

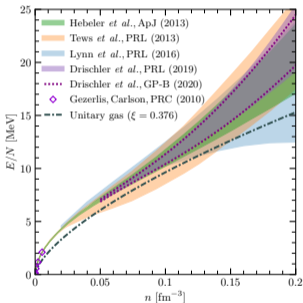


TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

Uncertainty quantification for the nuclear equation of state

Hannah Göttling, Kai Hebler, Achim Schwenk and Ingo Tews

- connect microscopic calculations of dense matter to astrophysical observations



Huth *et al.*, PRC (2021)

The equation of state (EOS) is ...

... given by pressure as a function of density and temperature

... key to neutron stars and mergers

- compact objects under extreme conditions of density and temperature
- observations yield novel insights into nature of strongly interacting matter

- provide microscopic information with quantified uncertainties

see also Drischler *et al.*, PRC (2020)

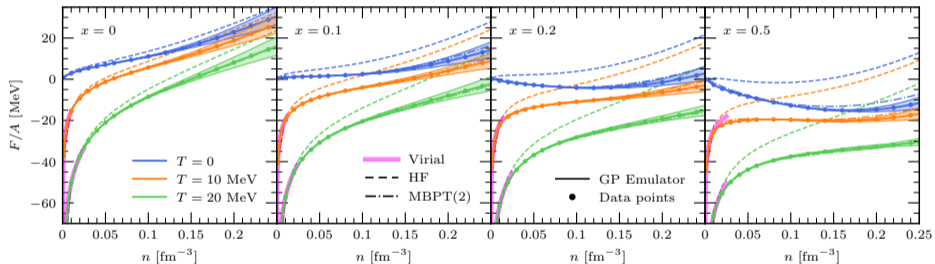
Newest EOS developments

Keller et al., PRL (2023)



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

- nucleonic matter results for different proton fractions (x) and temperatures (T)



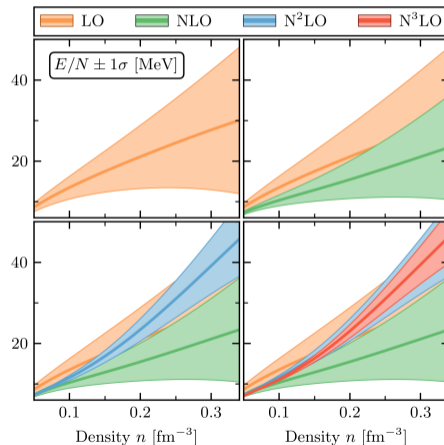
- Gaussian process (GP) emulator used to access arbitrary conditions
- effective field theory (EFT) uncertainties using pointwise predictions from [Epelbaum et al., \(2015\)](#)

State-of-the-art uncertainty quantification

Drischler et al., PRC (2020)

Correlated EFT uncertainties

- implemented using GP-Bayes approach
- explored for pure neutron matter (PNM) and symmetric nuclear matter (SNM)



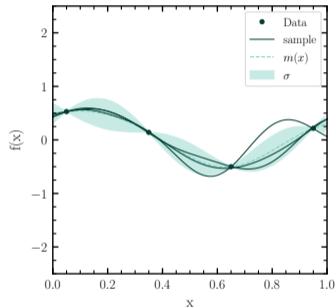
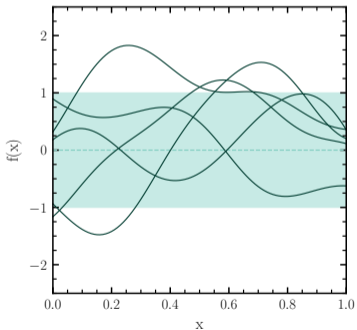
Gaussian processes

following Rasmussen & Williams (2006)



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

- collection of random variables: $f(x) \sim GP[m(x), \kappa(x, x'; \theta)]$
- kernel: $\kappa(x, x'; \theta) = \bar{c}^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-x')^T L(x-x')}$



- optimize to training data

GP-Bayes uncertainty quantification

Melendez et al. PRC (2019)

- consider EFT expansion for observable

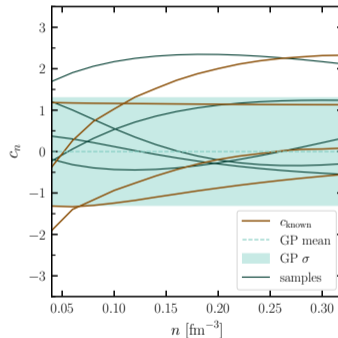
$$E(x) = E_{\text{ref}}(x) \sum_{i=0}^k c_i(x) Q^i(x)$$

→ reference energy E_{ref} and expansion parameter $Q = \frac{k_F}{\Lambda_b}$

- order-by-order convergence with natural size of coefficients
- coefficients are random variables

