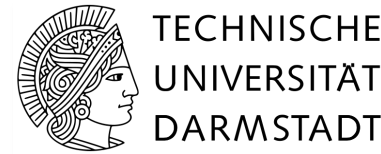


Nonperturbative Shell-Model Interactions from In-Medium SRG

Jason D. Holt



S. Bogner H. Hergert



A. Schwenk

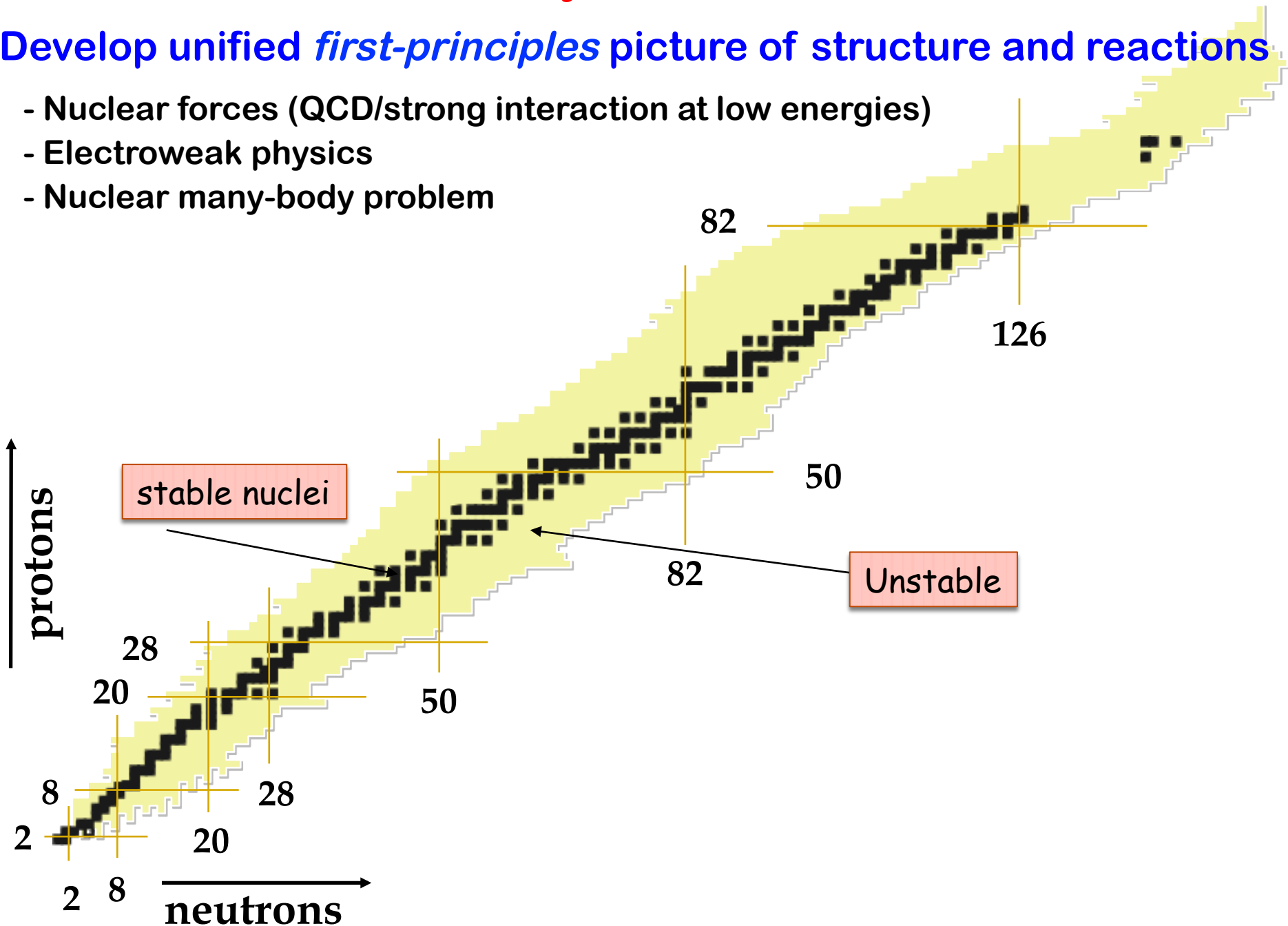


Frontiers and Impact of Nuclear Science

Aim of modern nuclear theory:

Develop unified *first-principles* picture of structure and reactions

- Nuclear forces (QCD/strong interaction at low energies)
- Electroweak physics
- Nuclear many-body problem



Advances in ab initio Nuclear Structure for Medium-Mass Exotic Nuclei

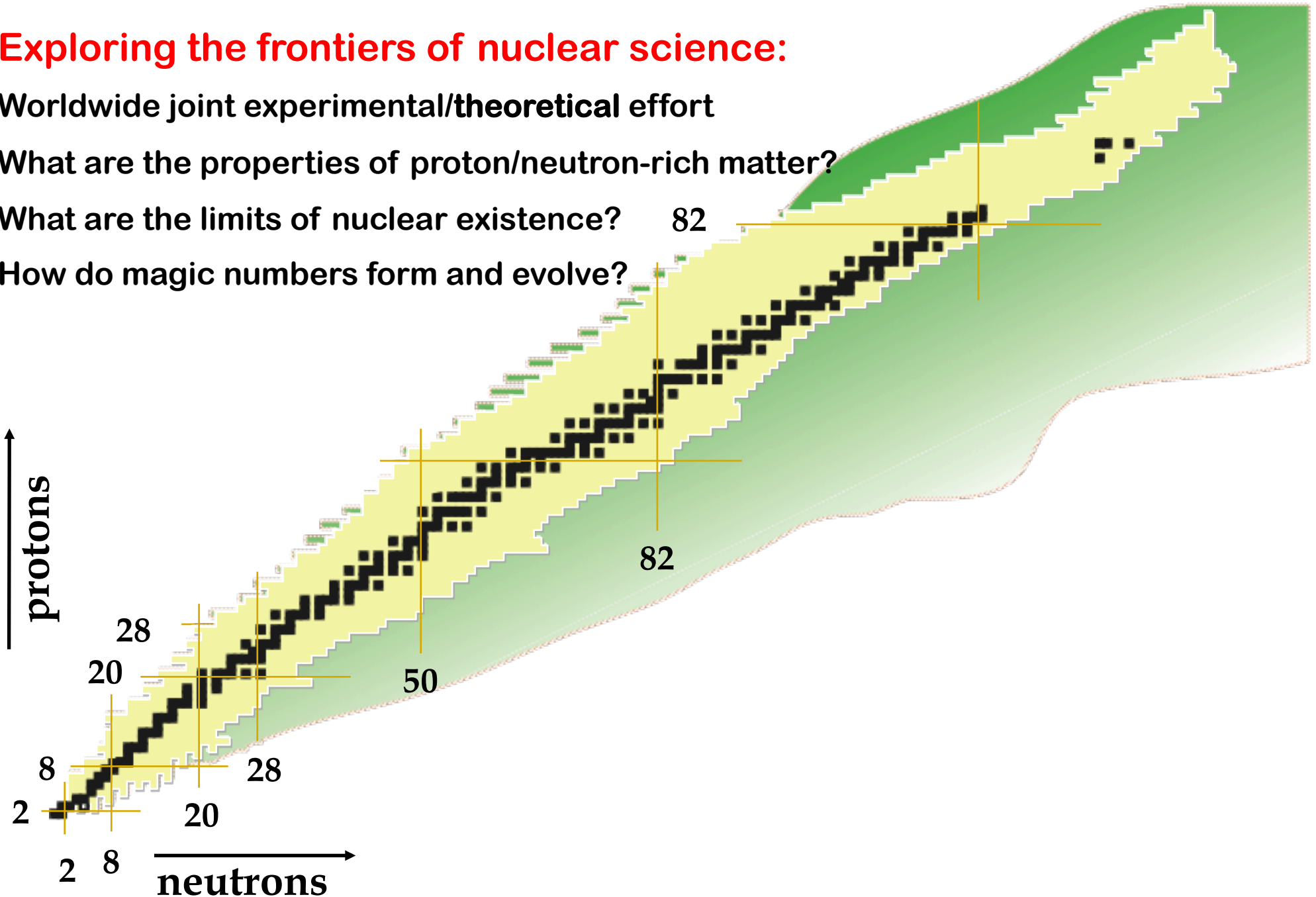
Exploring the frontiers of nuclear science:

Worldwide joint experimental/theoretical effort

What are the properties of proton/neutron-rich matter?

