

Neutron star crust from Bayesian-constrained unified EoS with ab initio input

XX Conference on Theoretical Nuclear Physics in Italy
TNPI2025

Il Palazzone - Cortona (Arezzo), October 1st-3rd, 2025

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PHYSICAL REVIEW C **112**, 035802 (2025)

Bayesian inference of neutron star crust properties using an *ab-initio*-benchmarked metamodel

S. Burrello^{1,*}, F. Gulminelli², M. Antonelli², M. Colonna¹ and A. F. Fantina³

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Outline of the presentation

- ➊ **Inference of neutron star (NS) properties: nuclear & astrophysical constraints**
 - Unified modelization of the nuclear matter (NM) Equation of State (EoS)
 - Phenomenological models: energy density functionals (EDFs) & meta-model (MM)
- ➋ **Upgraded version of MM: recent developments and results**
 - 📖 **Refined treatment at low-density: homogeneous & inhomogeneous matter**
 - Benchmark on ab-initio calculations of neutron matter: Y-MM
 - Thermodynamical properties of bulk matter in the inner crust
 - 📖 **Bayesian inference of NS crustal properties**
 - Crust-core (CC) transition and connection with symmetry energy and slope
 - Crustal fraction of the moment of inertia and NS crust EoS
- ➌ **Further developments and outlooks**
 - Implementation in CUTER for interpreting gravitational waves (GW) signals
 - Joint analyses combining also nuclear structure and heavy-ion collision studies
- ➍ **Summary**

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Inferring EoS: nuclear & astrophysical constraints

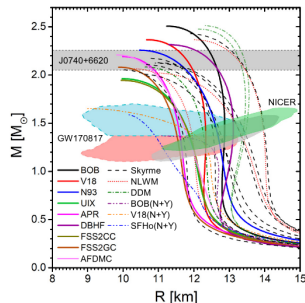
- **Modeling** nuclear matter (NM) equation of state (EoS)
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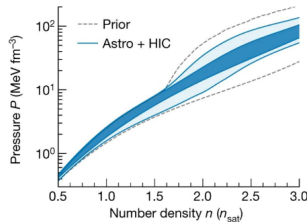
- Leading role of high-density core EoS
 - ρ_{sat} formulation \Rightarrow mismatch with microscopics

- Description of **low-density** EoS & NS **crust** composition

- Simulations of proto-NS \Rightarrow merger processes
 - Precise determination of NS
 - Understanding the origin of pulsar glitches

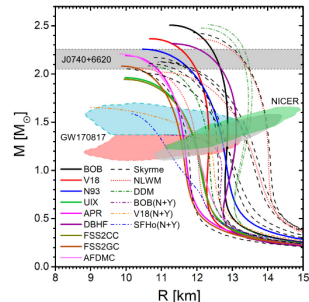


[G. F. Burgio, PPNP 120, 103879 (2021)]

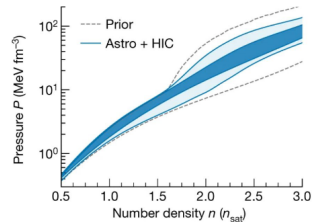


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 - Precise determination of NS **radius**
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 - Model dependence in **bulk** and **tidal deformability** matter
 - Uncertainty in **crust-core (CC)** transition
 - \Rightarrow Need for **unified** modelization of **core & crust**

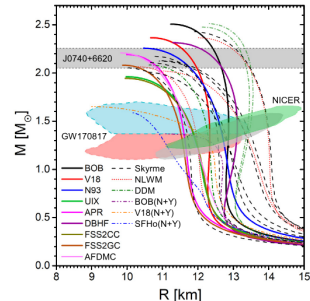


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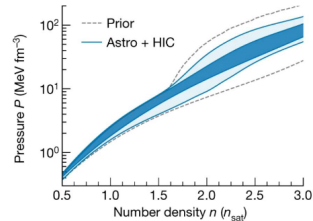


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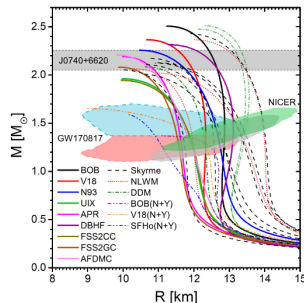


