

【 YITP workshop “Nucleosynthesis and Evolution of Neutron Stars”
(XRB2025) 27 (Mon.) – 30 (Thur.) January, 2025, YITP, Kyoto 】

Equation of state and neutrino emissivities with kaon condensates in hyperon-mixed matter

Takumi Muto (Chiba Institute of Technology)

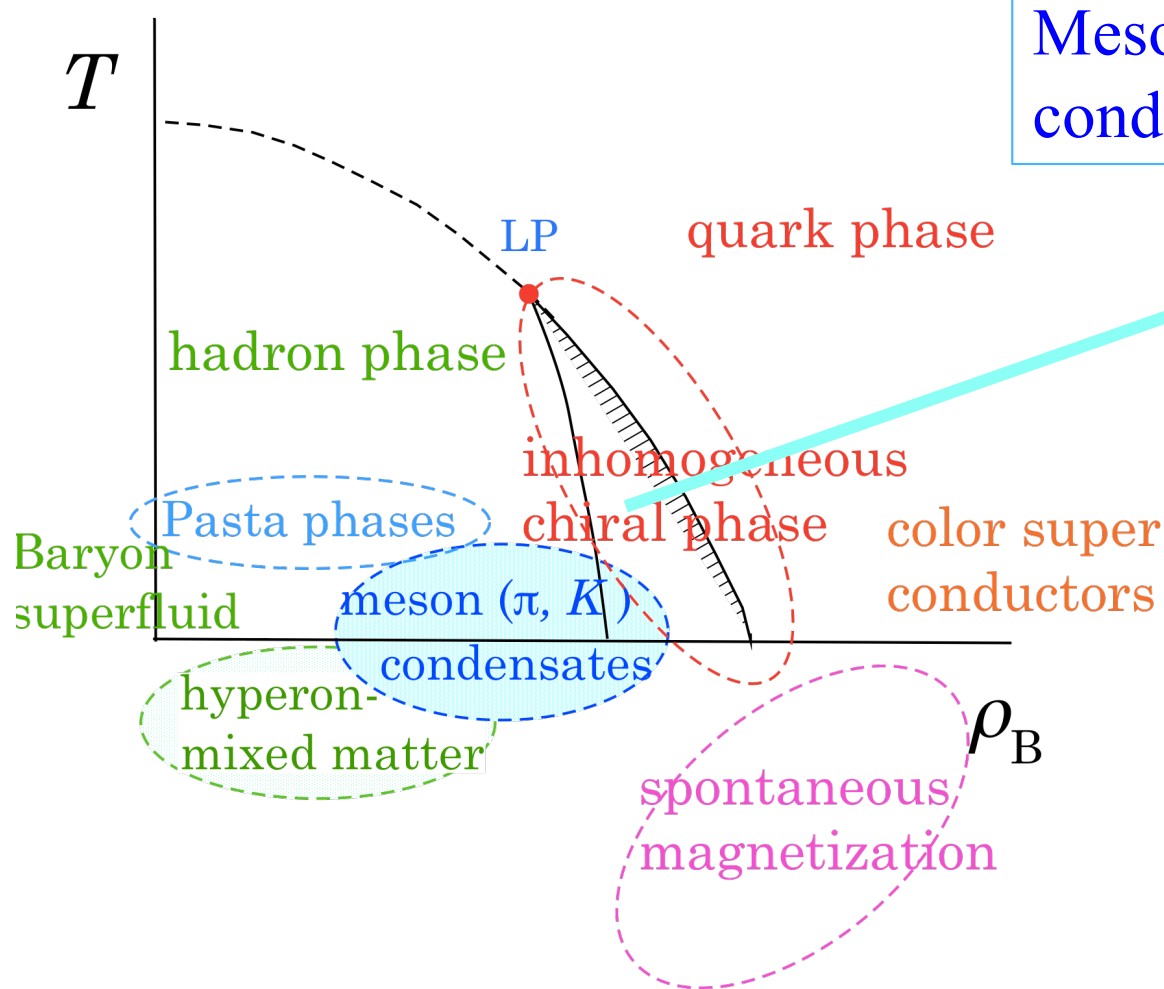
Bhavnesb Bhat

Akira Dohi (Riken)

Tsuneo Noda (Kurume Institute of Technology)

1. Introduction

1-1 Multi-strangeness in dense matter



Meson (Nambu-Goldstone boson) condensation

Kaon condensation (KC) in hyperon-mixed matter

(Y+K) phase

- Softening of EOS
→ meson-hadron dynamics
- Rapid cooling (ν emission)
→ weak reactions

Chiral symmetry

EOS with (Y+K) phase : Too softening problem due to KC and hyperon-mixing (hyperon puzzle)
⇒ introduction of universal three-baryon repulsion (UTBR)

⇒ Consistent with observation of massive ($\sim 2M_{\odot}$) neutron stars

In this talk

- Overview of (Y+K) phase based on our interaction model

bulk properties of compact stars with the (Y+K) phase

M-R relation , $M-\rho_{\text{B center}}$

- Emissivity for extra rapid cooling process

(Kaon induced URCA)

→ Effects of KC on thermal evolution under the (Y+K)phase
(cooling curve)

- Summary and Outlook

2. Formulation

2-1 model interaction

K-Baryon and K-K interactions :

$SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$ chiral effective Lagrangian

[D. B. Kaplan and A. E. Nelson,
Phys. Lett. B 175 (1986) 57.]

