11.18	11.34
$R_{1.4}$ (km)	12.05	12.25	12.53	12.73	12.82
$\Lambda_{1.4}$	311	360	428	489	516

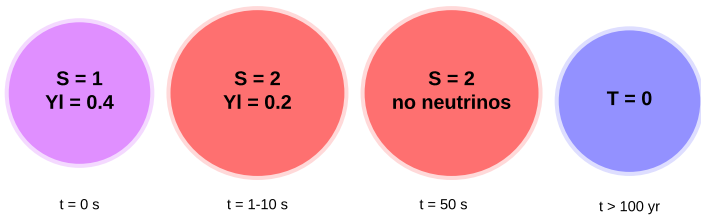


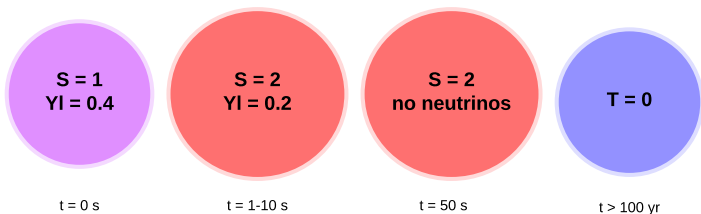
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- SU(3) baryon-meson coupling scheme (scalar part)
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$$\mu_Q = \mu_{\nu l} - \mu_l$$

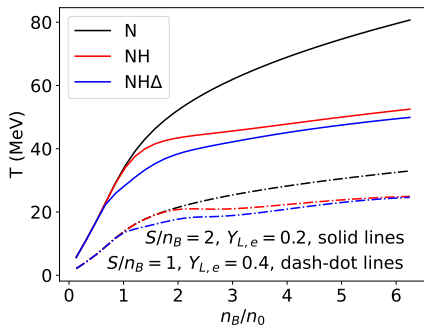
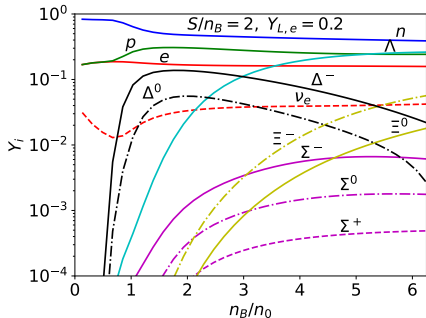
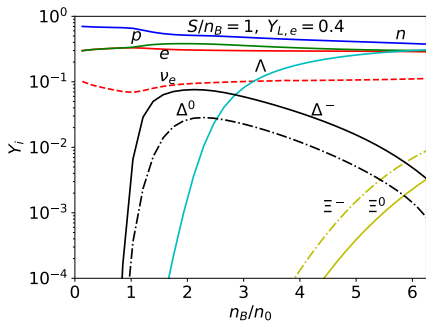
$$\mu_Q = -\mu_l$$

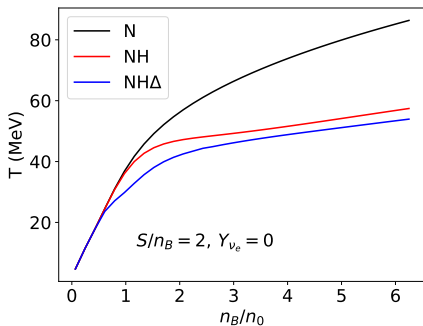
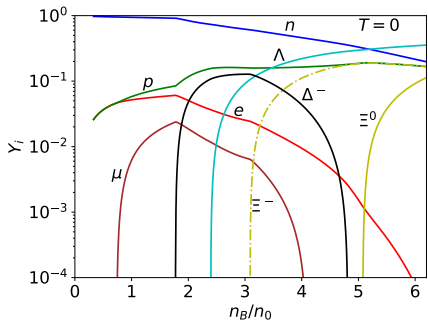
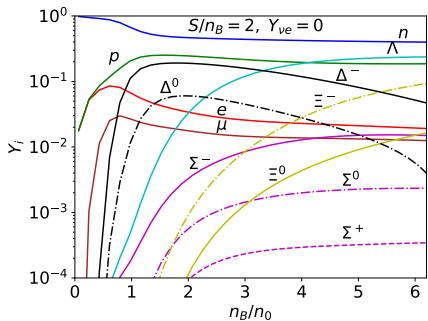
$$\mu_\Lambda = \mu_{\Sigma^0} = \mu_{\Xi^0} = \mu_{\Delta^0} = \mu_n = \mu_B,$$

$$\mu_{\Sigma^-} = \mu_{\Xi^-} = \mu_{\Delta^-} = \mu_B - \mu_Q,$$

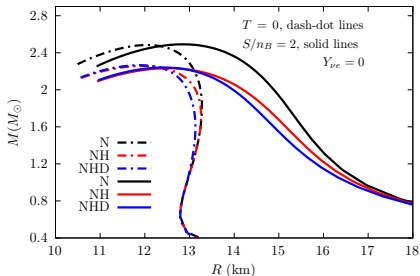
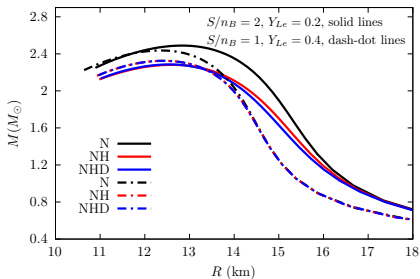
$$\mu_{\Sigma^+} = \mu_{\Delta^+} = \mu_p = \mu_B + \mu_Q,$$

$$\mu_{\Delta^{++}} = \mu_B + 2\mu_Q,$$



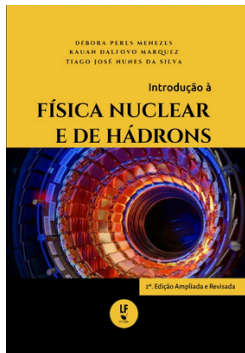


$S/n_B; Y_{Le,e}$	Matter content	M_{\max}/M_{\odot}	R/km
1; 0.4	<i>N</i>	2.44	12.34
	<i>NH</i>	2.32	12.41
	<i>NHΔ</i>	2.32	12.41
2; 0.2	<i>N</i>	2.49	12.83
	<i>NH</i>	2.29	12.59
	<i>NHΔ</i>	2.29	12.56
2; $Y_{\nu e} = 0$	<i>N</i>	2.49	12.87
	<i>NH</i>	2.24	12.51
	<i>NHΔ</i>	2.24	12.41
$T = 0$	<i>N</i>	2.48	12.03
	<i>NH</i>	2.26	11.96
	<i>NHΔ</i>	2.26	11.91



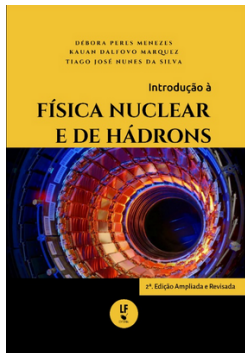
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Muito Obrigado!

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