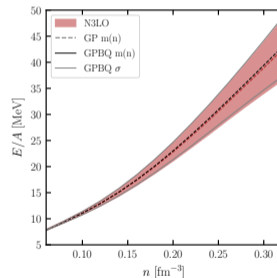
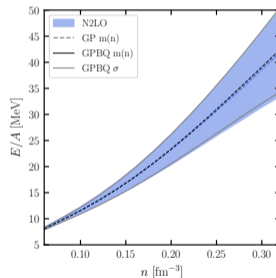
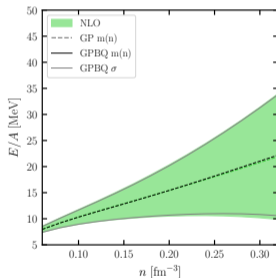
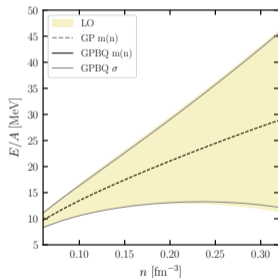
$$c_n(x) | \theta \sim GP[m(x), \kappa(x, x'; \theta)]$$

⇒ hyperparameters are determined from expansion coefficients



GP-B for pure neutron matter

- apply GP-B to results from [Keller et al. PRL \(2023\)](#) (colored)

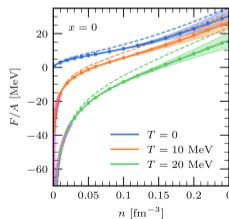
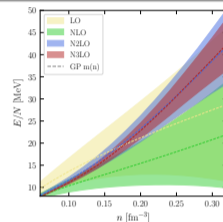


- check our implementation against BUQEYE package [Drischler et al. \(2020\)](#) (GPBQ)

Goals

PNM

- investigate sensitivities of uncertainty bands to GP choices
- explore nonlocal and local chiral EFT and Δ -full results



multidimensional GP

- describe the EOS (n,x,T) with one GP

Reference and prior choices

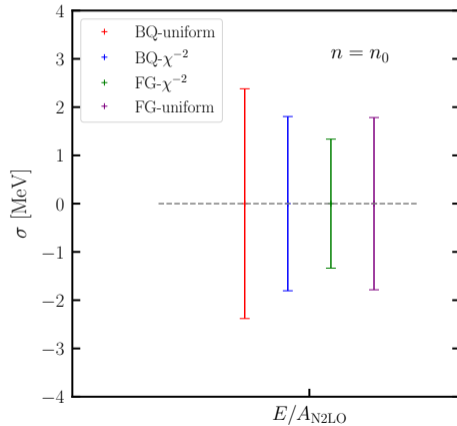
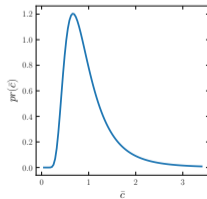
Melendez et al. PRC (2019)

explore sensitivity to the reference energy

- using free gas reference energy E_{FG}
- applying the BUQEYE ansatz $E_{\text{BQ}} = 16 \text{ MeV} \left(\frac{n}{n_0}\right)^{2/3}$

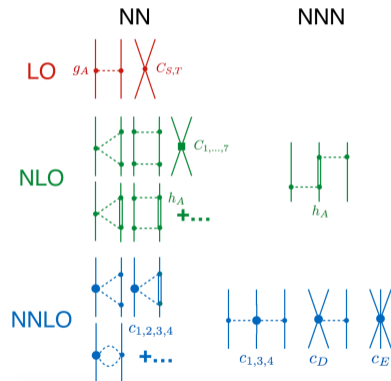
impact of priors for GP hyperparameters

- with normal inverse χ^2 prior
- uniform prior



Results for Δ -full chiral EFT interactions

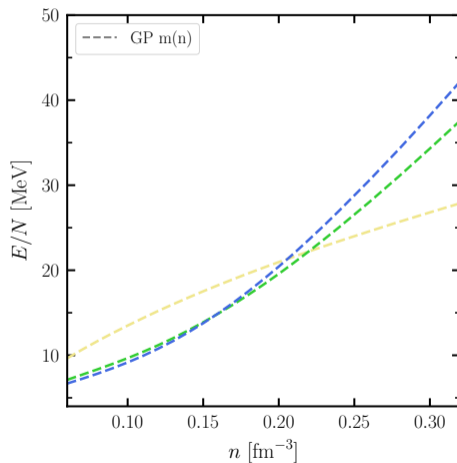
- 3N forces enter already at NLO
- 3N density dependence comes in earlier
→ expect better EFT convergence



Ekström et al., PRC (2018)

