The lambda hyperon and the hyperon puzzle

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Remnant from the gravitational collapse of the core of a giant star during type II supernova.

- Radius in the range of 10-12 km
- Extremely dense matter (10¹⁷kg/m³)

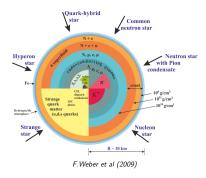


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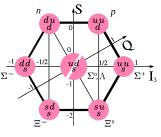
The Equation of State is a relation between the pressure and energy density of a fluid.

- Describe matter in the interior of a neutron star.
- The EoS for a neutron star is unknown.



Hyperons in neutron stars...

- Due to extreme neutron star densities, additional hadronic degrees of freedom are expected to be populated.
- These additional hadronic degrees of freedom includes hyperons (baryons with strange quark content).
- The equilibrium conditions in neutron stars can make the capture of hyperons occur.



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The effect of hyperons on neutron star properties

- Hyperons (baryons with strange quark content) have the effect of softening the neutron star equation of state.
- Leading to a reduction in the neutron star maximum mass.
- Gives maximum masses not compatible with observations. Recent observations of pulsars PSR J1614-2230 ($1.97\pm0.04M_{\odot}$), and PSR J0348+0432 ($2.01\pm0.04M_{\odot}$)
- This is known as the "hyperon puzzle".



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The neutron star is modeled as a strong interacting system of matter composed of nucleons and leptons at zero temperature...

Beta equilibrium

$$\mu_n \iff \mu_p + \mu_e.$$

Charge neutrality

$$\rho_b \iff \rho_{lep}$$

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The relativistic mean-field theory (RMF) is applied to a relativistic description of nuclear matter.

- Strong nuclear force described by the exchange of mesons.
- Nucleons, leptons and lambda hyperon

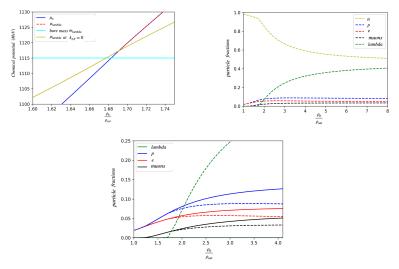
 $N + N \rightarrow N + \Lambda$.

The chemical potential would be

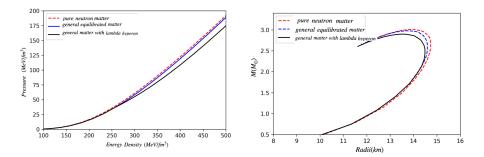
 $\mu_n = \mu_\Lambda$

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Results and Analysis



Results and Analysis



M-R plot

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Conclusions

- The inclusion of the lambda hyperon softens the neutron star EoS.
- The inclusion of the lambda hyperon reduces the neutron star maximum mass.
- This is known as the "hyperon puzzle".
 Explanations needed to this.
- Observational data from massive new radio-telescopes like the Square Kilometer Array (SKA) will provide observations that can be supported and evolve theoretical models of nuclear matter.



www.skatelescope.org



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