What are the limits of nuclear existence? 82

How do magic numbers form and evolve? 82



Advances in ab initio Nuclear Structure for Medium-Mass Exotic Nuclei

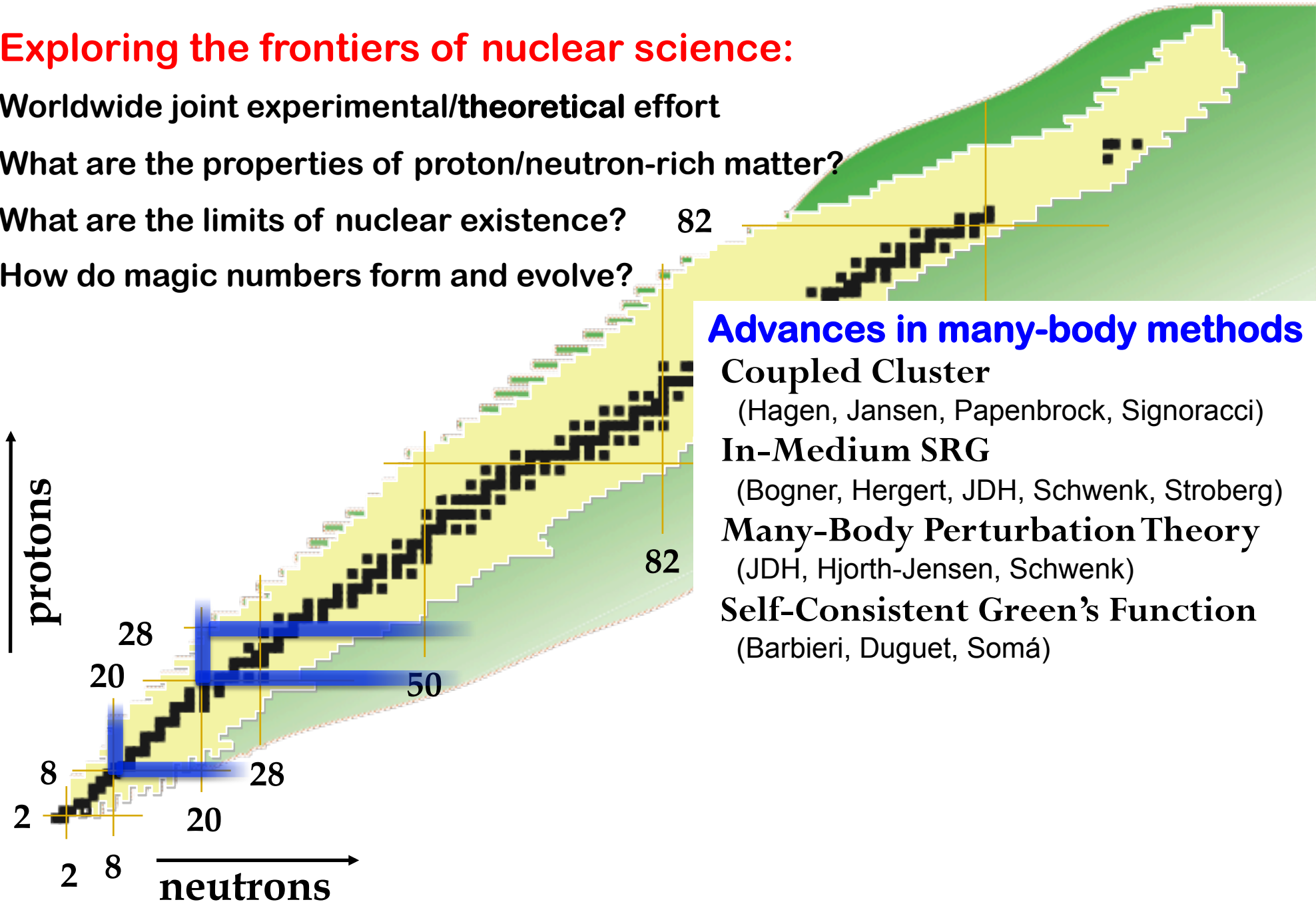
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Advances in many-body methods

Coupled Cluster

(Hagen, Jansen, Papenbrock, Signoracci)

In-Medium SRG

(Bogner, Hergert, JDH, Schwenk, Stroberg)

Many-Body Perturbation Theory

(JDH, Hjorth-Jensen, Schwenk)

Self-Consistent Green's Function

(Barbieri, Duguet, Somá)

Advances in ab initio Nuclear Structure for Medium-Mass Exotic Nuclei

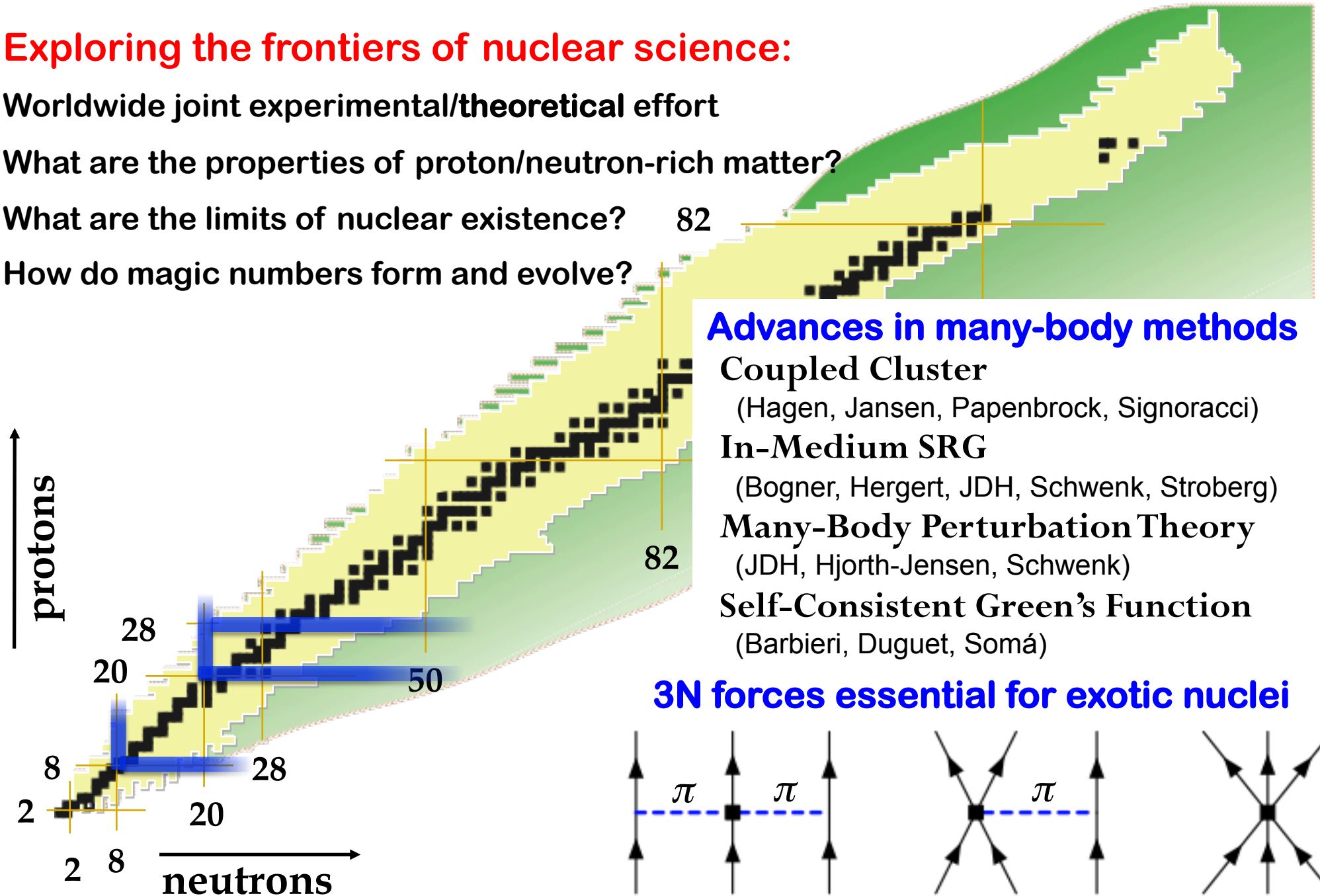
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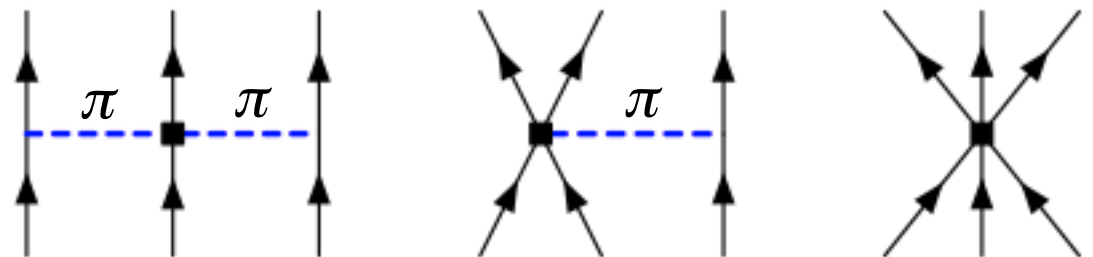
Many-Body Perturbation Theory

