

Neutron Stars: A Skyrmion Model

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- The Skyrme Model
- The Rational Map Ansatz
- Neutron Stars

The Skyrme Model - Introduction

- The Skyrme model is a model of baryons.
- Baryons arise as topological solitons.
- Baryon number \leftrightarrow topological charge.
- Successful in modelling nuclei.

The Skyrme Model - Equations

The Skyrme Lagrangian

$$L = \int \left(\frac{F_\pi^2}{16} \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu U \partial^\mu U) + \frac{1}{32e^2} \text{Tr}([\partial_\mu U U^\dagger, \partial_\nu U U^\dagger]^2) \right) d^3x.$$

- The Skyrme field, $U(x, t)$, is a $SU(2)$ valued scalar field.

The Skyrme Field Equation

$$\partial_\mu \left((\partial_\mu U) U^\dagger + \frac{1}{4} [(\partial^\nu U) U^\dagger, [(\partial_\nu U) U^\dagger, (\partial^\mu U) U^\dagger]] \right) = 0.$$

The Skyrme Model - Topology

- The Skyrme boundary conditions are $U(x, t) \rightarrow I$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$.
- The Skyrme field, $U(x, t)$, with these boundary conditions, is a map from S^3 into S^3 .
- The homotopy group of a map from S^3 into S^3 is \mathbb{Z} .
- The topological charge, and therefore the baryon number, are integers.

The Skyrme Model - Homotopy Groups

- Consider a map $\Psi : S^n \rightarrow Y$.
- Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 are homotopic if Ψ_1 can be continuously transformed into Ψ_2 .
- $\pi_n(Y)$ is the n^{th} homotopy group.
- Example: $S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ has homotopy group \mathbb{Z} .

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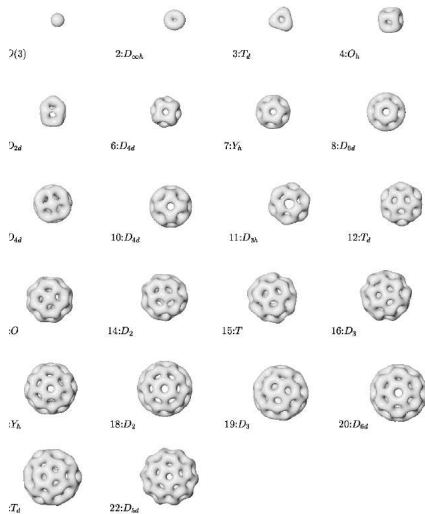
The Rational Map Ansatz - Introduction

- Using polar coordinates in \mathbb{R}^3 define the stereographic coordinates $z = \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) e^{i\phi}$.

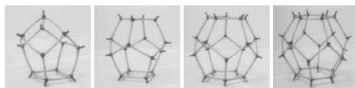
The Rational Map Ansatz

- $U = \exp(i\vec{\sigma} \cdot \hat{n}_R F(r, t)),$
- $\hat{n}_R = \frac{1}{1+|R|^2} (R + \bar{R}, i(\bar{R} - R), 1 - |R|^2).$
 - $R = \frac{p(z)}{q(z)}.$
 - $R = z, R = z^2, R = \frac{z^3 - \sqrt{3}iz}{\sqrt{3}iz^2 - 1}, R = \frac{z^4 + 2\sqrt{3}iz^2 + 1}{z^4 - 2\sqrt{3}iz^2 + 1}.$
 - $F(0, t) = \pi, F(\infty, t) = 0.$

The Rational Map Ansatz - Solutions



The Rational Map Ansatz - Solutions

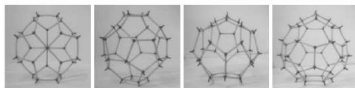


5: D_{2d}

6: D_{4d}

7: D_{6d}

8: D_{4d}

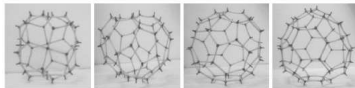


9: D_{4d}

10: D_{4d}

11: D_{3h}

12: T_d

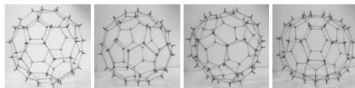


13: O

14: D_2

15: T

16: D_3

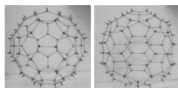


17: Y_h

18: D_2

19: D_3

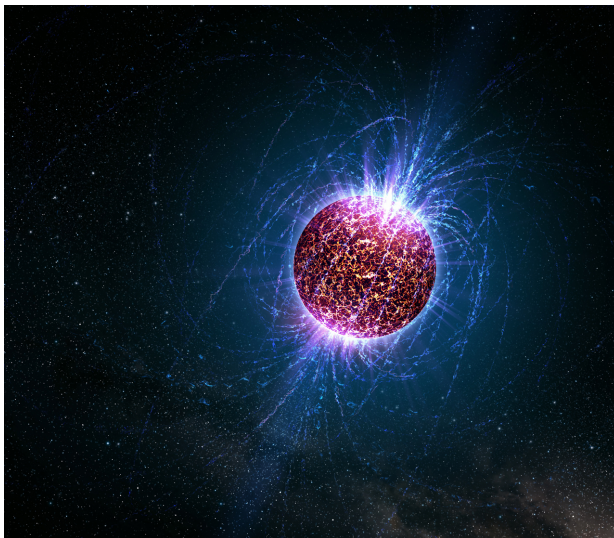
20: D_{6d}



21: T_d

22: D_{6d}

Neutron Stars - Introduction



- Large baryon number, typically 10^{58} .
- Gravity must be included.
- Using the Rational map ansatz.
- Skyrme Crystals.