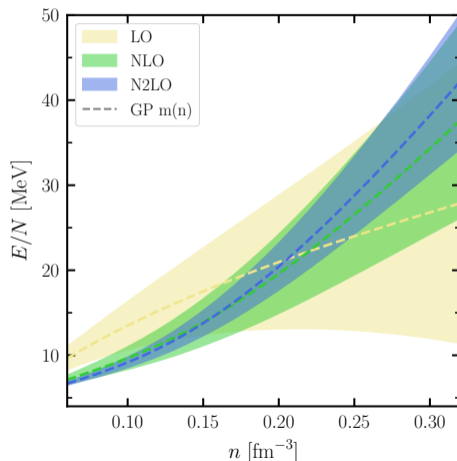
GP-B uncertainties for Δ -full interactions

- MBPT results from Yannick Dietz for $\Delta N2LO_{G0}$ interaction



GP-B uncertainties for Δ -full interactions

- MBPT results from Yannick Dietz for Δ N2LO_{G0} interaction
- GP-B calculated with $E_{\text{ref}} = E_{BQ}$ and $pr(\bar{c}^2) \propto \chi^{-2}$



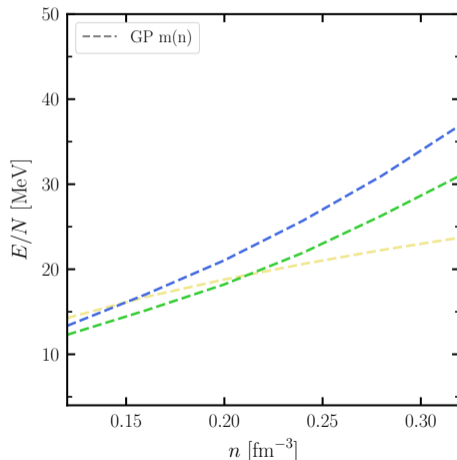
QMC results with new local interactions

from Ingo Tews and Rahul Somasundaram



- using quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) as many-body method
- using new local chiral N2LO interactions with large cutoff as input

Somasundaram et al., PRC (2024)

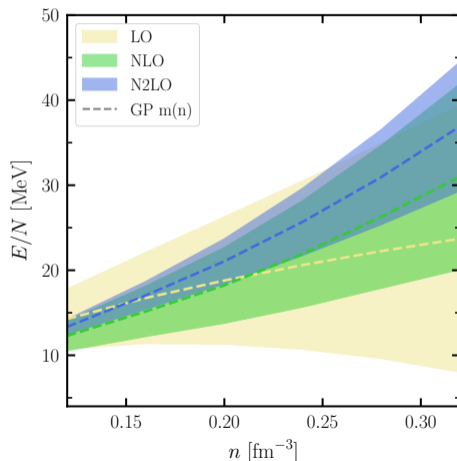


QMC results with new local interactions

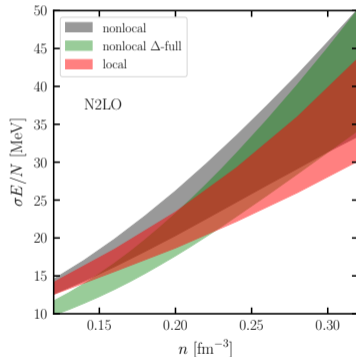
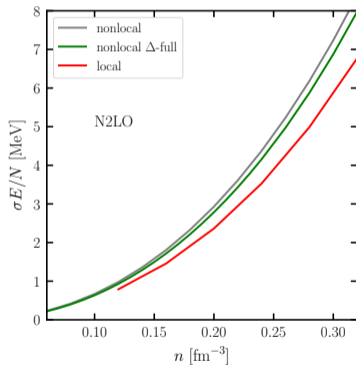
from Ingo Tews and Rahul Somasundaram

- using quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) as many-body method
- using new local chiral N2LO interactions with large cutoff as input
Somasundaram et al., PRC (2024)

- GP-B calculated with $E_{\text{ref}} = E_{BQ}$ and $pr(\bar{c}^2) \propto \chi^{-2}$



Comparison of GP-B uncertainties



- similar uncertainties for different interactions
- difference at subnuclear densities probably from different NN phaseshifts

Multidimensional GP

following Melendez et al., PRC (2019)



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

- extending the input space to multiple dimensions

1D

$$x = n; k_F$$

$$\kappa(x, x'; \theta) = \bar{c}^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2l^2}(x-x')^2}$$

ND

$$x = [n, x_p]^T \rightarrow [k_p, k_n]^T$$

$$\kappa(x, x'; \theta) = \bar{c}^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-x')^T L (x-x')}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} l_{k_p}^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & l_{k_n}^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{c}^2$ is the same for the whole system

