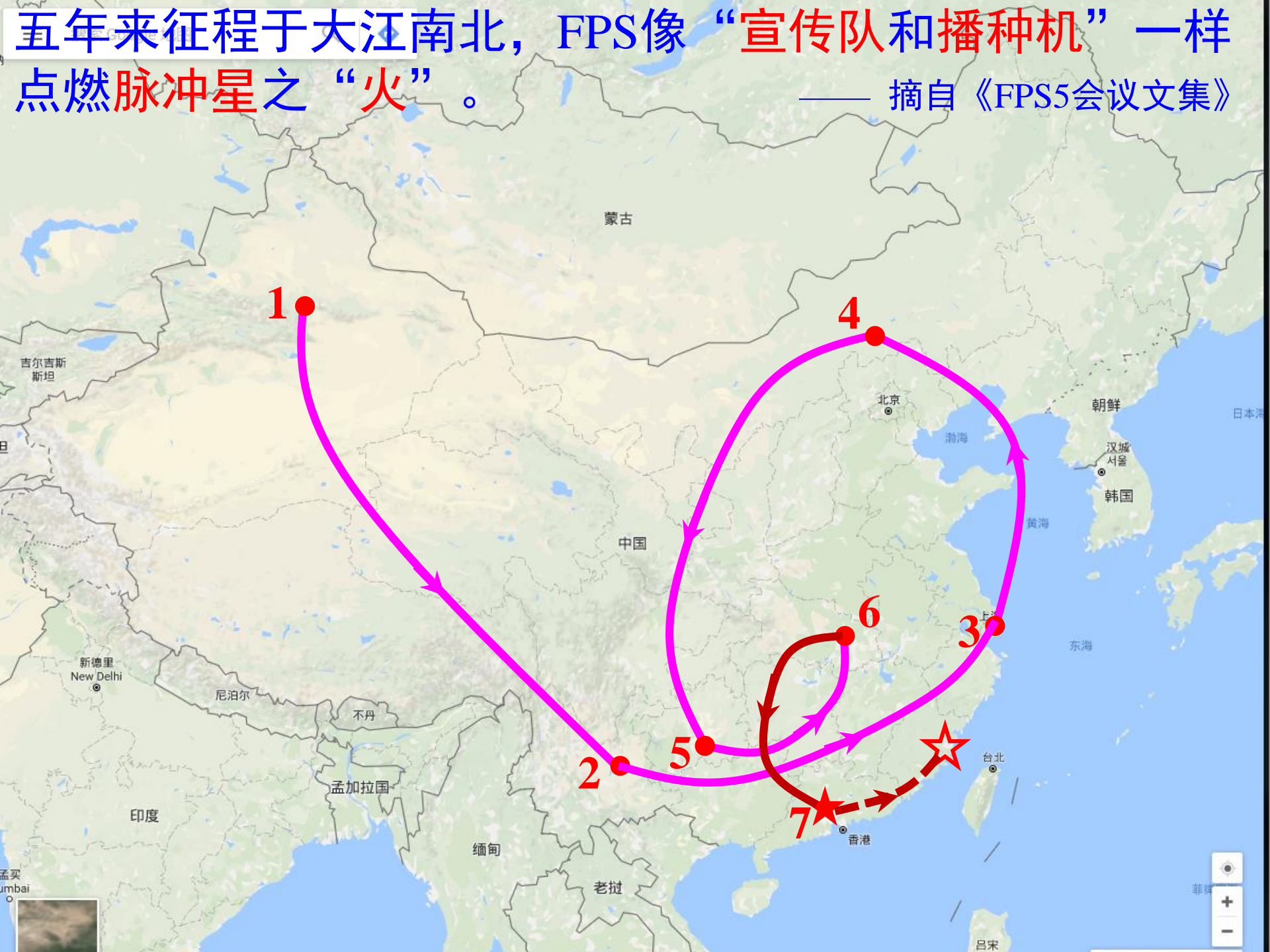


五年来征程于大江南北，FPS像“宣传队和播种机”一样
点燃脉冲星之“火”。
——摘自《FPS5会议文集》



GW170817 and Strong Matter

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“FPS7”