Classical Kaon field :

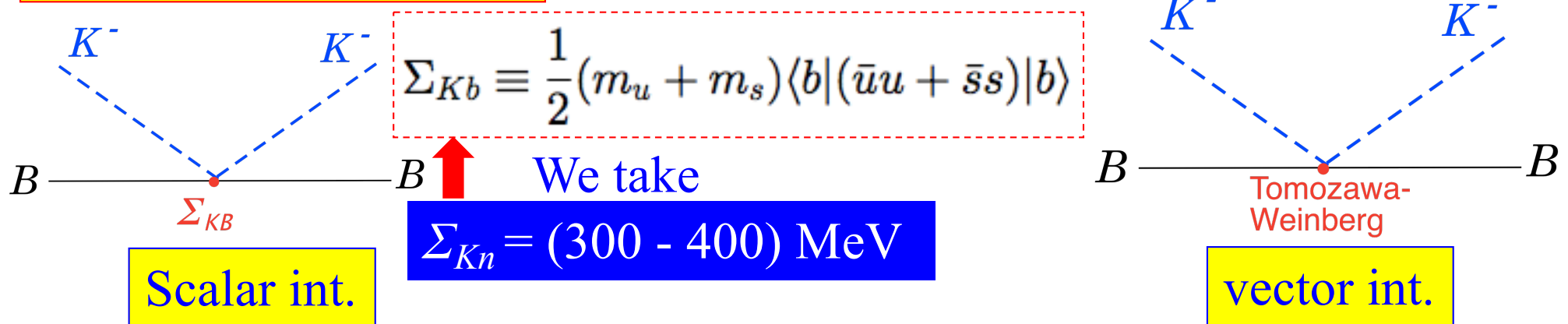
$$\langle K^- \rangle = \frac{f}{\sqrt{2}} \theta e^{-i\mu_K t}$$

θ : chiral angle

μ_K : kaon chemical potential

$f = 93$ MeV : meson decay const.

S wave KB interaction



Baryon-Baryon interaction

Minimal Relativistic Mean-Field theory

Meson-exchange (σ , ω , ρ ...) \rightarrow
two-body force
(without nonlinear self-interactions)

+ Three-Baryon (many-body) forces

$$\text{Slope : } L \equiv 3\rho_0 \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial \rho_B} \right)_{\rho_B=\rho_0} \\ = (60 - 70) \text{ MeV}$$

controls Stiffness of EOS
from two-body B-B int.

Universal Three-Baryon Repulsion (UTBR)

[S. Nishizaki, Y. Yamamoto and T. Takatsuka, Prog. Theor. Phys. 108 (2002) 703.]