(JDH, Hjorth-Jensen, Schwenk)

Self-Consistent Green's Function

(Barbieri, Duguet, Somá)

3N forces essential for exotic nuclei



The Nuclear Many-Body Problem

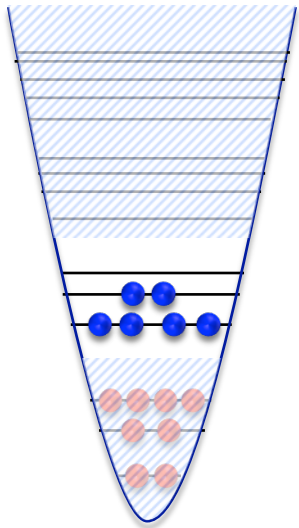
Nucleus strongly interacting many-body system – how to solve A -body problem?

$$H\psi_n = E_n\psi_n$$

Valence space: diagonalize exactly with reduced number of degrees of freedom

Large scale: controlled approximations to solving full Schrödinger Equation

Medium-mass
Valence space

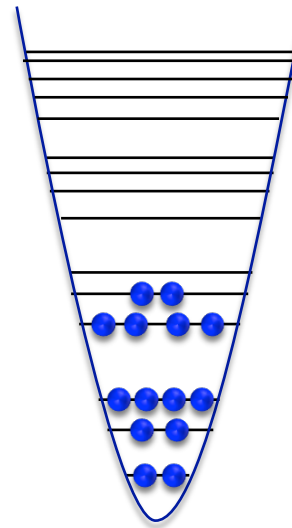


Any nuclei near
closed shell cores

All properties:
Ground states
Excited states
EW transitions

Coupled Cluster
In-Medium SRG
Perturbation Theory

Medium-mass
Large scale



Limited range:
Closed shell ± 1
Even-even

Limited properties:
Ground states only
Some excited state

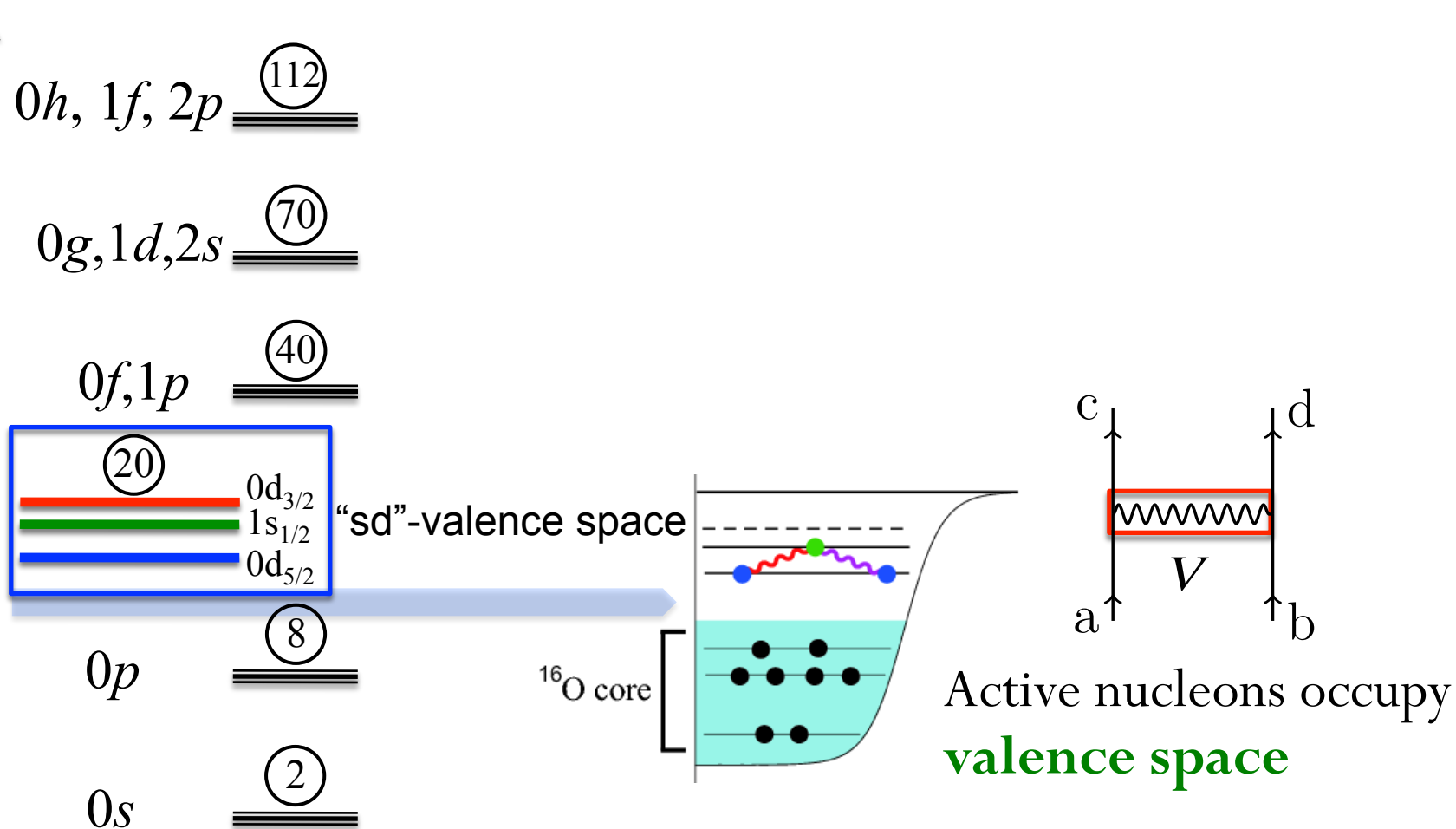
Coupled Cluster
In-Medium SRG
Green's Function

Valence-Space Ideas

Nuclei understood as many-body system starting from closed shell, add nucleons
Calculate **valence-space** Hamiltonian inputs from nuclear forces

Interaction matrix elements

Single-particle energies (SPEs)



Active nucleons occupy **valence space**

Inert core: **does not reproduce experiment**

Valence-Space Ideas

Nuclei understood as many-body system starting from closed shell, add nucleons

Calculate **valence-space** Hamiltonian inputs from nuclear forces

Interaction matrix elements

Single-particle energies (SPEs)

$0h, 1f, 2p$ (112)

Solution: allow breaking of core

Effective Hamiltonian for valence nucleons

$0g, 1d, 2s$ (70)

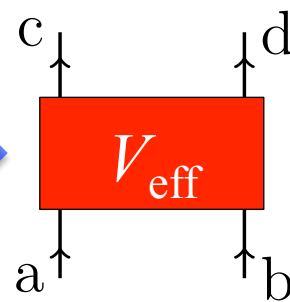
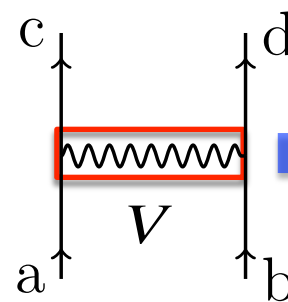
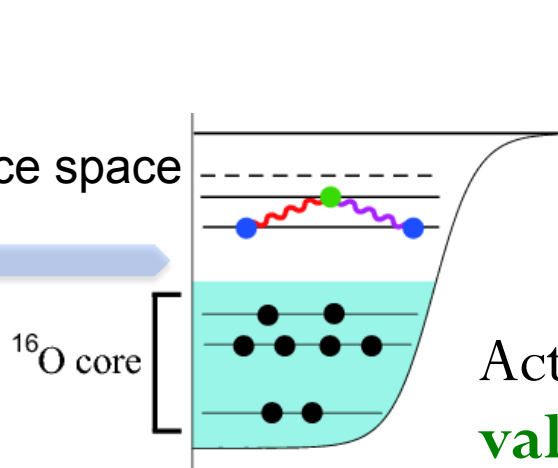
$$H\psi_n = E_n\psi_n \rightarrow PH_{\text{eff}}P\psi_i = E_iP\psi_i$$

$0f, 1p$ (40)

(20)
 $0d_{3/2}$
 $1s_{1/2}$
 $0d_{5/2}$

"sd"-valence space

$0p$ (8)