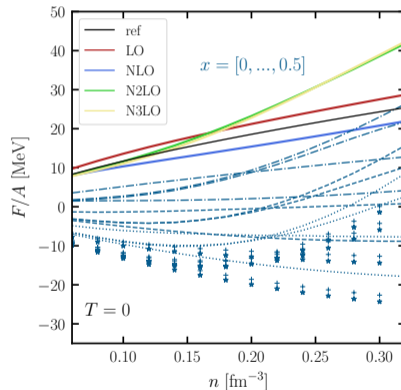
Observable expansion for multiple variables

- use reference energy:

$$E_{\text{ref}} = 16 \text{ MeV} \left(\frac{n}{n_0} \right)^{2/3} \rightarrow \frac{16 \text{ MeV}}{(3\pi^2 n_0)^{2/3}} (k_p^3 + k_n^3)^{2/3}$$

- consider relevant momentum scale:

$$Q = \frac{\max(k_p, k_n)}{\Lambda_b}$$

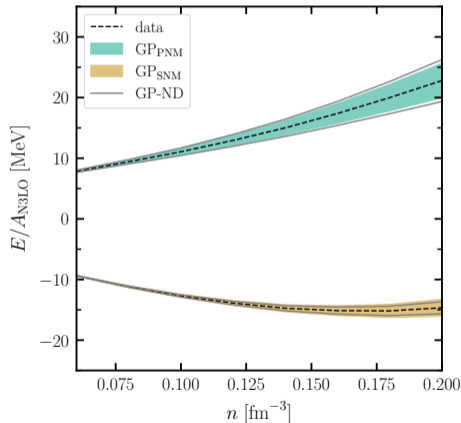


nuclear matter calculations from Keller et al. PRL (2023)

Consistency check

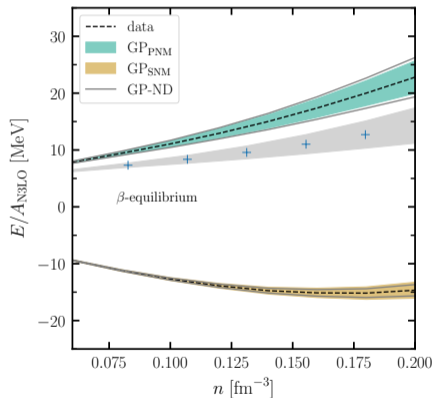
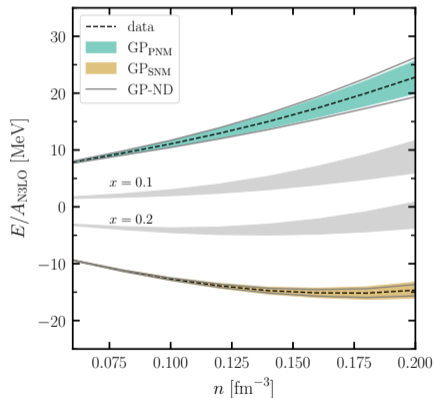
- include proton fractions $x = 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$
- compare GP-ND with GP-1D PNM and SNM bands

→ bands are similar



GP-bands for the EOS as function of proton fraction

Preliminary



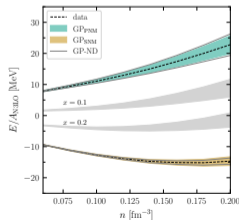
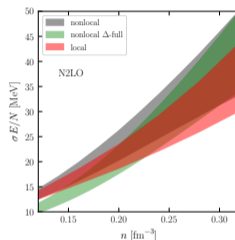
- provide uncertainties for finite x and β -equilibrium

Summary and outlook

GPs ...

- ... provide an excellent **emulator**
- ... can access arbitrary points in **n, x, T**
- ... quantify correlated **EFT uncertainties**

next: other thermodynamic properties



thoughts and questions

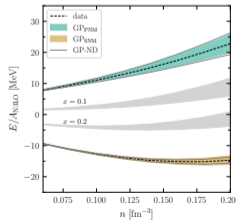
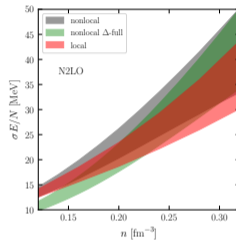
- Do we need a more physically informed reference scale? (e.g. at higher densities)
- Can the EOS (n, x, T) be described by a single GP?

Summary and outlook

GPs ...

- ... provide an excellent **emulator**
- ... can access arbitrary points in **n, x, T**
- ... quantify correlated **EFT uncertainties**

next: other thermodynamic properties



thoughts and questions

- Do we need a more physically informed reference scale? (e.g. at higher densities)
- Can the EOS (n, x, T) be described by a single GP?

**Thank you
for your attention!**