July 4-6, 2018; Mingquanju/Guangzhou Univ., Guangzhou

GW170817 and Strong Matter

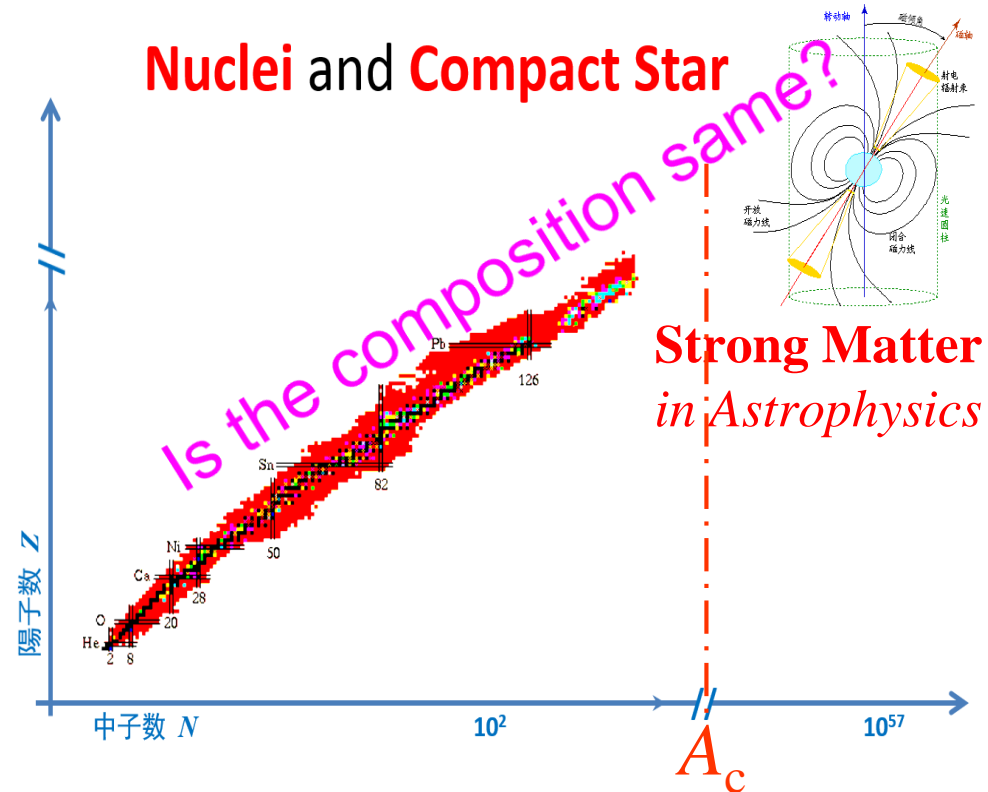
The unknown state of *strong matter* could be the first big problem to be solved in the era of *gravitational-wave astronomy*.

What is strong matter?

- Electric (electromagnetic) matter *vs.* Strong matter



Electric Matter:
condensed by EM-force



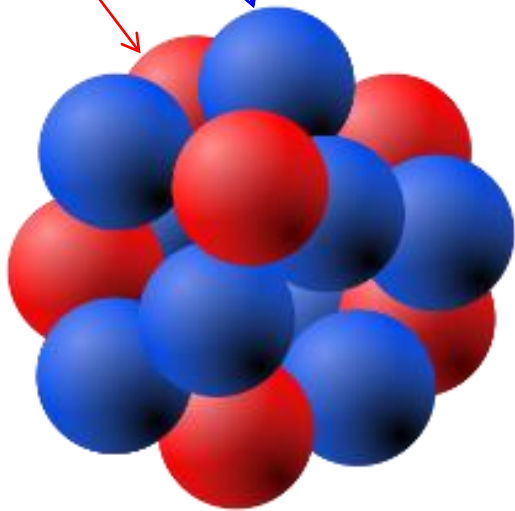
Strong Matter:
condensed by strong force

Strong matter: nucleon/strangeon

- Flavor symmetry of strong matter: **2**(u,d) or **3**(u,d,s)?

2-flavored world v.s. 3-flavored world

The constituent part of nucleus is then called nucleon (**proton** + **neutron**)



Very similarly, strangeon is the constituent part of **3-favour** nucleus!

Ahh...Strangeness!

- Why are we *loving* strangeness in strong matter?

For strong matter around the *nuclear density*, the separation between quarks, $\Delta\ell$, could be ~ 0.5 fm, determined by α_s !