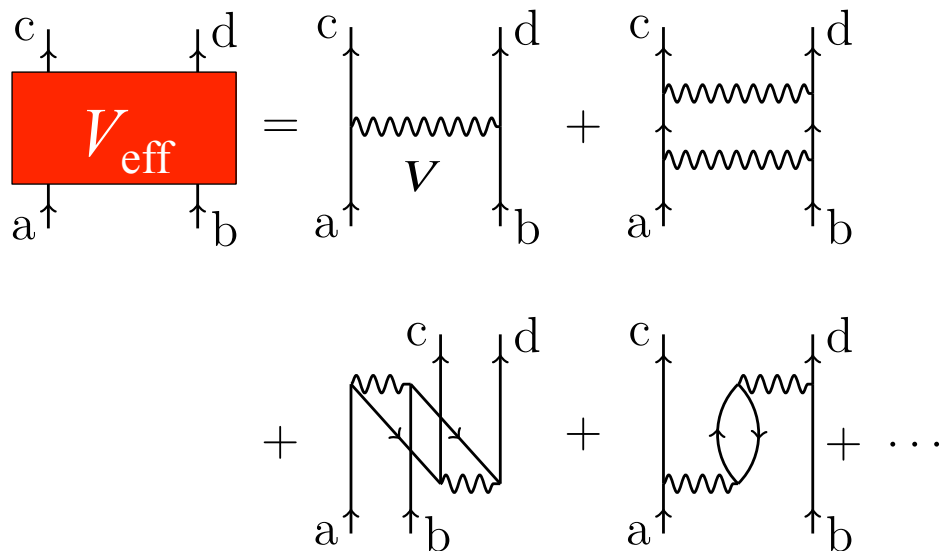


Active nucleons occupy **valence space**

$0s$ (2)

Perturbative Approach

- 1) Effective interaction: sum excitations outside valence space to **3rd order**
- 2) Single-particle energies calculated self consistently
- 3) **Harmonic-oscillator** basis of 13-15 major shells: **converged**
- 4) NN and 3N forces from chiral EFT – to 3rd-order MBPT

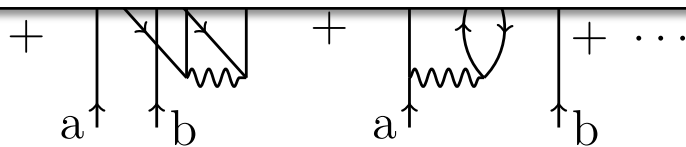


Perturbative Approach

- 1) Effective interaction: sum excitations outside valence space to **3rd order**
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Limitations

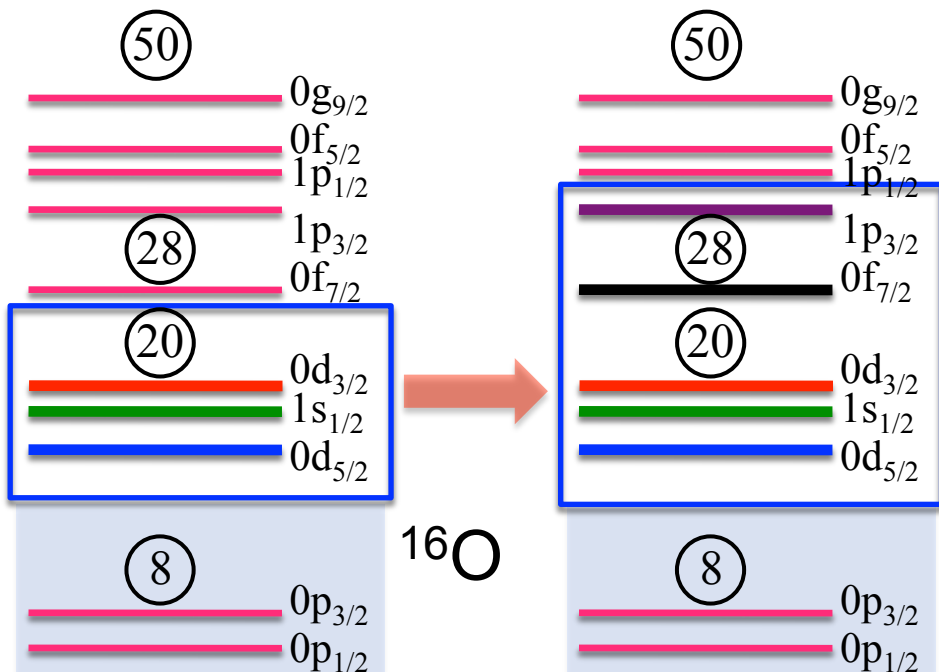
- Uncertain perturbative convergence
- Core physics inconsistent or absent
- Degenerate valence space requires HO basis (HF requires nontrivial extension)
- Must treat additional orbitals nonperturbatively (extend valence space)



Perturbative Approach

- 1) Effective interaction: sum excitations outside valence space to **3rd order**
- 2) Single-particle energies calculated self consistently
- 3) Harmonic-oscillator basis of 13-15 major shells: **converged**
- 4) NN and 3N forces from chiral EFT – to 3rd-order MBPT
- 5) Need **extended valence spaces**

Philosophy: diagonalize in largest possible valence space (where orbits relevant)

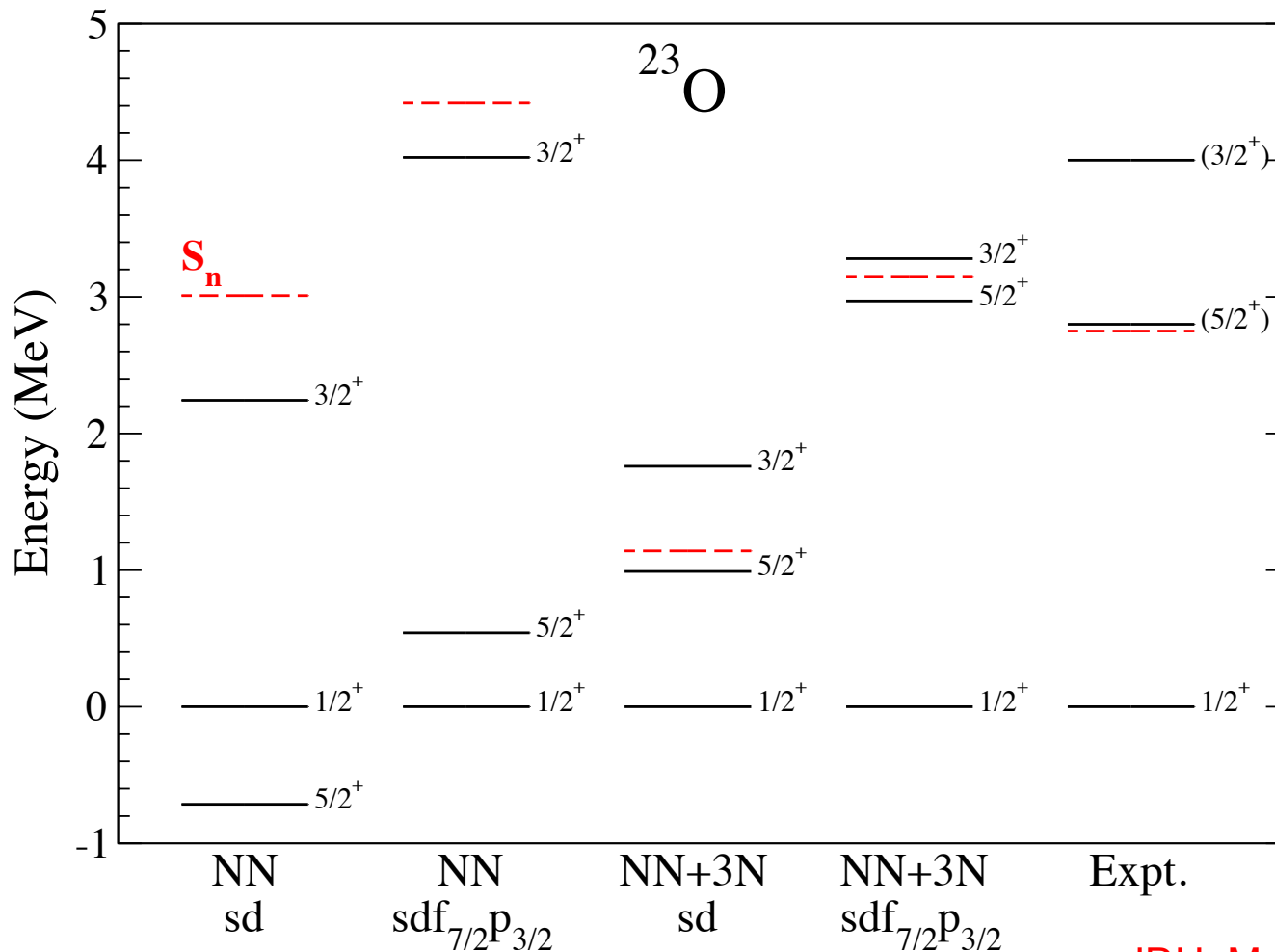


Treats higher orbits nonperturbatively

Impact on Spectra: ^{23}O

Neutron-rich oxygen spectra with NN+3N

$5/2^+$, $3/2^+$ energies reflect $^{22,24}\text{O}$ shell closures



sd-shell NN only

Wrong ground state

$5/2^+$ too low

$3/2^+$ bound

NN+3N

Clear improvement in extended valence space

JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJA (2013)