Density-dependent
effective two-baryon force

: String-Junction Model 2

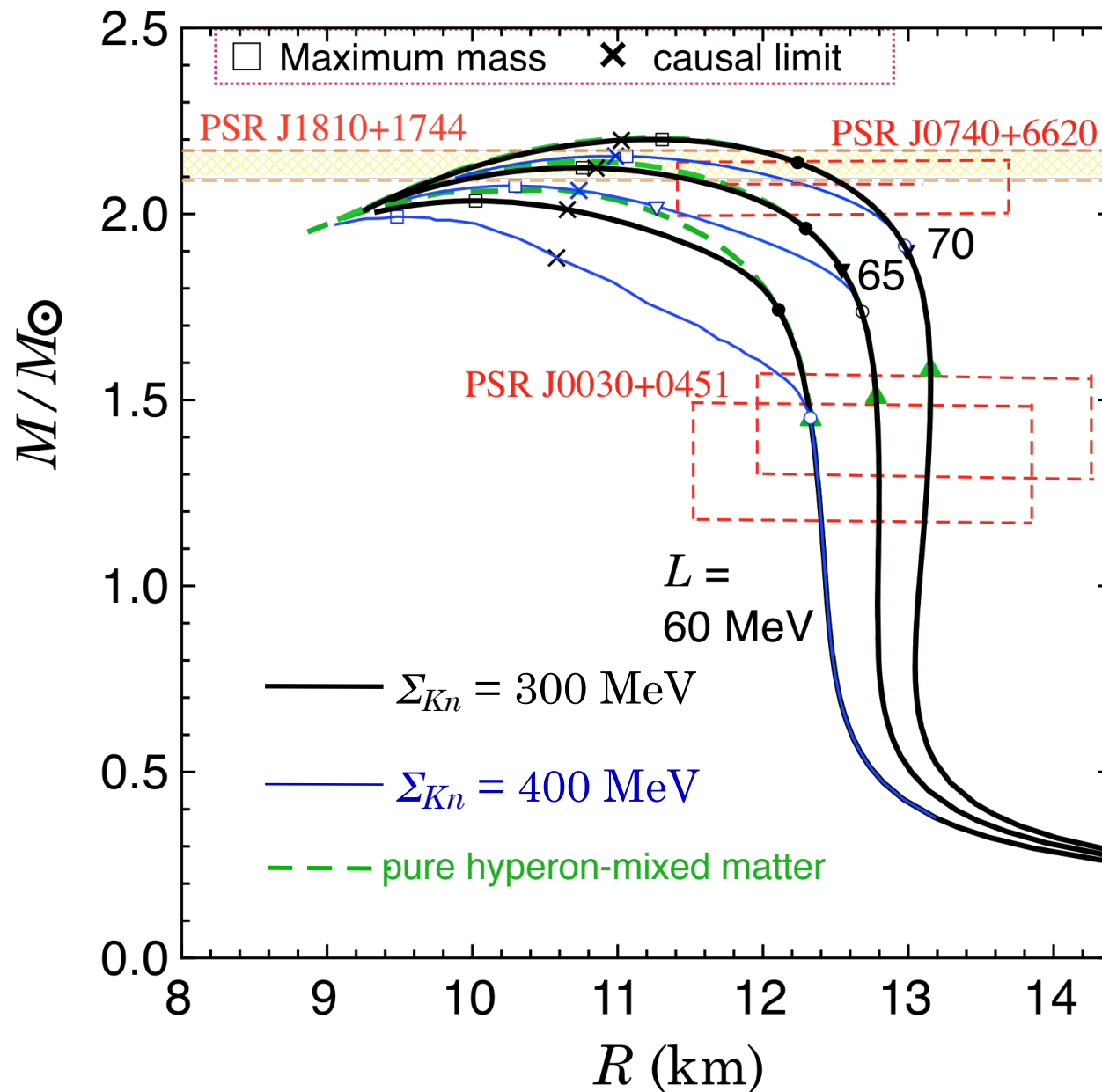
[R. Tamagaki,
Prog. Theor. Phys. 119 (2008), 965.]

+ Three-Nucleon attraction (TNA)