From Heisenberg's uncertainty relation, $\Delta\ell \cdot \Delta p \approx \hbar$, one may have an energy scale for strong matter, E_{scale} ,

$$E_{\text{scale}} \approx \hbar c / \Delta\ell \approx 0.2 \text{ GeV} \cdot \text{fm} / 0.5 \text{ fm} = 0.4 \text{ GeV}.$$

Note that... we may expect 3-flavored strong matter because

$$E_{\text{scale}} \gg \Delta m_{\text{uds}} \equiv (m_s - m_{\text{ud}})c^2!$$

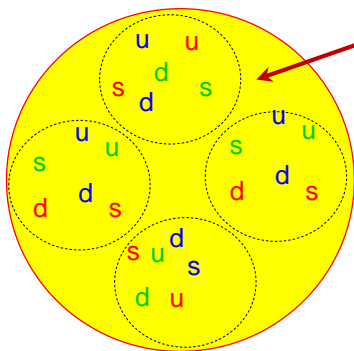
(but...our baryonic matter is *not* 3-flavored! *why?*)

Ahh...Strangeness!

- Other ones love it too, but in *different* way (Witten'84)...

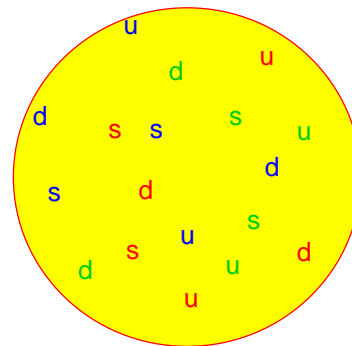
Strangeon matter in bulk constitutes the true ground state of the strong-interaction matter rather than ^{56}Fe .

Strange quark matter in bulk constitutes the true ground state of the strong-interaction matter rather than ^{56}Fe .



Strangeon
(strange nucleon)

Strangeon Matter
(strangeon number $\sim 10^{57}$ for star)



Strange Quark Matter
(quark number $\sim 10^{57}$ for star)

Strangeon tested...

- Astrophysical tests of *strangeon* star model

	Peculiarity	Manifestation	Mechanism	Ref.
surface	binding energy.	<i>drifting subpulse</i> , μ structure	gap sparking in RS75	Xu et al. (1999), Yu & Xu (2011)
		clean fireball for SNE/SGR	photon-driven explosion	Chen et al. (2007), Dai et al. (2011)
	self-bound	mass as low as $\sim 10^{-2} M_{\odot}$	bound not by gravity	Xu & Wu (2003), Xu (2005)
	none-atomic X	Plankian radiation of X-ray	no-atmosphere if bare	Xu (2002)
		absorption in thermal spec.	hydromagnetic oscillation	Xu et al. (2012)
	strangeness bar.	low- z emission, type-I XRB	$2f$ matter separated from $3f$	Xu (2014)
optical/UV exce. of XDINS		bremsstrahlung radiation	Wang et al. (2017)	
global	stiff EoS	high M_{\max} ($2\sim 3M_{\odot}$)	NR strangeons, hard core	Lai et al. (09ab, 13) Guo et al. (2014)
	anisotropic P	SGR/AXP's burst and flare	quake-induced ener. release	Xu et al.'06, Zhou et al.'14, Lin et al.'16
	rigidity	precession, GW radiation	solid, mountain building	Xu (2003) Xu (2006)