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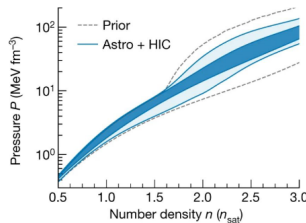


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Unified EoS: phenomenological meta-model (MM)

- **Unified** models based on energy density functionals (**EDFs**) & **nucleonic** hypothesis
⇒ meta-modeling (**MM**) approach [J. Margueron et al., PRC 97, 025805 (2018)]

$$e_{\text{MM}}(n_{\text{B}}, \delta) = t_{\text{FG}}^*(n_{\text{B}}, \delta) + v_{\text{MM}}(n_{\text{B}}, \delta) \quad \delta = (n_{\text{n}} - n_{\text{p}})/n_{\text{B}}$$

- Isoscalar (**IS**) & isovector (**IV**) expansion at symmetric NM (**SNM**) saturation n_{sat}
/ Truncation for $N=4$ ($E_{\text{sat}}, K_{\text{sat}}, Q_{\text{sat}}, Z_{\text{sat}}$ & $E_{\text{sym}}, L_{\text{sym}}, K_{\text{sym}}, Q_{\text{sym}}, Z_{\text{sym}}$)

$$v_{\text{MM}}^N = \sum_{\alpha=0}^N \frac{1}{\alpha!} \left(v_{\alpha}^{\text{IS}} + v_{\alpha}^{\text{IV}} \delta^2 \right) x^{\alpha}, \quad x = \frac{n_{\text{B}} - n_{\text{sat}}}{3n_{\text{sat}}}$$

- 👍 Span over EDFs **existing** in literature
- 👍 Probe of **novel** n_{B} -dependencies
- 👎 Pure neutron matter (**PNM**) at low- n_{B}
~ unitary Fermi gas (**FG**) ⇒ **Lee-Yang**

$$\frac{e_{\text{B}}}{t_{\text{FG}}} = 1 + \frac{10}{9\pi} (ak_{\text{F}}) + \frac{4}{21\pi^2} (11 - 2 \ln 2) (ak_{\text{F}})^2 + \dots$$

⇒ **microscopic ab-initio calculations**

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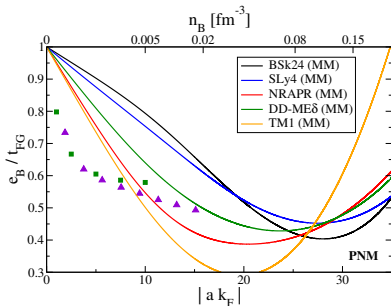
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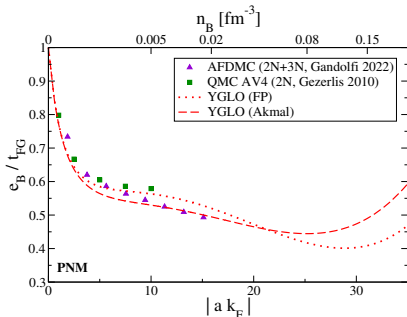
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Bridging EDFs with microscopic ab-initio methods

- New **class** of **EDFs** inspired by chiral effective field theory (χ **EFT**): YGLO

$$e_Y(n_B, \delta) = t_{FG}(n_B, \delta) + v_Y(n_B, \delta) \quad v_Y(n_B, \delta) = \frac{1}{n_B} \left[\mathcal{V}_{SNM}^Y + \left(\mathcal{V}_{PNM}^Y - \mathcal{V}_{SNM}^Y \right) \delta^2 \right]$$



$$\mathcal{V}_i^Y = Y_i[n_B] n_B^2 + D_i n_B^{8/3} + F_i n_B^{\alpha+2}$$

$$Y_i[n_B] = \frac{B_i}{1 - R_i n_B^{1/3} + C_i n_B^{2/3}}$$

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$$R_i = \frac{6}{35\pi} \left(\frac{6\pi^2}{\nu_i} \right)^{1/3} (11 - 2 \ln 2) a_i$$

($\nu_i = 2, 4$ for PNM, SNM)

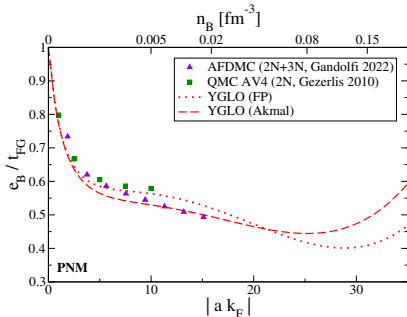
[C.J. Yang, M. Grasso, D. Lacroix, PRC 94, 031301 (2016)]