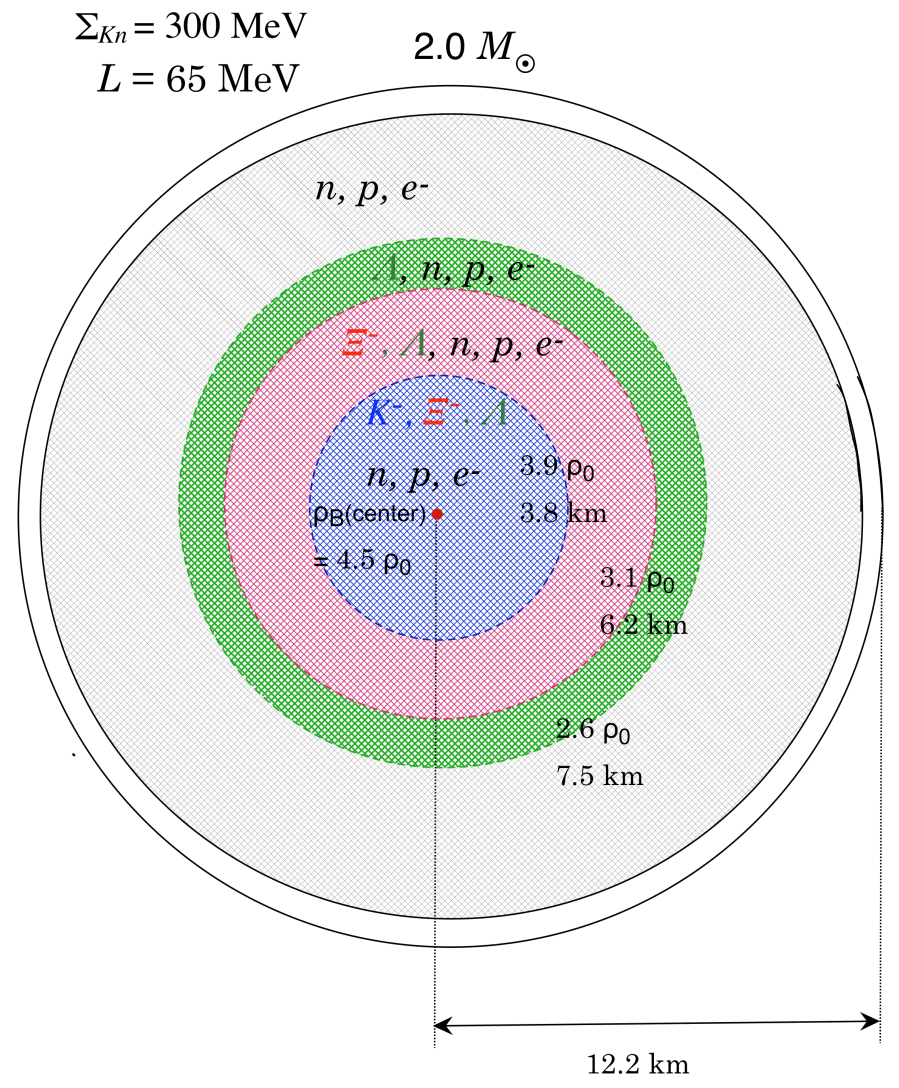
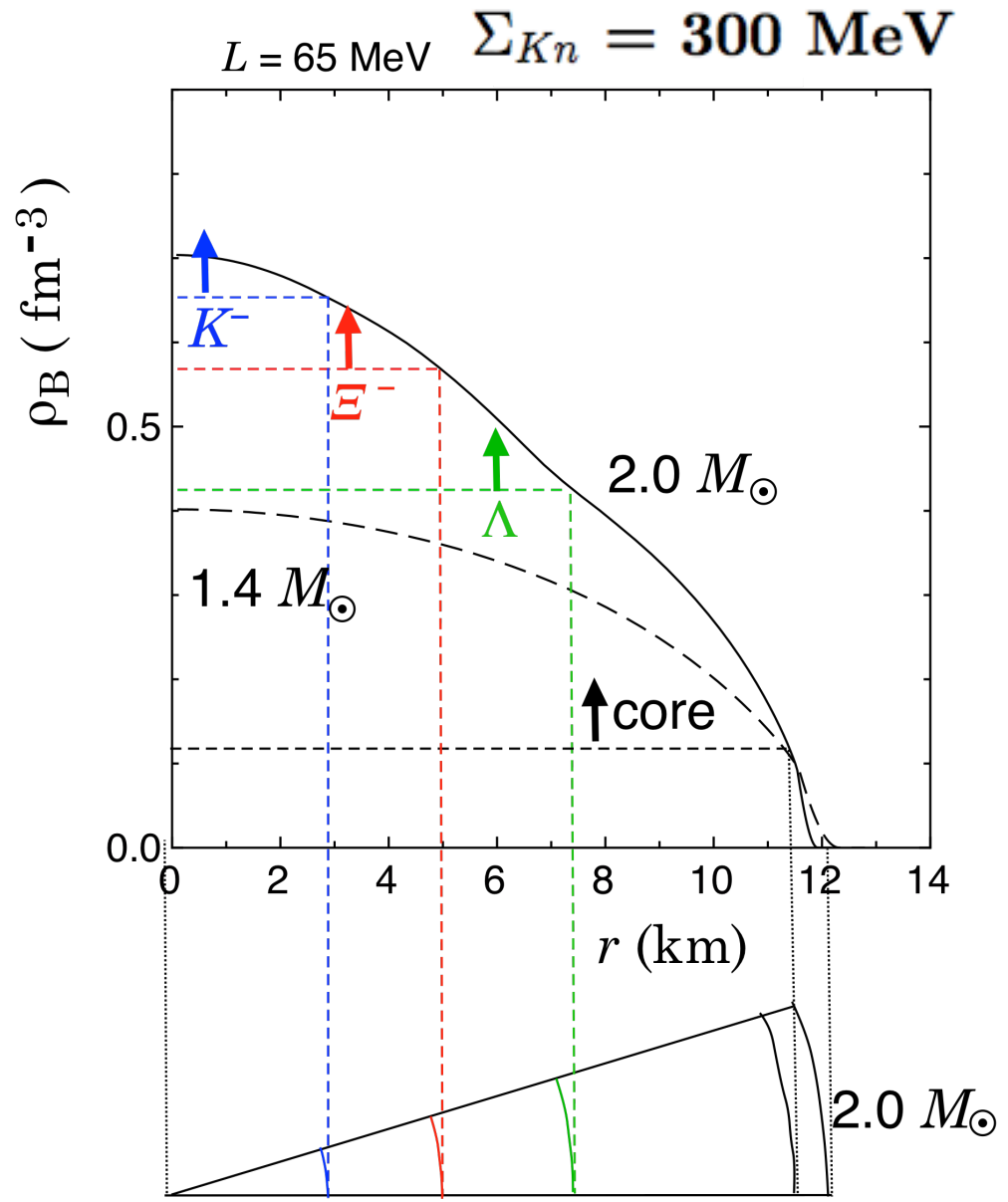
[c.f., I. E. Lagaris and V. R. Pandharipande,
Nucl. Phys. A359(1981),349.]