GW170817 and Strong Matter

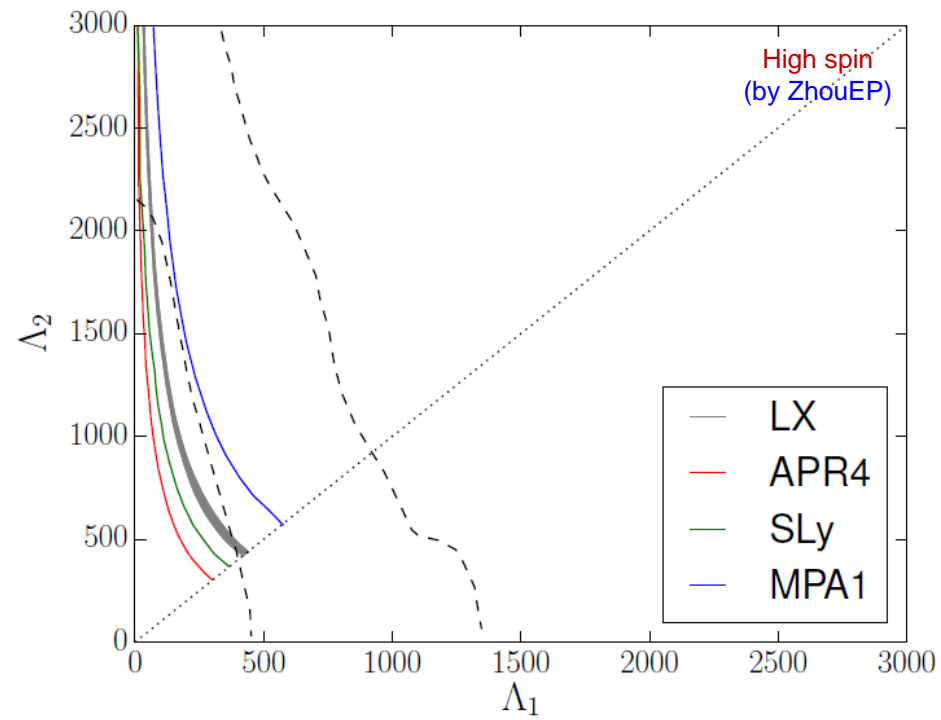
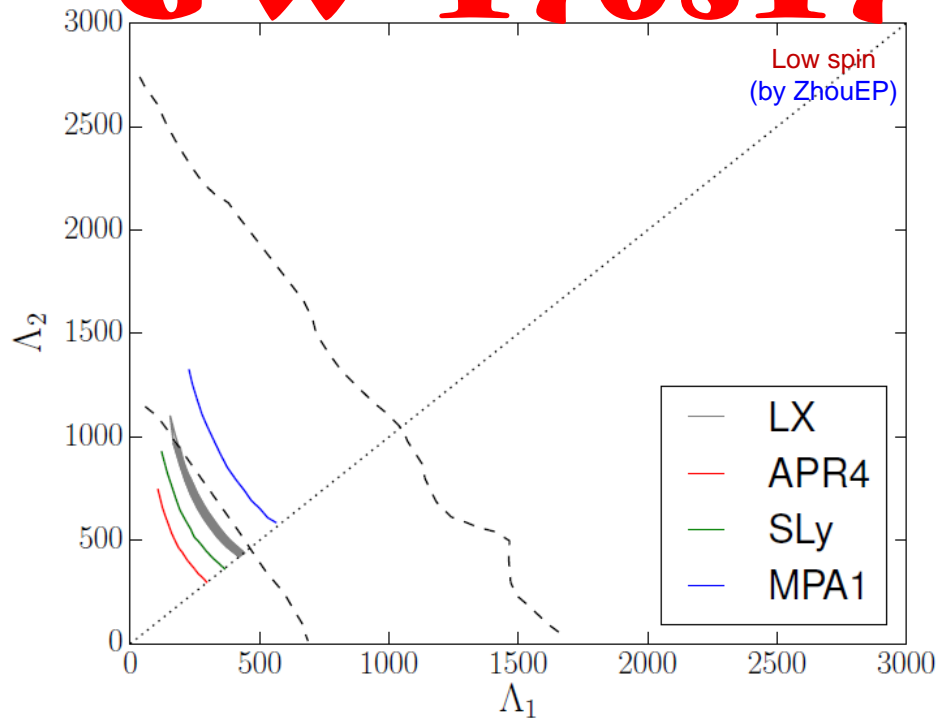
Strangeon star has *not* been ruled out after the discovery of GW170817.

Strangeon tested by GW170817

- Strangeon matter passes *dynamical* test: Λ

GW 170817

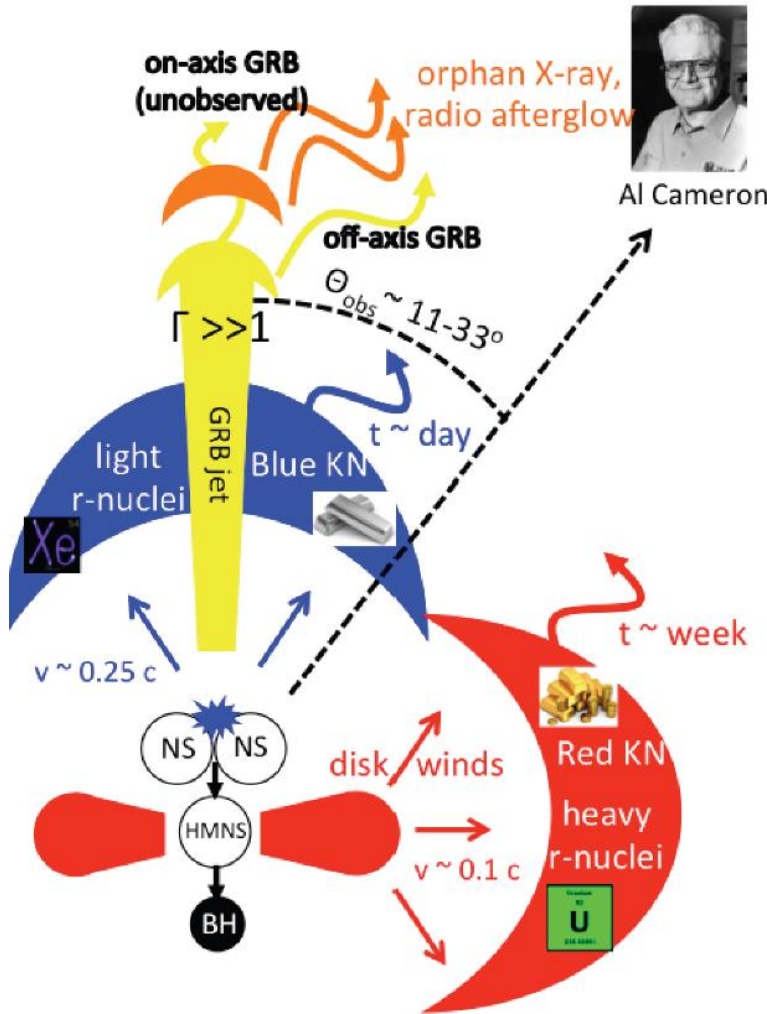
Lai et al. (2018)