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PHYSICAL REVIEW C **103**, 064317 (2021)

Application of an *ab-initio*-inspired energy density functional to nuclei: Impact of the effective mass and the slope of the symmetry energy on bulk and surface properties

Stefano Burrello^{1,*}, Jérémy Bonnard^{2,†} and Marcella Grasso^{1,‡}

Eur. Phys. J. A (2021) 58:22

<https://doi.org/10.1140/epja/s10050-022-00665-2>

THE EUROPEAN
PHYSICAL JOURNAL A

Regular Article - Theoretical Physics

Finite-temperature infinite matter with
effective-field-theory-inspired energy-density functionals

Stefano Burrello^{1,2,§}, Marcella Grasso²

¹ Institut für Kernphysik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany

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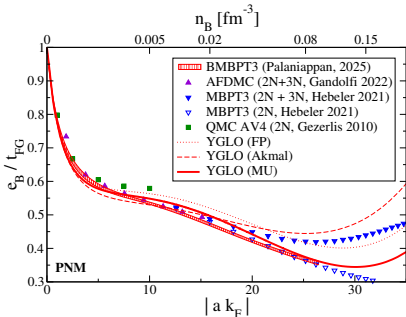
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

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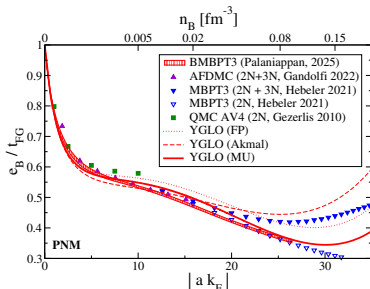
Bulk matter and thermodynamical properties

- **Y-MM** \Rightarrow smooth **interpolation** of MM with YGLO (MU) at **low-density**

- **Smooth-step** transition function $\eta_X^{MM} : [n_B^X, n_B^{MM}] \rightarrow [0, 1]$

$$e_B(n_B, \delta) = e_Y(n_B, \delta) \left(1 - \eta_X^{MM}\right) + e_{MM}(n_B, \delta) \eta_X^{MM}$$

[S. Burrello, F. Gulminelli, M. Antonelli, M. Colonna, A. Fantina, Phys. Rev. C 112, 035802 (2025)]



- $n_B < n_B^X = 0.02 \text{ fm}^{-3}$ only **Monte-Carlo** (or Brueckner) calculations exist
- $n_B^X \leq n_B < n_B^{MM}$ uncertainties on **3-body** forces of χEFT
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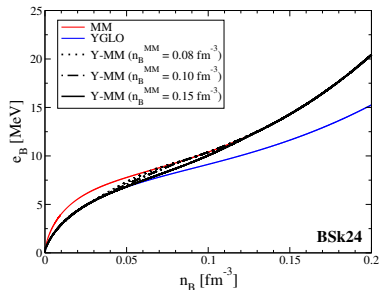
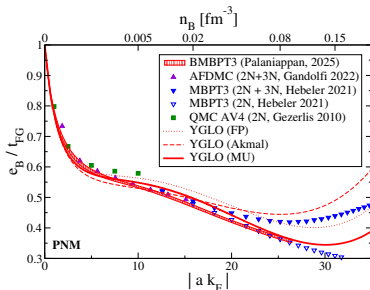
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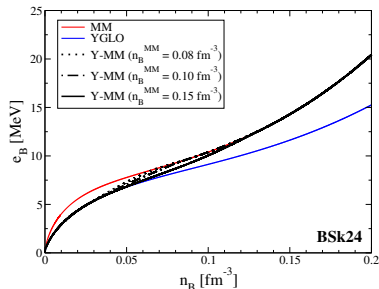
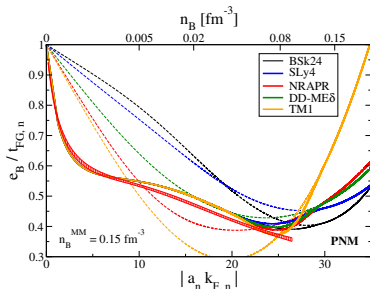
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Bayesian analysis: (informed) prior & posterior