3. Bulk properties of compact stars with the (Y+K) phase

Gravitational Mass – radius R relations



Density distributions --- $L = 65$ MeV ---



4. Unified description of EOS with (Y+K) phase and neutron-star cooling in the context of chiral symmetry

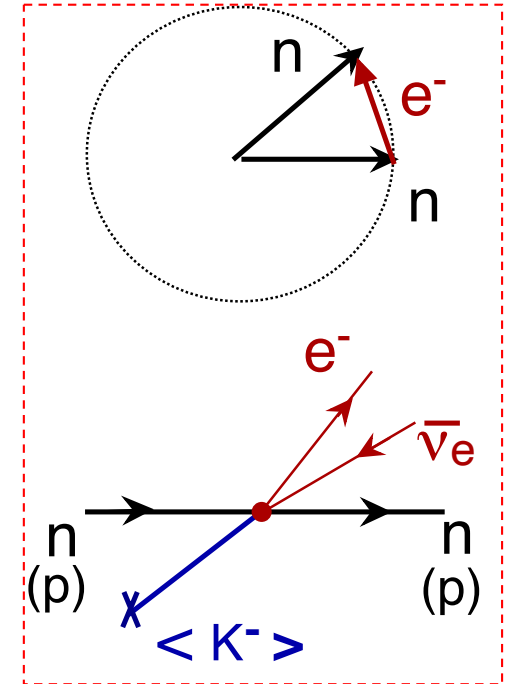
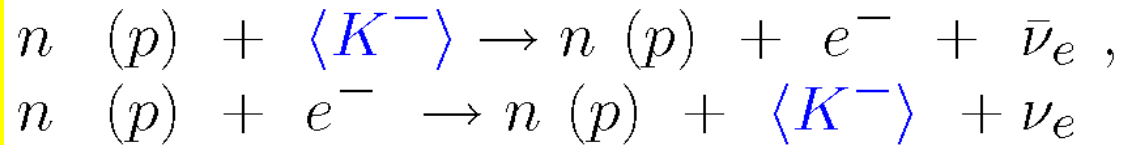
Rapid cooling mechanisms via neutrino emission

[T. Tatsumi, Prog. Theor. Phys. 80 (1988), 22.]

[H. Fujii, T. Muto, T. Tatsumi, R. Tamagaki,

Nucl. Phys. A578 (1994), 758; Phys. Rev. C 50 (1994), 3140.]

Kaon-induced Urca process (KU)



Weak Hamiltonian

$$H_W = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} J_h^{\mu\dagger} l_\mu + \text{h.c.}$$

Hadron current

$$\begin{aligned} J_h^\mu &= \cos \theta_c (V_{1+i2}^\mu - A_{1+i2}^\mu) + \sin \theta_c (V_{4+i5}^\mu - A_{4+i5}^\mu) \\ \tilde{J}_h^\mu &= \hat{U}_K^{-1} J_h^\mu \hat{U}_K \\ &= e^{-i\mu_K t} \left[\cos \theta_c \left\{ (V_{1+i2}^\mu - A_{1+i2}^\mu) \cos(\theta/2) + i(V_{6-i7}^\mu - A_{6-i7}^\mu) \sin(\theta/2) \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin \theta_c \left\{ (V_4^\mu - A_4^\mu) + i \cos \theta (V_5^\mu - A_5^\mu) - \frac{i}{2} \sin \theta (V_3^\mu - A_3^\mu + \sqrt{3}(V_8^\mu - A_8^\mu)) \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Chiral-transformed

Emissivity for the (KU) process

$$\epsilon(\text{KU}) = (4.1 \times 10^{25}) \left(\frac{m_N^*}{m_N} \right)^2 \frac{\mu_K}{m_\pi} \sin^2 \theta T_9^6 \quad (\text{erg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$$



$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon(\text{kaon} - \text{induced Urca}) / \epsilon(\text{modified Urca}) &= O(\mu_n/T)^2 \\ &\sim 10^{6-8} \end{aligned}$$