- M_{\max} : $\{npe\mu\}$ -SLy $2.0M_{\odot}$, $\{npe\mu\}$ -APR4 $2.2M_{\odot}$, LX $\sim 3M_{\odot}$
- To discovery pulsars with mass $> 2.3M_{\odot}$?

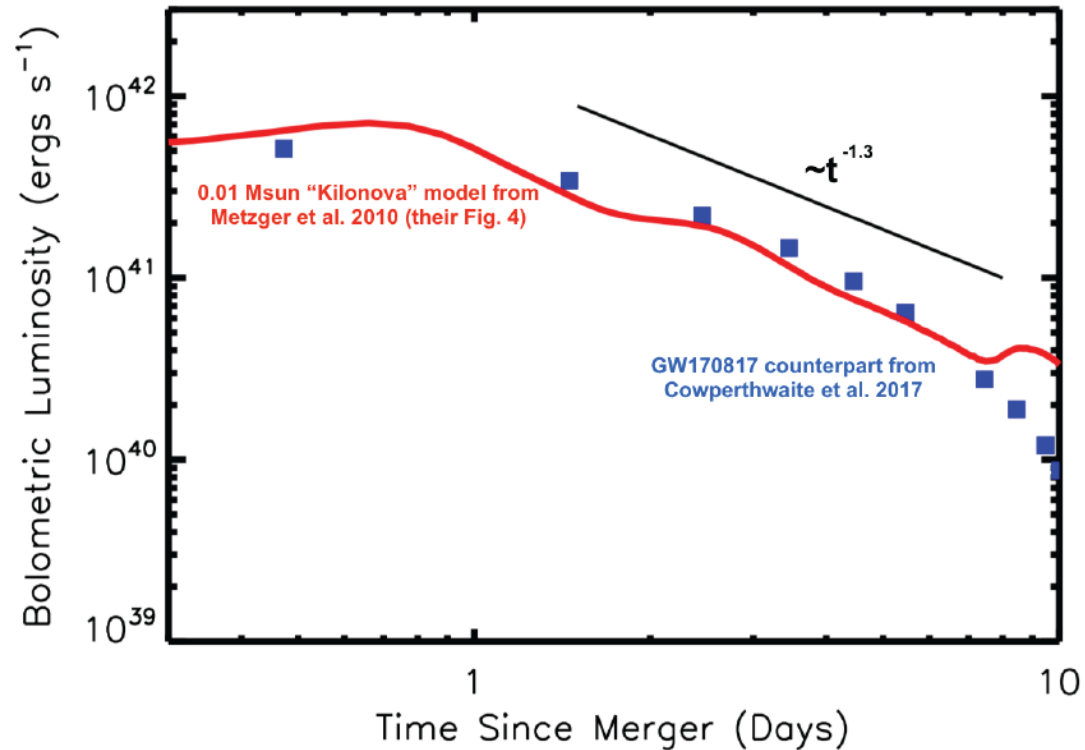
Strangeon tested by GW170817

• Kilonova: neutron kilonova



r-process nucleosynthesis and radiative decay...

Metzger (arXiv:1710.05931)



Strangeon tested by GW170817

- The *first* astro-meeting after detecting GW170817!