- Bayes' principle: by filtering **prior** \Rightarrow **posterior** probability density functions (**PDF**)

$$p_{\text{post}}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathcal{C}_{\text{wEFT}}(\mathbf{X}) w_{\text{IP}}(\mathbf{X}) e^{-\chi^2(\mathbf{X})/2} p_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{X})$$

[S. Burrello, F. Gulminelli, M. Antonelli, M. Colonna, A. Fantina, Phys. Rev. C 112, 035802 (2025)]

- Prior**: flat distributions $f(X_k)$ in empirical $[X_k^{\min}, X_k^{\max}]$

$$p_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{k=1}^{2(\mathcal{N}+2)} f(X_k^{\min}, X_k^{\max}; X_k)$$

- Filters always active \Rightarrow "Informed" prior (IP)

$\Rightarrow \chi^2$ fit of nuclear masses

- Toggleled **wEFT strict band filter^a** in $[n_{\text{B}}^{\chi}, 0.20] \text{ fm}^{-3}$
 \Rightarrow Probe its effectiveness on (Y-)MM

^a[S. Huth et al., Nature 606, 276 (2022)] with $\pm 5\%$ margin

X_k	X_k^{\min}	X_k^{\max}
$n_{\text{sat}} [\text{fm}^{-3}]$	0.15	0.17
$E_{\text{sat}} [\text{MeV}]$	-17	-15
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$E_{\text{sym}} [\text{MeV}]$	26	38
$L_{\text{sym}} [\text{MeV}]$	10	80
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$Z_{\text{sym}} [\text{MeV}]$	-5000	5000
m_{sat}^*/m	0.6	0.8
$\Delta m_{\text{sat}}^*/m$	0.0	0.2

Bayesian analysis: (informed) prior & posterior

- Bayes' principle: by filtering **prior** \Rightarrow **posterior** probability density functions (**PDF**)

$$p_{\text{post}}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathcal{C} w_{\text{EFT}}(\mathbf{X}) w_{\text{IP}}(\mathbf{X}) e^{-\chi^2(\mathbf{X})/2} p_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{X})$$

[S. Burrello, F. Gulminelli, M. Antonelli, M. Colonna, A. Fantina, Phys. Rev. C 112, 035802 (2025)]

- Prior**: flat distributions $f(X_k)$ in empirical $[X_k^{\min}, X_k^{\max}]$

$$p_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{k=1}^{2(\mathcal{N}+2)} f(X_k^{\min}, X_k^{\max}; X_k)$$

- Filters always active \Rightarrow **"Informed" prior (IP)**

- Likelihood (exp) filter** $\Rightarrow \chi^2$ fit of **nuclear masses**
 - EoS stability** $\left(\frac{\partial P_B}{\partial n_B} \geq 0 \right)$
 - Sound speed** $0 < c_s < c$
 - $M_{\text{max}} \gtrsim 1.97 M_{\odot}$
- Strict w_{IP} filters**

- Toggled **w_{EFT} strict band filter^a** in $[n_B^{\chi}, 0.20] \text{ fm}^{-3}$
 \Rightarrow Probe its effectiveness on (Y-)MM