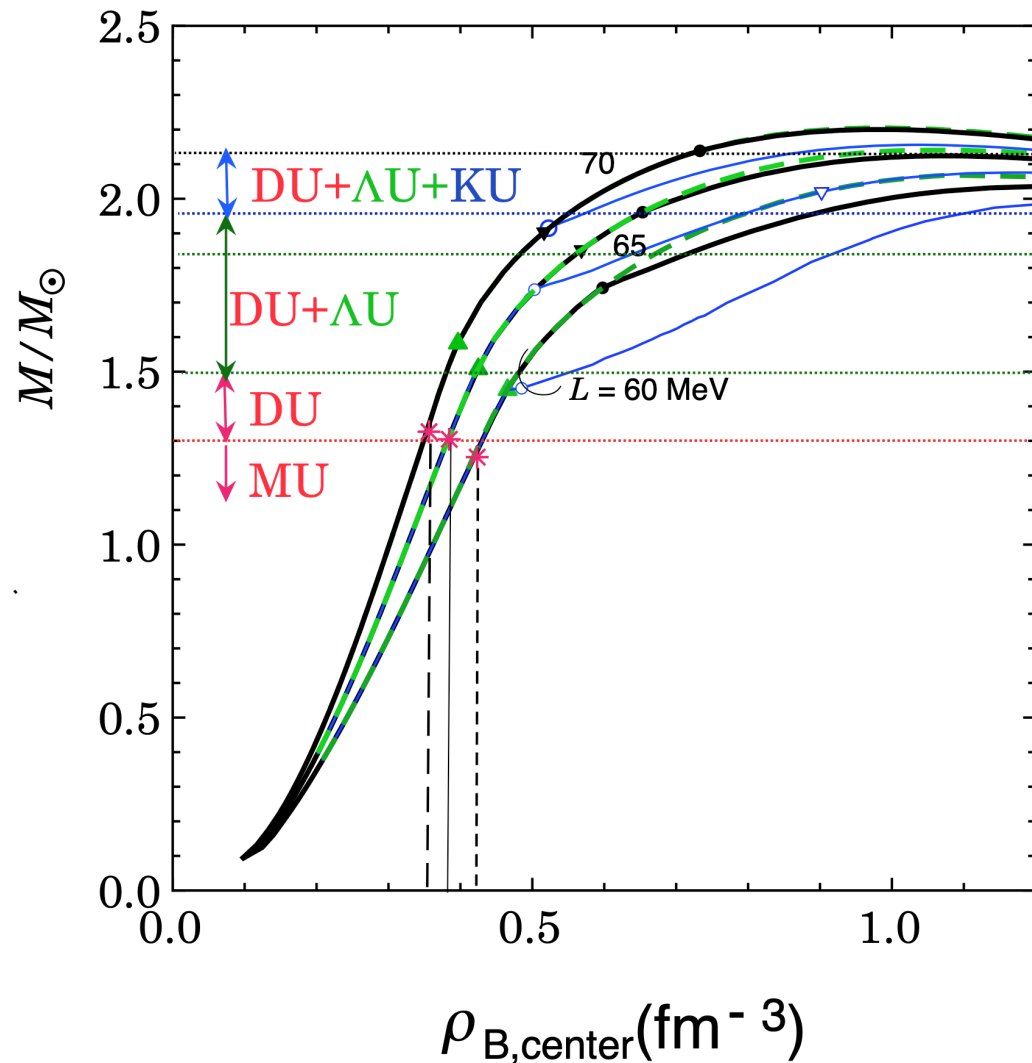
Gravitational Mass – baryon density at the center

e.g.

$$L = 65 \text{ MeV}$$

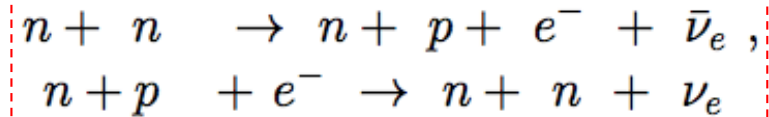
$$\Sigma_{Kn} = 300 \text{ MeV}$$

case

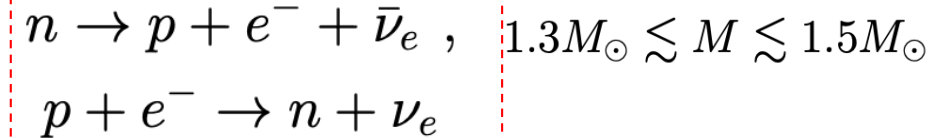


[Modified Urca process (MU)]

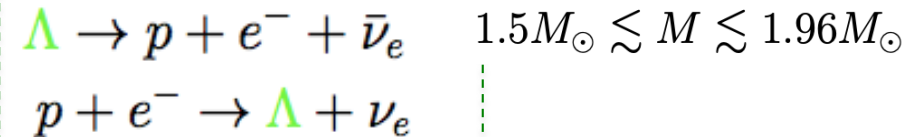
$$M \lesssim 1.3M_{\odot}$$



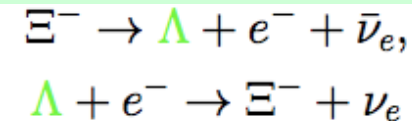
[Direct Urca process (DU)]



[hyperon (Λ) Urca process (Λ U)]

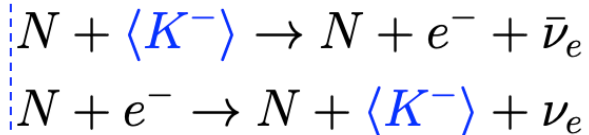


[hyperon (Ξ^{-}) Urca process (Ξ^{-} U)]



