

A Bayesian mixture model approach to quantifying the *empirical* nuclear saturation point

Goal: rigorous benchmarks of saturation properties of chiral NN+3N interactions (using Skyrme & RMF models)



DFT constraints on the nuclear saturation point

Nuclear saturation: EOS of symmetric matter exhibits a minimum at the density $n_0 \approx 0.16 \text{ fm}^{-3}$, which is related to the typical central density of heavy nuclei, while the corresponding ground-state energy per particle $E(n_0)/A \equiv E_0 \approx -16 \text{ MeV}$ is closely related to the volume term of the semi-empirical mass formula.

The nuclear saturation point (n_0, E_0) is ideal for benchmarking chiral effective field theory (EFT) interactions in medium.

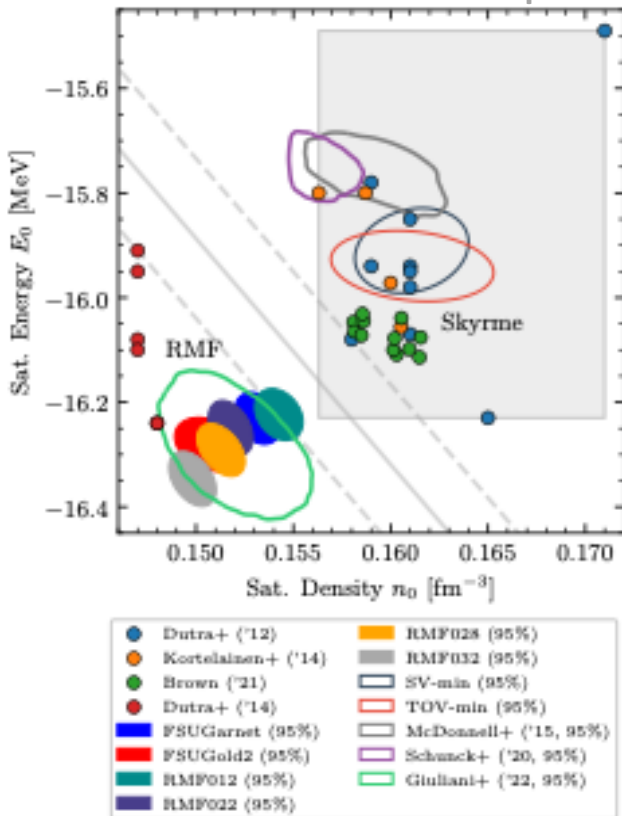
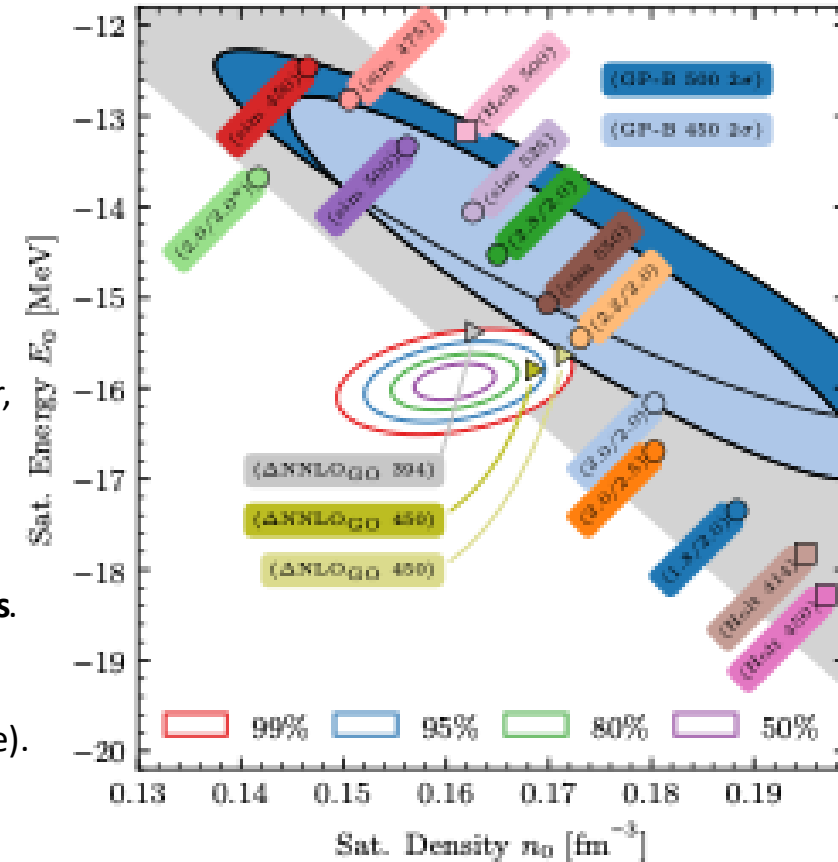
Density functional theory (DFT), informed by nuclear observables, provide important *empirical* constraints for (n_0, E_0)

Skyrme and relativistic mean field (RMF) models constrain (n_0, E_0) tightly, but when multiple DFT constraints are considered together, they are clearly inconsistent: not all DFT predictions can be both precise and accurate simultaneously (left figure).

We developed a Bayesian hierarchical model that estimates the true empirical saturation point by mixing multiple DFT constraints. This results in a posterior distribution for the empirical saturation point that enables statistically meaningful benchmarks of microscopic interactions in terms of nuclear saturation (right figure).

We also derived tight constraints on the nuclear symmetry energy and its slope parameter at the saturation density using microscopic calculations of the pure neutron matter EOS.

DFT vs EFT: nuclear saturation



CD, Giuliani, Bezoui, Piekarewicz, and Viens, arXiv:2405.02748