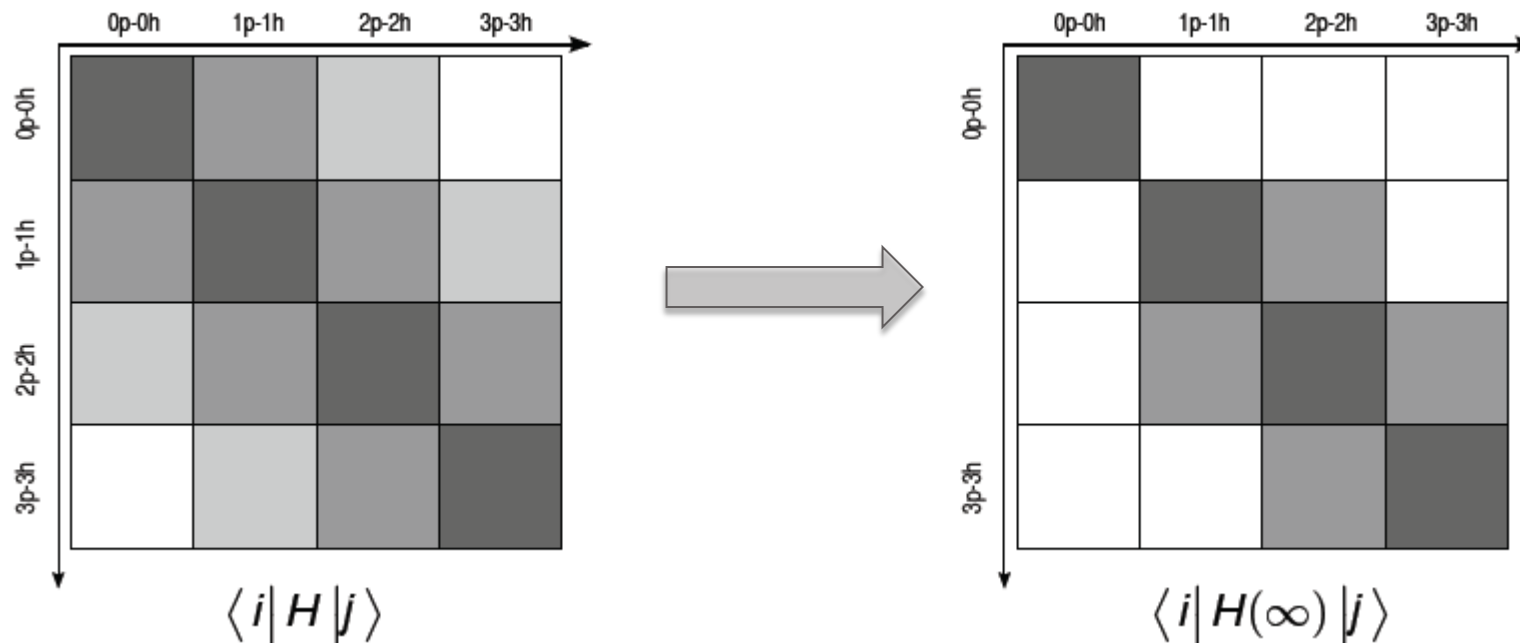
Nonperturbative In-Medium SRG: Reminder

In-Medium SRG continuous unitary trans. drives off-diagonal physics to zero

$$H(s) = U(s)H U^\dagger(s) \equiv H^d(s) + H^{\text{od}}(s) \rightarrow H^d(\infty)$$

Tsukiyama, Bogner, Schwenk, PRL (2011)

$$H^{\text{od}} = \langle p | H | h \rangle + \langle pp | H | hh \rangle + \dots$$



Flow Equation Formulation

Flow equation: define $U(s)$ implicitly with particular choice of generator

$$\eta(s) \equiv (dU(s)/ds)U^\dagger(s)$$

chosen for desired decoupling behavior (Wegner, White, Im. Time, etc)

Solving flow equation (Hamiltonian and generator truncated at 2-body level)

$$\frac{dH(s)}{ds} = [\eta(s), H(s)]$$

Drives all n-particle n-hole couplings to 0 for **closed-shell reference state**

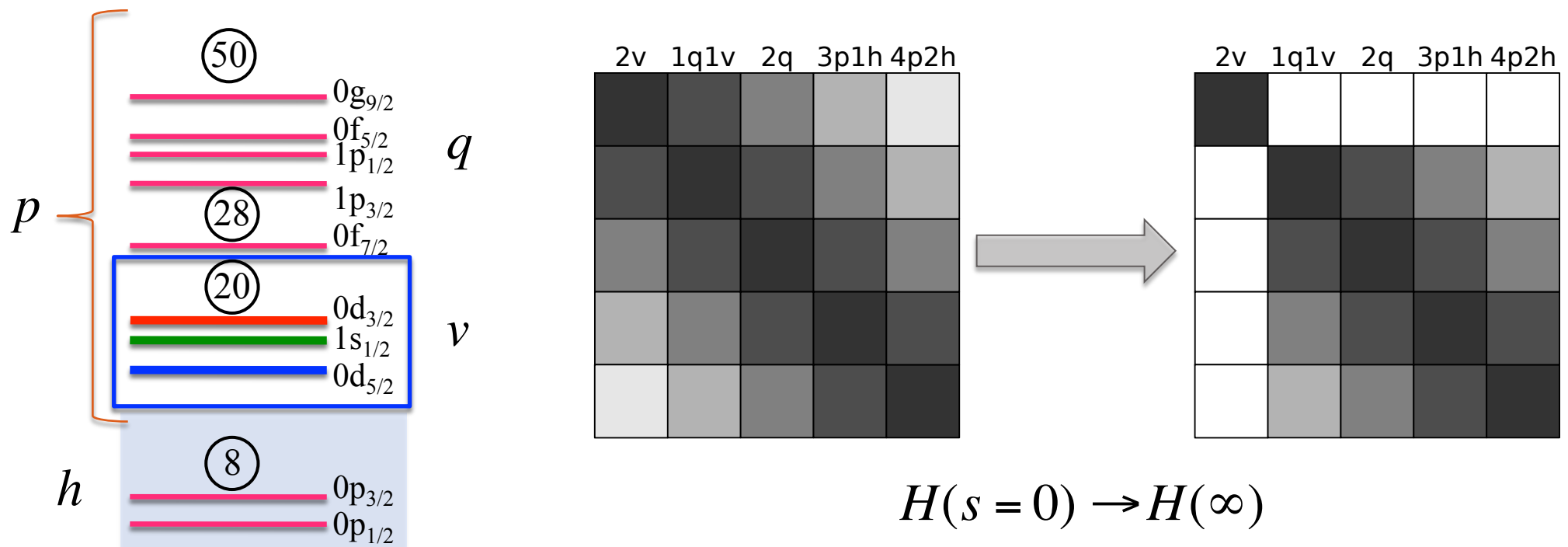
$$\langle npnh | H(\infty) | \Phi_c \rangle = 0$$

IM-SRG: Valence-Space Formulation

Open shell systems Tsukiyama, Bogner, Schwenk, PRC (2012)

Split particle states into valence states, v , and those above valence space, q

Redefine “off-diagonal” to include excitations of valence particles outside v.s.