KIAA-WAP II: *Cosmic rays in a new era*

KIAA@Peking University, August 17-19, 2017

<http://kiaa.pku.edu.cn/aph2017/>



The KIAA-WAP II (Workshop on Astroparticle Physics II) focuses on the physics & detection of cosmic rays, neutrinos, γ -rays, and new achievements of major facilities.

Special attention will be paid to future projects and techniques for strategic planning after the LHAASO construction.

Topics:

Astrophysical & cosmic neutrinos
Ultra-high energy cosmic rays
Astrophysical sources
Techniques & future projects

Organizer



Session 8: Theory IV

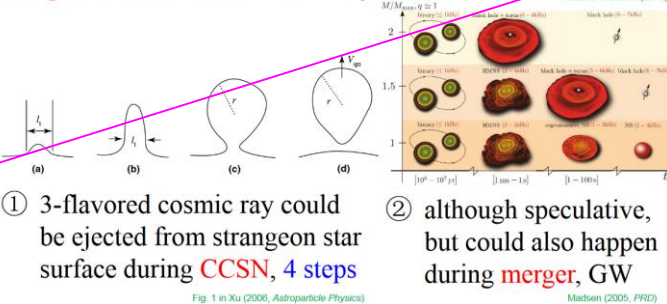
Chair: Ke Fang

16:00 -- 16:30 Mingming Kang[photo]: *Cosmic Rays during BBN to Solve Lithium Problem* [ppt]

16:30 -- 17:00 Jorge Horvath[photo]: *There may be no "gold" coming out from compact star mergers* [pdf]

17:00 -- 17:30 Renxin Xu[photo]: *Strangeness in cosmic rays* [pdf]

•Origin of 3-flavored cosmic ray



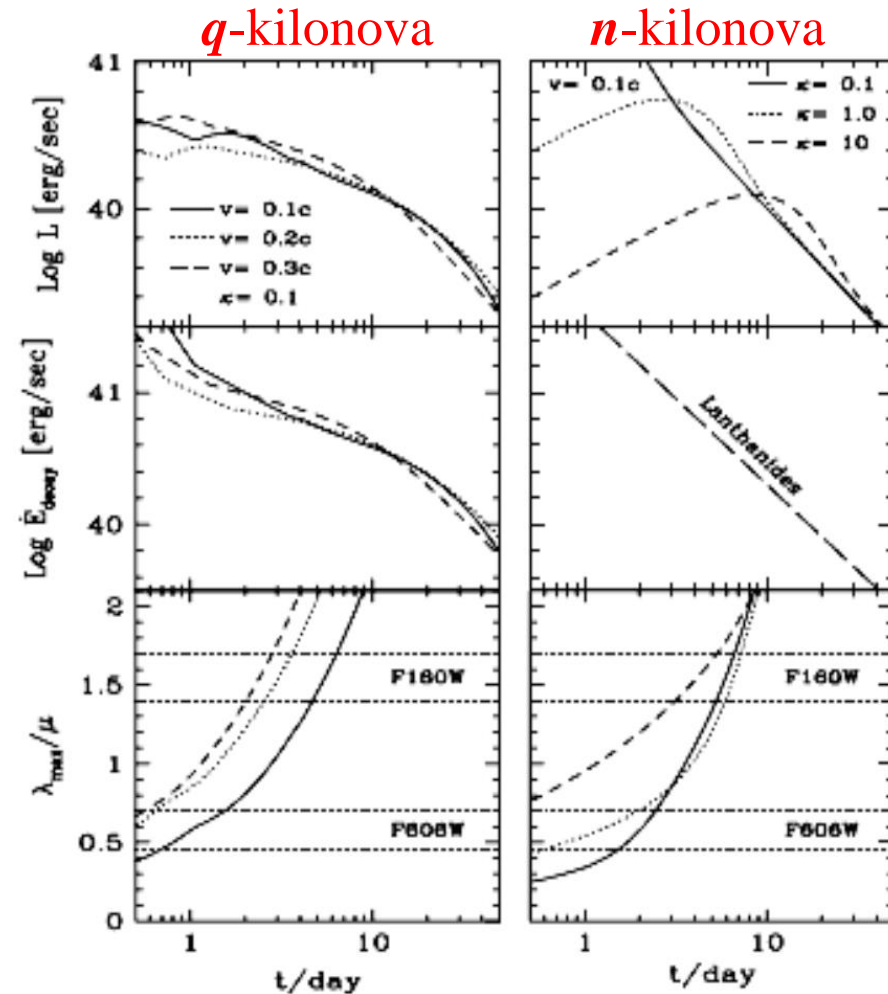
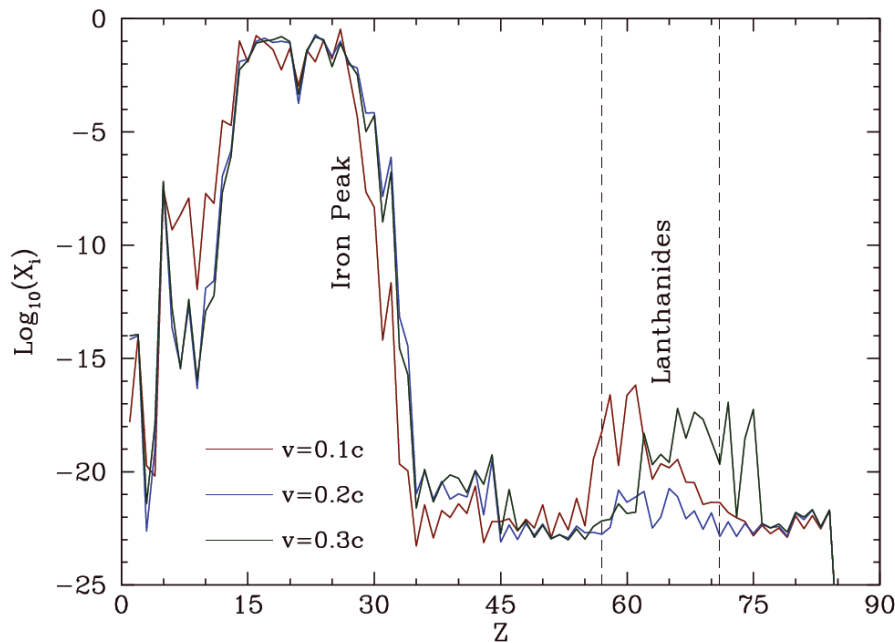
*** Banquet ***

