

# Ab initial calculation of the Hoyle state

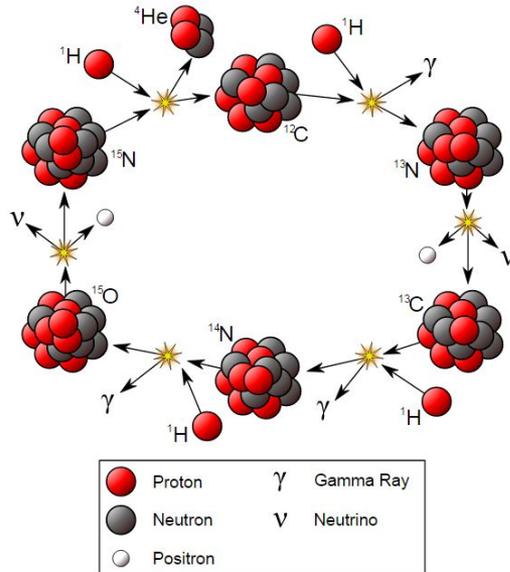
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# Outline

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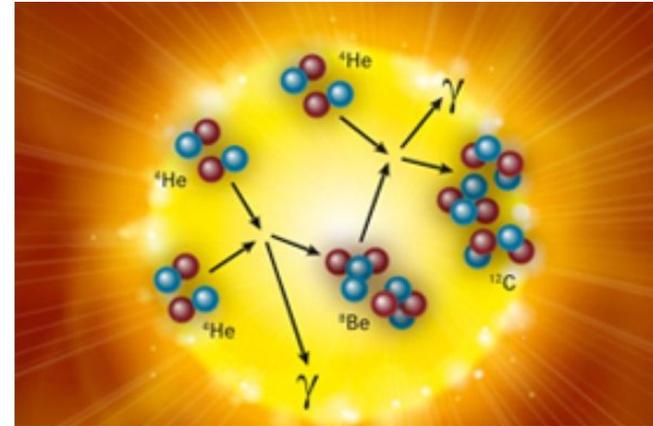
# Hoyle state

## Carbon-Nitrogen-Oxygen (CNO) cycle:



From Wikipedia

## Triple alpha reaction:



Courtesy of Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH

However, **without additional help** this triple alpha reaction is highly **suppressed** at stellar temperatures.

In order to enhance the fusion of third alpha particle, Hoyle<sup>[1]</sup> postulated a new excited state of  $^{12}\text{C}$ , a spinless even-parity resonance very near  $8\text{Be}$ -alpha threshold. Three years later, the state was found at Caltech<sup>[2,3]</sup>

# Theory and method

1) Effective field theory (EFT) is an organizational tool to construct the interactions of particles as a systematic expansion in powers of particle momenta. Chiral EFT provides a systematic hierarchy of the forces among protons and neutrons

2) Lattice effective field theory: Space is discretized as a periodic cubic lattice with spacing  $a$  and length  $L$  ( $\approx 10\text{fm}$ ). The time step is  $a_t$  with total propagation time  $L_t$ .

**E. Epelbaum *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104,142501 (2010)**

# Results

Q: is typical momentum of particles, ( $\approx$ pion mass \* light speed)

LO: leading order approximation

NLO: next-to-Leading order

NNLO: next-to-next-to-leading order

TABLE I. Lattice results for the ground state energies for  ${}^4\text{He}$ ,  ${}^8\text{Be}$ , and  ${}^{12}\text{C}$ . For comparison we also exhibit the experimentally observed energies. All energies are in units of MeV.

|                                | ${}^4\text{He}$ | ${}^8\text{Be}$ | ${}^{12}\text{C}$ |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| LO [ $\mathcal{O}(Q^0)$ ]      | -24.8(2)        | -60.9(7)        | -110(2)           |
| NLO [ $\mathcal{O}(Q^2)$ ]     | -24.7(2)        | -60(2)          | -93(3)            |
| IB + EM [ $\mathcal{O}(Q^2)$ ] | -23.8(2)        | -55(2)          | -85(3)            |
| NNLO [ $\mathcal{O}(Q^3)$ ]    | -28.4(3)        | -58(2)          | -91(3)            |
| Experiment                     | -28.30          | -56.50          | -92.16            |

**E. Epelbaum *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104,142501 (2010)**

# Results

$J_n^\pi$  :  $J$  is total spin,  $\pi$  is parity, labels the excitation

starting from 1 for the lowest level

TABLE II. Lattice results for the low-lying excited states of  $^{12}\text{C}$ . For comparison the experimentally observed energies are shown. All energies are in units of MeV.

|                                | $0_2^+$ | $2_1^+, J_z = 0$ | $2_1^+, J_z = 2$ |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|
| LO [ $\mathcal{O}(Q^0)$ ]      | -94(2)  | -92(2)           | -89(2)           |
| NLO [ $\mathcal{O}(Q^2)$ ]     | -82(3)  | -87(3)           | -85(3)           |
| IB + EM [ $\mathcal{O}(Q^2)$ ] | -74(3)  | -80(3)           | -78(3)           |
| NNLO [ $\mathcal{O}(Q^3)$ ]    | -85(3)  | -88(3)           | -90(4)           |
| Experiment                     | -84.51  |                  | -87.72           |

# Conclusion

In addition to the ground state and excited spin-2 state, a resonance at  $-85(3)$  MeV with all of the properties of the Hoyle state is found, and it is in agreement with the experimentally observed energy.

- Ref:[1] F.Hoyle, *Astrophys. J. Suppl. Ser.* **1**, 121 (1954).  
[2] D. N. F. Dunbar *et al.*, *Phys. Rev.* **92**, 649 (1953).  
[3] C. W. Cook, *et al.*, *Phys. Rev.* **107**, 508 (1957).

Thank you