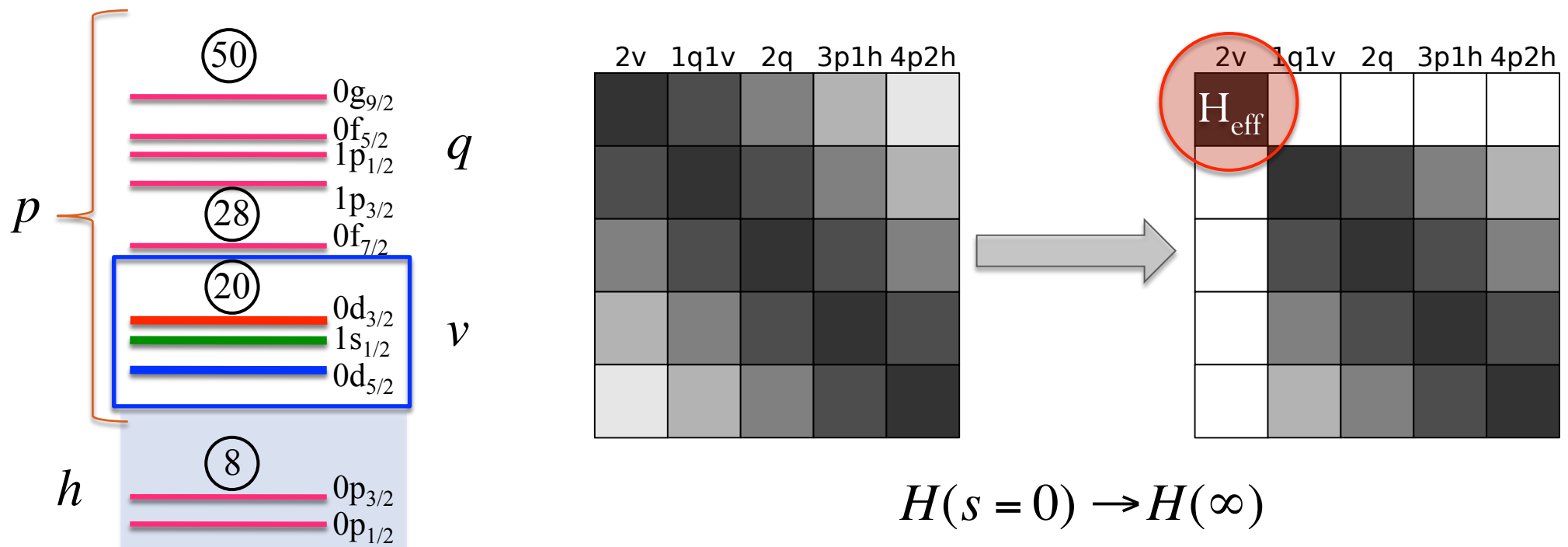
$$H^{\text{od}} = \langle p | H | h \rangle + \langle pp | H | hh \rangle + \langle v | H | q \rangle + \langle pq | H | vv \rangle + \langle pp | H | hv \rangle$$

IM-SRG: Valence-Space Formulation

Open shell systems Tsukiyama, Bogner, Schwenk, PRC (2012)

Split particle states into valence states, v , and those above valence space, q

Redefine “off-diagonal” to exclude valence particles



Core physics included consistently (calculate **absolute energies, radii...**)

Inherently nonperturbative – no need for extended valence space?

Nonperturbative Valence-Space Strategy

- 1) NN and 3N forces from Chiral EFT
- 2) Evolve with free-space SRG $\lambda_{\text{SRG}} = 1.88 - 2.24\text{fm}^{-1}$
- 3) Normal-order wrt HF reference state
- 4) Perform IM-SRG(2) calculation in flow-equation approach
- 5) Diagonalize with standard shell-model machinery

NN matrix elements

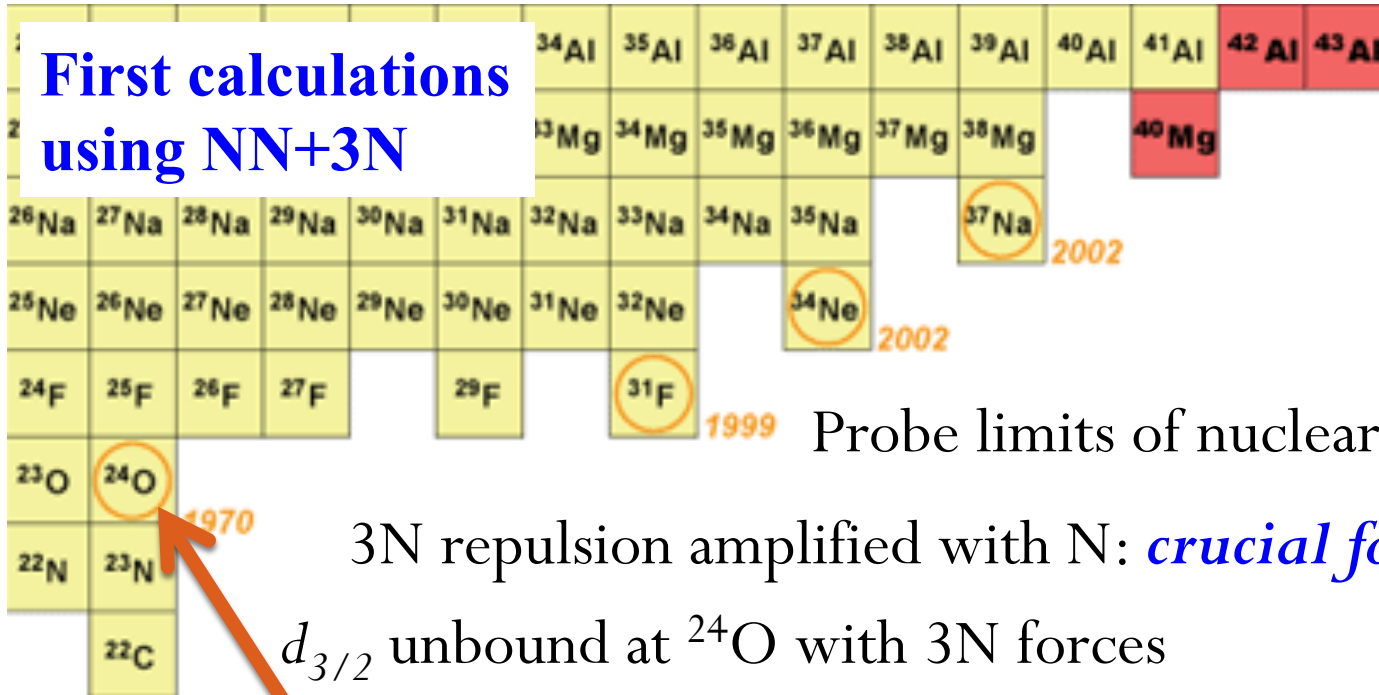
- $e_{\text{max}} = 2n + l = 14$ **converged**
- Vary $\hbar\omega = 20 - 24\text{MeV}$
- Consistently include 3N forces **induced** by SRG evolution (**NN+3N-ind**)

Initial 3N force contributions

- Chiral N²LO (**NN+3N-full**)
- Included with cut: $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 \leq E_{3\text{max}} = 14$

Oxygen Anomaly

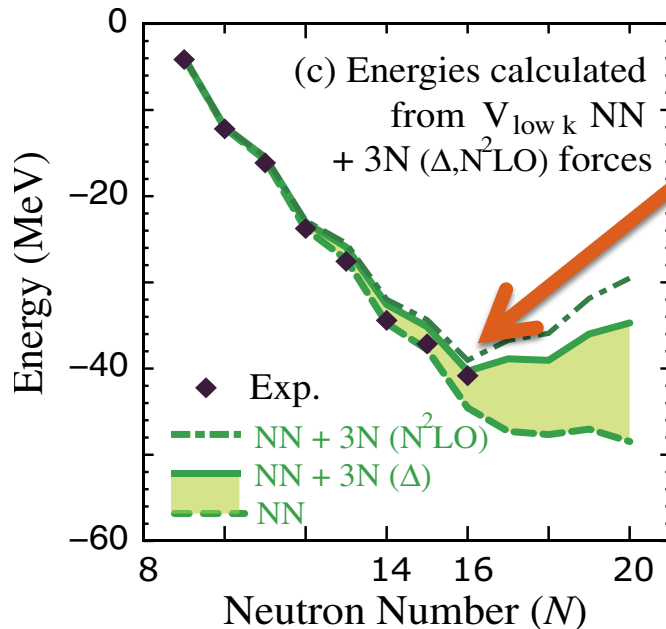
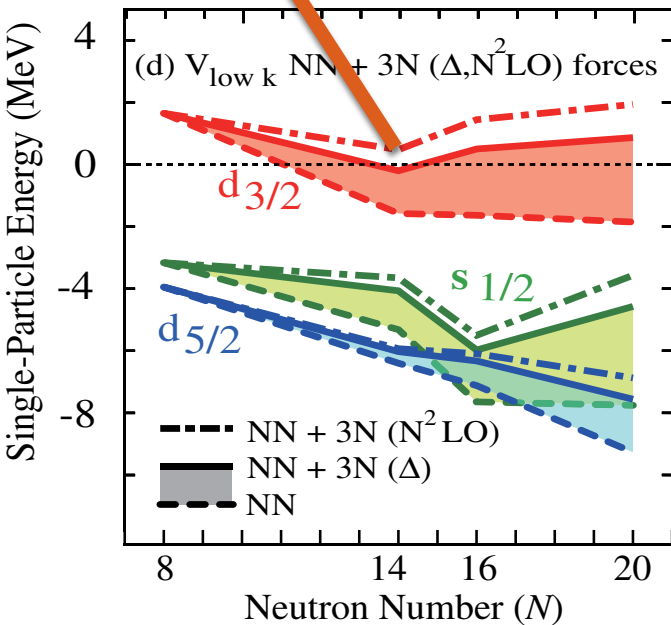
First calculations using NN+3N