Strangeon tested by GW170817

- Kilonova: **quark** kilonova (Horvath's talk in KIAA-WAP II)

There are no lanthanides, nor “gold” (*r*-process actinides) in quark-kilonova.

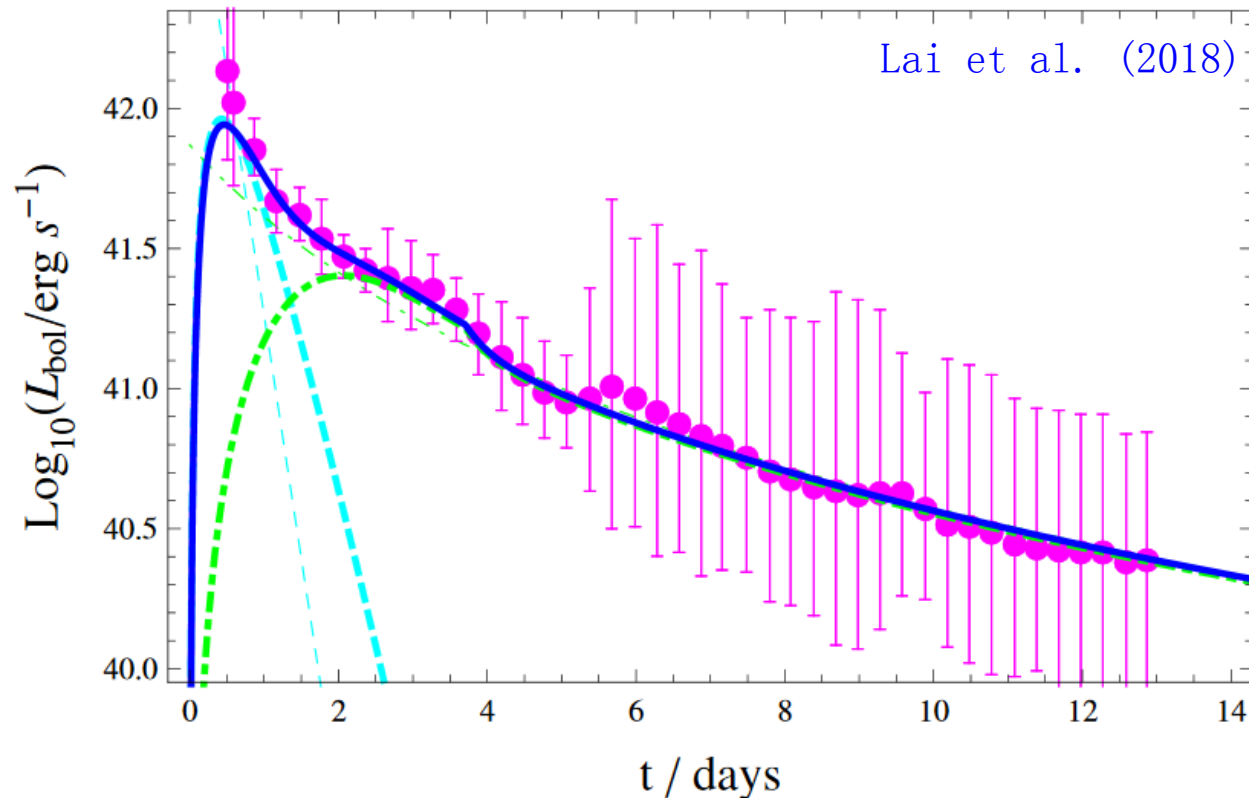
Crucial observation: detection of *r*-elements and/or lanthanides!!!