[Kaon-induced Urca process (KU)]

$$1.96M_{\odot} \lesssim M \lesssim M_{max}(= 2.12M_{\odot})$$



Time evolution of surface temperature

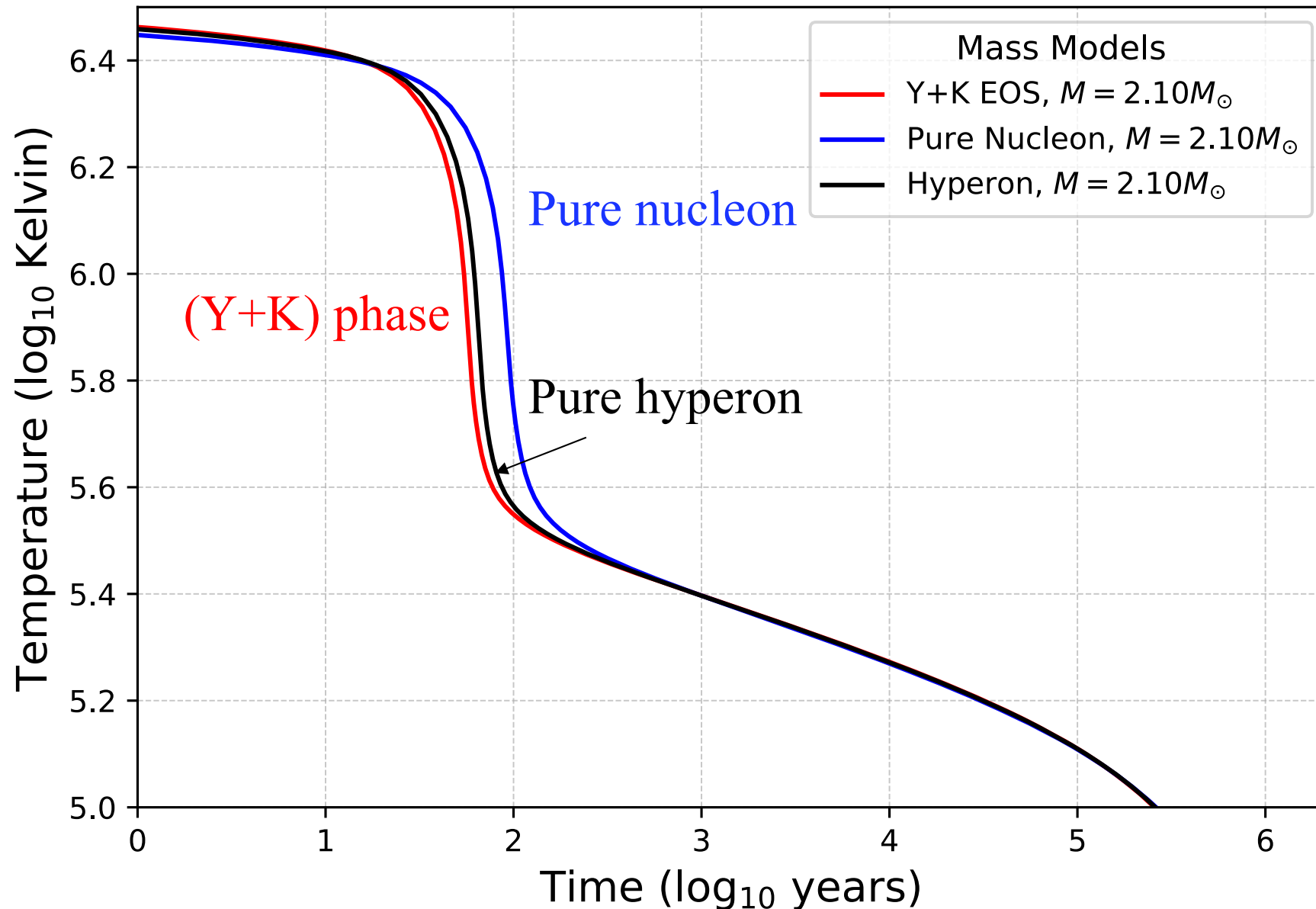
[from Bhavnesh et al.2025]