^a[S. Huth et al., Nature 606, 276 (2022)] with $\pm 5\%$ margin

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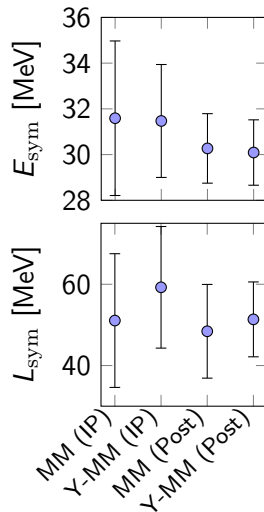
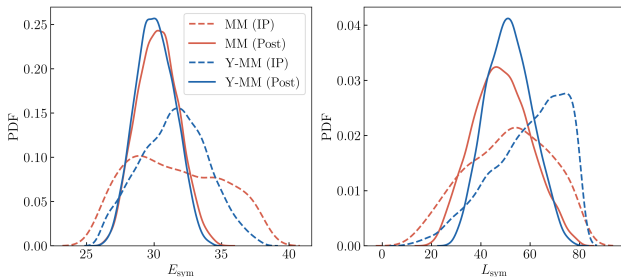
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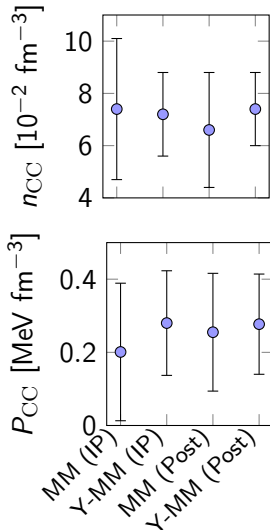
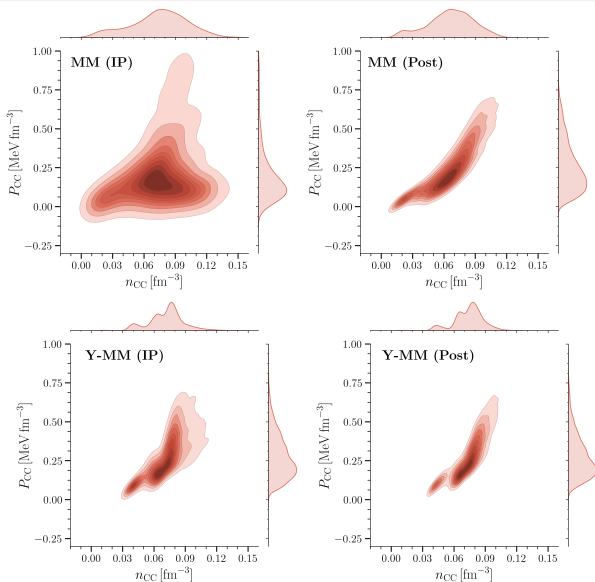
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Isvector empirical parameters: E_{sym} and L_{sym}



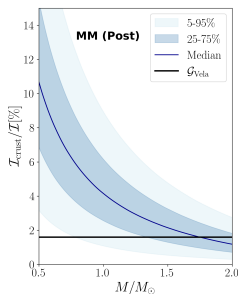
- IP filters **weakly** constraint E_{sym} & L_{sym}
 - χ EFT filter **crucial** to constraint $E_{\text{sym}} \approx 30$ MeV
- Y-MM reduces **dispersion** & shifts PDF to **stiffer** EoS ($L_{\text{sym}} \approx 51$ MeV)

Crust-core transition density n_{CC} and pressure P_{CC}



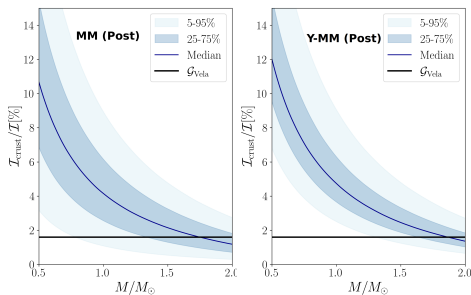
Crustal fraction of the moment of inertia $\mathcal{I}_{\text{crust}}/\mathcal{I}$

- Key role for interpreting **glitch** activity
- **Slow-rotation** approximation $\left(\frac{\Omega^2 R^3}{GM} \ll 1\right)$
- $\frac{\mathcal{I}_{\text{crust}}}{\mathcal{I}}$ **decreases** while increasing M
 \Rightarrow **enhanced** role of crust in **lighter** NS
- Y-MM distributions shifted **upward**
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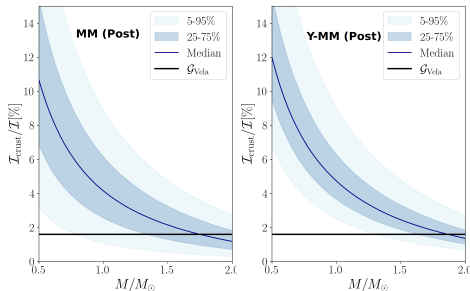
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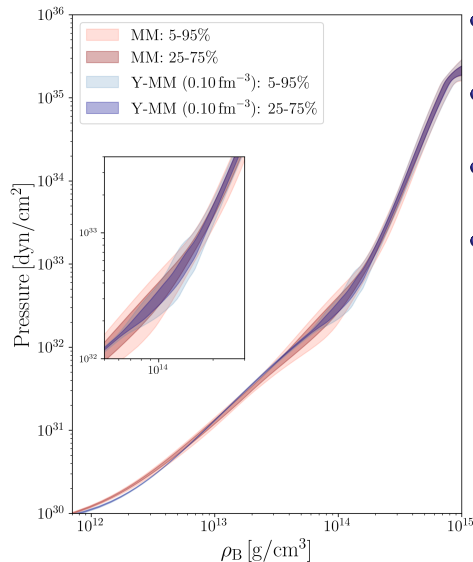
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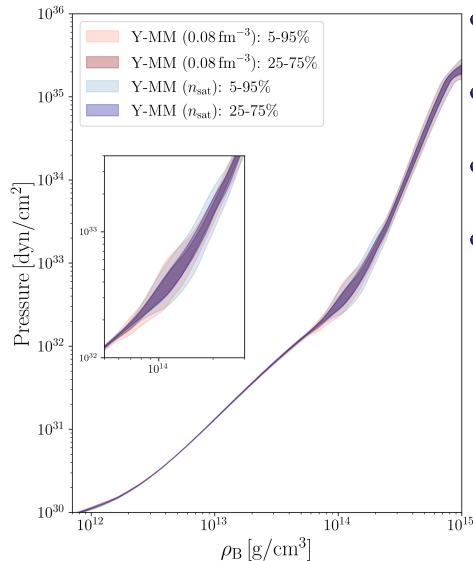
Neutron star EoS: MM vs Y-MM