Probe limits of nuclear existence with 3N forces

3N repulsion amplified with N: *crucial for neutron-rich nuclei*

$d_{3/2}$ unbound at ^{24}O with 3N forces

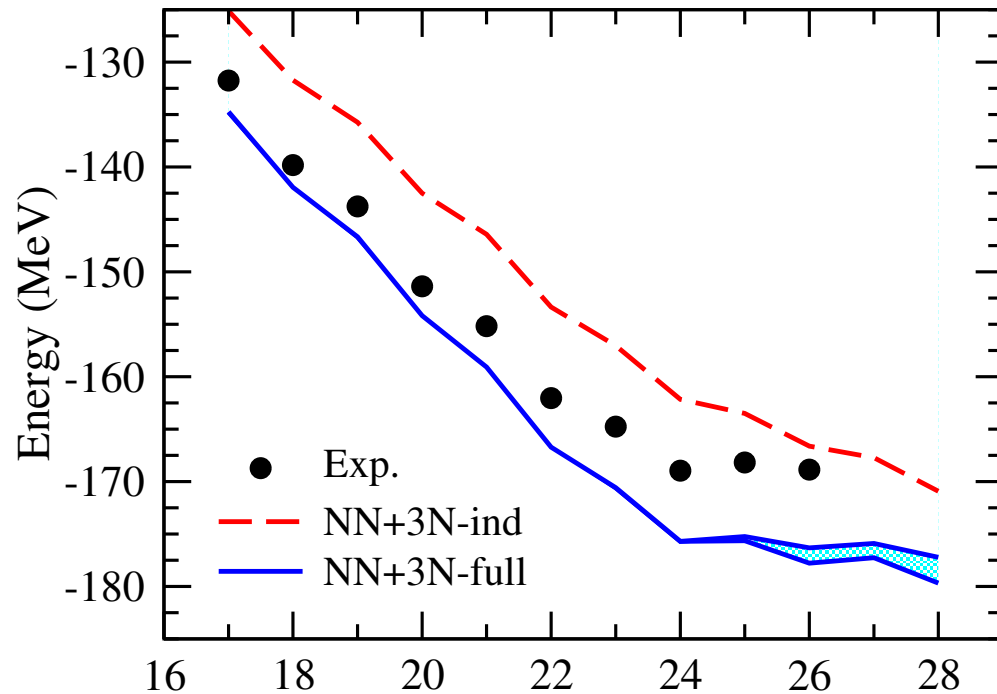


Isotopes unbound beyond ^{24}O

First microscopic explanation of oxygen anomaly

IM-SRG Oxygen Ground-State Energies

Valence-space interaction and SPEs from IM-SRG in sd shell



Mass Number A Bogner et al., PRL (2014)

NN+3N-induced reproduce exp well, not dripline

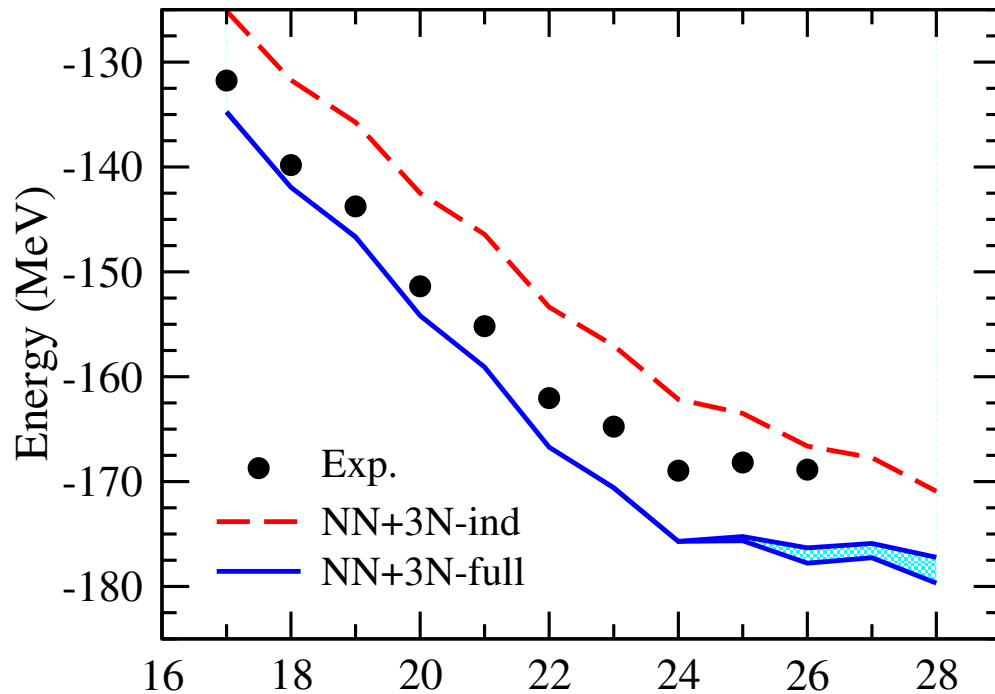
NN+3N-full modestly overbound – good behavior past dripline

Good dripline properties

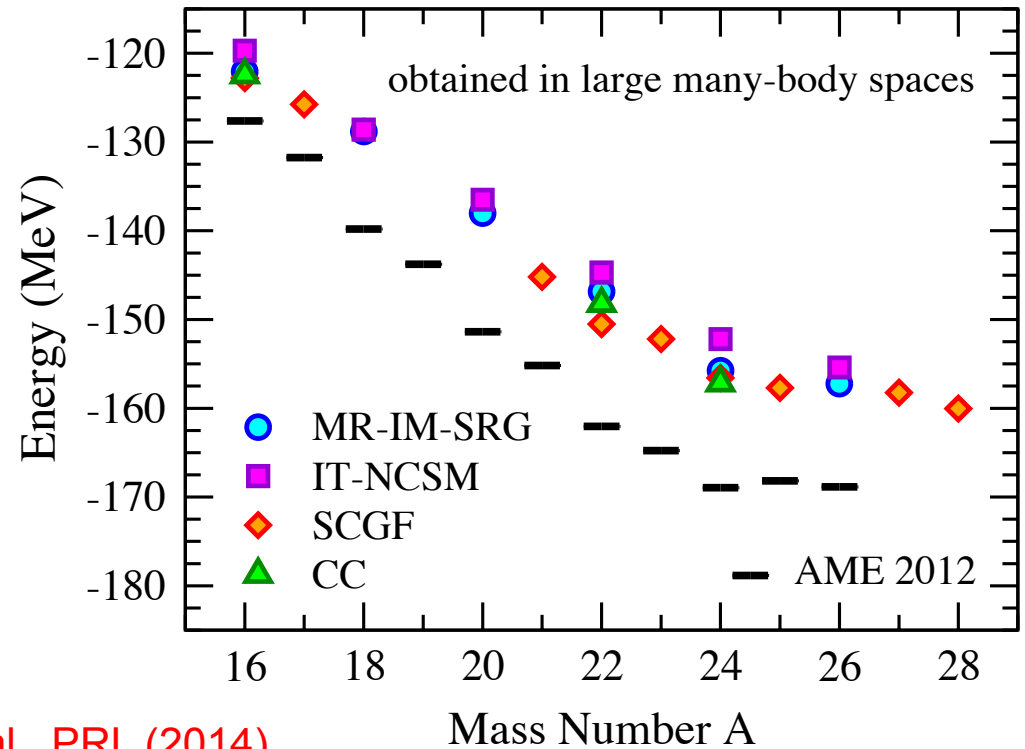
Very weak $\hbar\omega$ dependence

Comparison with Large-Space Methods

Large-space methods with same SRG-evolved NN+3N forces



Mass Number A Bogner et al., PRL (2014)