$$M = 2.1M_{\odot}$$

Y + K Model with

$$\Sigma_{Kn} = 300 \text{ MeV}$$

$$L = 65 \text{ MeV}$$



Time evolution of surface temperature

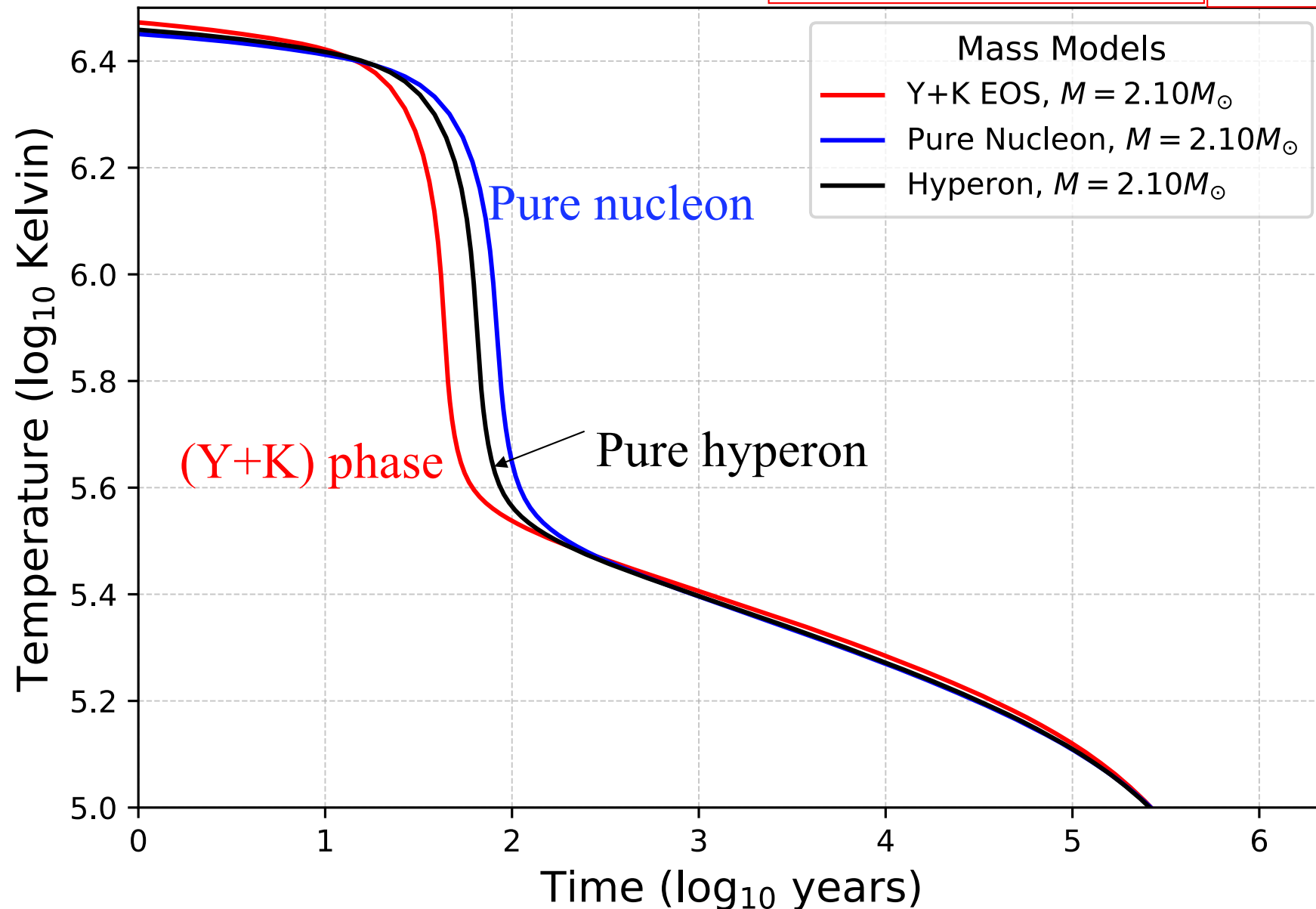
[from Bhavnesh et al.2025]

$$M = 2.1M_{\odot}$$

Y + K Model with

$$\Sigma_{Kn} = 400 \text{ MeV}$$

$$L = 65 \text{ MeV}$$



5. Summary and outlook

- We have overviewed the (Y+K) phase based on our interaction model

bulk properties of compact stars with the (Y+K) phase

M-R relation , internal structure for matter composition

M- $\rho_{\text{B center}}$

Unified description on the basis of chiral symmetry

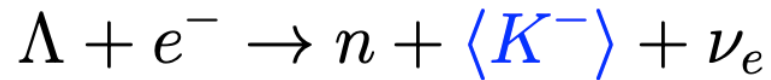
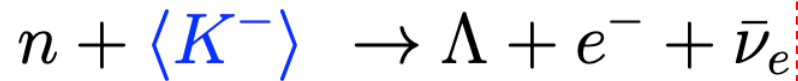
- We have overviewed emissivity for extra rapid cooling process
(Kaon induced URCA)

→ We have considered

Effects of KC on thermal evolution under the (Y+K)phase
(cooling curve)

5. Summary and outlook

“Kaon-induced $n \Lambda$ Urca” process [$n\Lambda$ -KU]



$$\propto \cos^2 \theta_C \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

- Proton-rich, electron-less

→ How do these features affect

the cooling mechanisms in kaon condensates ?

Effects of thermal conductivity, baryon superfluidity in the (Y+K) phase on the cooling history of neutron stars

in progress with A. Dohi, T. Noda,
and B. Bhavnesh

Thank you
for your attention !