- Y-MM **reduces** MM **crust-uncertainties**
($\rho_B \lesssim 5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ g/cm}^3$)
- **Distinct** behavior in **outer layers**
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- **Overlapping** at **supra-saturation**
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Model	Post [%]
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Outline of the presentation

- ① Inference of neutron star (NS) properties: nuclear & astrophysical constraints
 - Unified modelization of the nuclear matter (NM) Equation of State (EoS)
 - Phenomenological models: energy density functionals (EDFs) & meta-model (MM)
- ② Upgraded version of MM: recent developments and results
 - [Bayesian inference of NS crust EoS and crustal observables](#)
 - [NS crust EoS and crustal observables](#)
 - [NS crust EoS and crustal observables](#)
- ③ Further developments and outlooks
 - Implementation in CUTER for interpreting gravitational waves (GW) signals
 - Joint analyses combining also nuclear structure and heavy-ion collision studies
- ④ Summary

Final remarks and conclusions

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- Unified **modeling** of **NS EoS** with a **phenomenological MM** based on EDFs
- Upgraded **Y-MM** through a **benchmark** on **ab-initio** calculations of **PNM**

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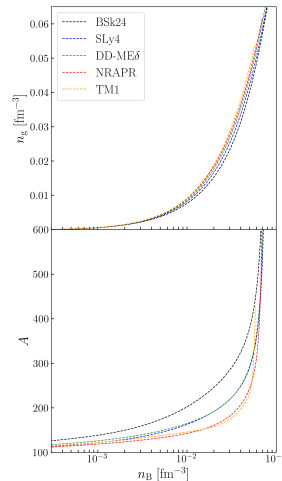
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Inhomogeneous matter and isotopic composition

- **Inhomogeneous** matter in the **inner** crust
 - ⇒ Energy **minimization** in Wigner-Seitz (**WS**) cells
 - + Compressible **Liquid Drop Model** (β -equilibrium)
 - Qualitative **agreement** with **microscopic** methods
 - **Unified** modeling of **core** & **crust** bulk-matter
- Gas density n_g & **cluster** size increase with depth
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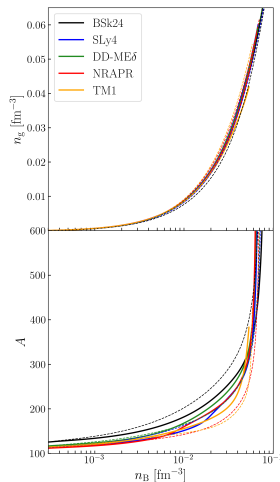


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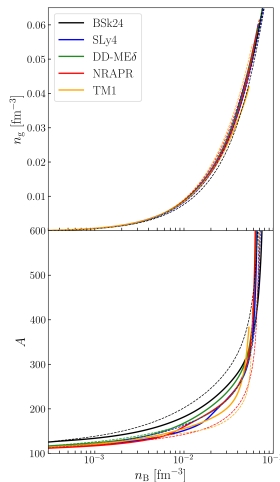
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