Strangeon tested by GW170817

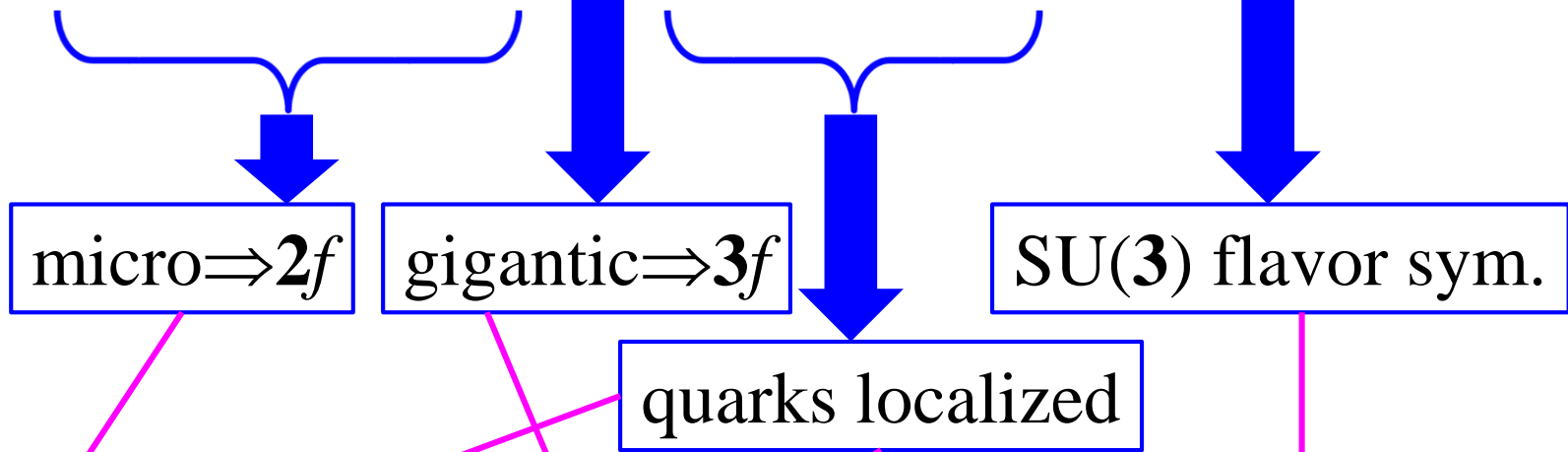
- Kilonova: **strangeon** kilonova

$$L_{\text{strangeon kilonova}} \sim 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \left(\frac{M_{\text{unstable}}}{10^{-4} M_{\odot}} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta\eta}{1 \text{ MeV}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ day}}{\tau} \right)$$



Discussions

$$m_e \ll \Delta m_{uds} \ll E_{\text{scale}} < \Lambda_\chi \lesssim m_{\text{heavy}}$$



nucleon/nucleus
of normal
baryonic matter

strangeon manifested
in the form of
compact stars

only {u,d,s}-quarks
work for strong
matter at $P = 0$

Conclusions

- We propose that strangeon matter in bulk may constitute the true ground state of strong-interaction matter, and pulsar-like stars could then be **strangeon stars** (**condensed matter of strangeons**).
- **Different manifestations** would be understood if pulsars are strangeon stars (**2 dynamic tests!**), and we are expecting to **test** further by more advanced facilities.

THANKS!