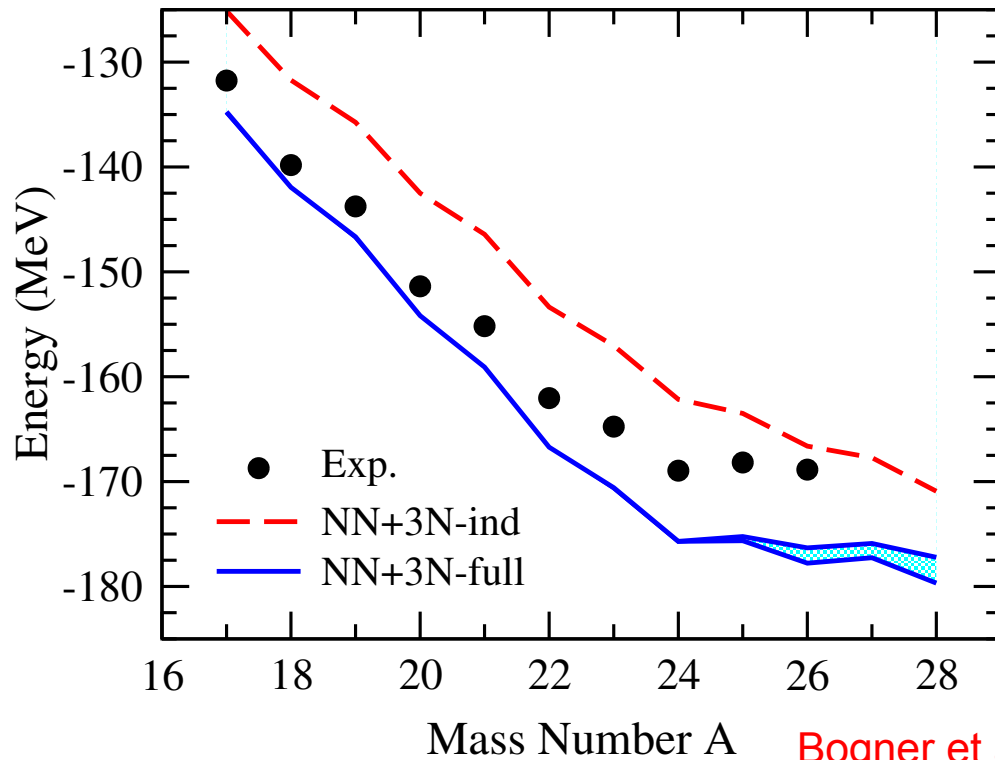
Clear improvement with full NN+3N

Validates valence-space results

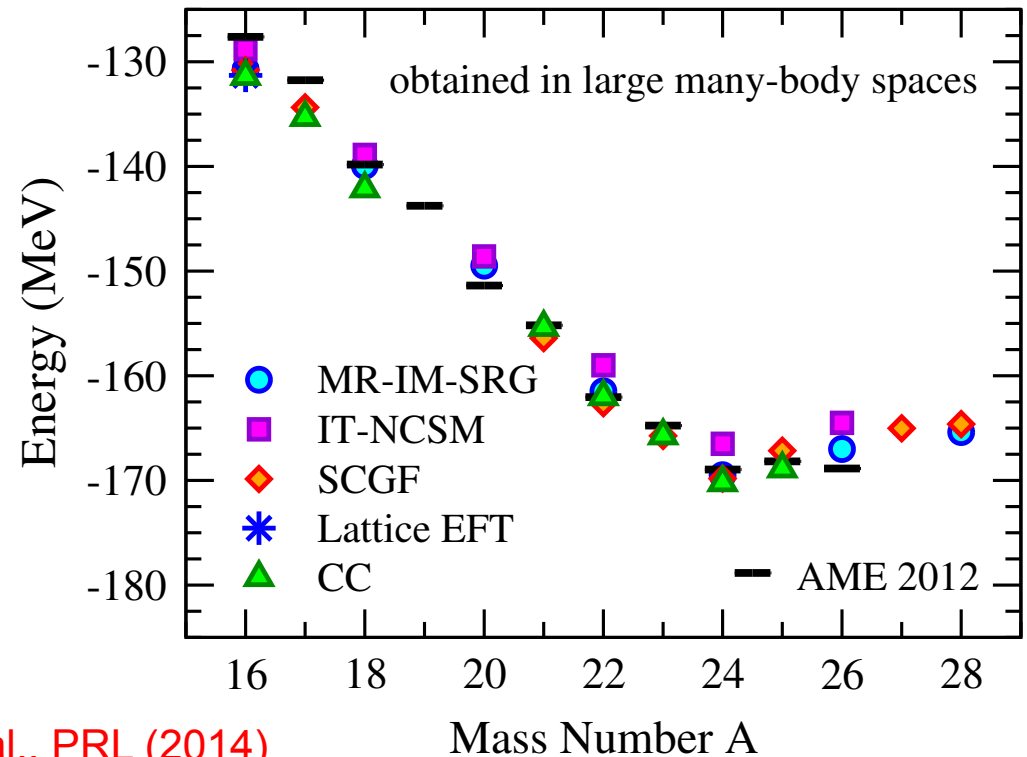
Remarkable agreement between all methods with same forces

Comparison with Large-Space Methods

Large-space methods with same SRG-evolved NN+3N forces



Bogner et al., PRL (2014)



Hebeler, JDH, Menéndez, Schwenk, ARNPS (2015)

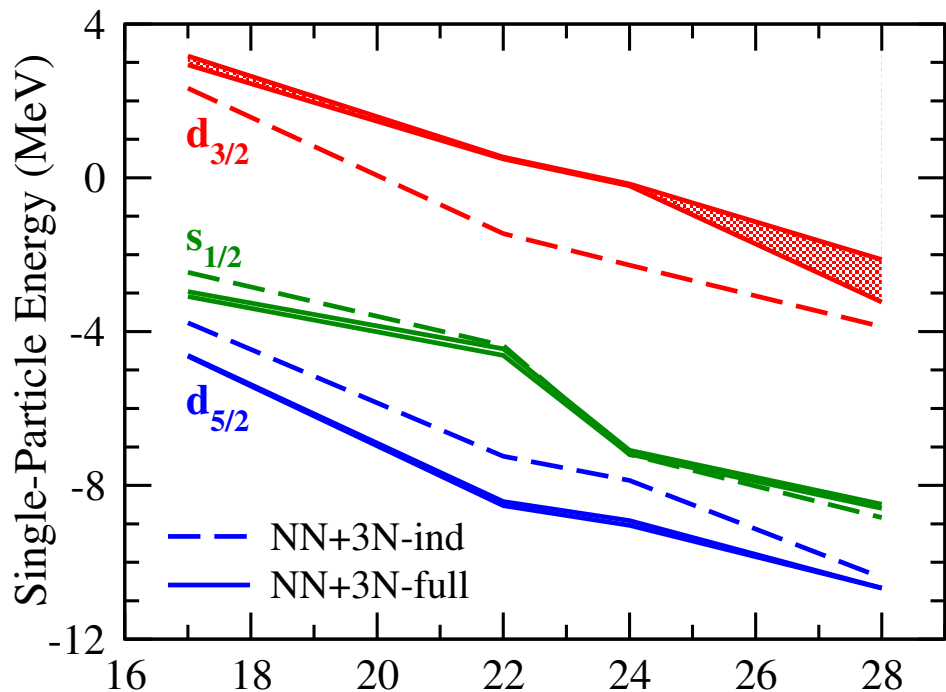
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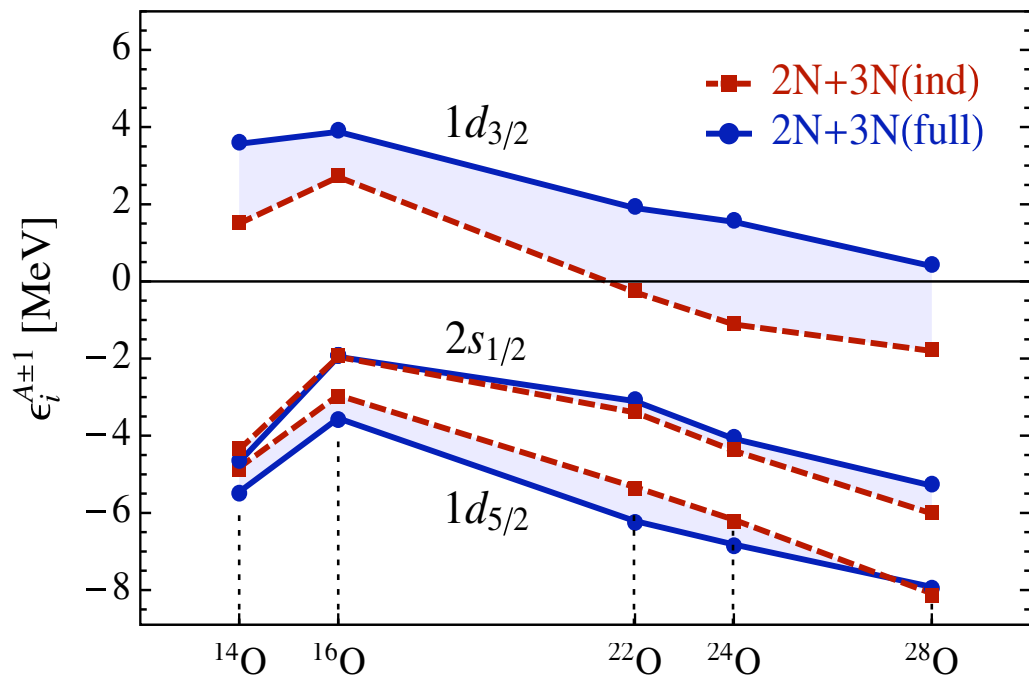
Remarkable agreement between all methods with same forces

Dripline Mechanism

Compare to large-space methods with same SRG-evolved NN+3N forces



Mass Number A Bogner et al., PRL (2014)



Cipollone, Barbieri, Navrátil, PRL (2013)

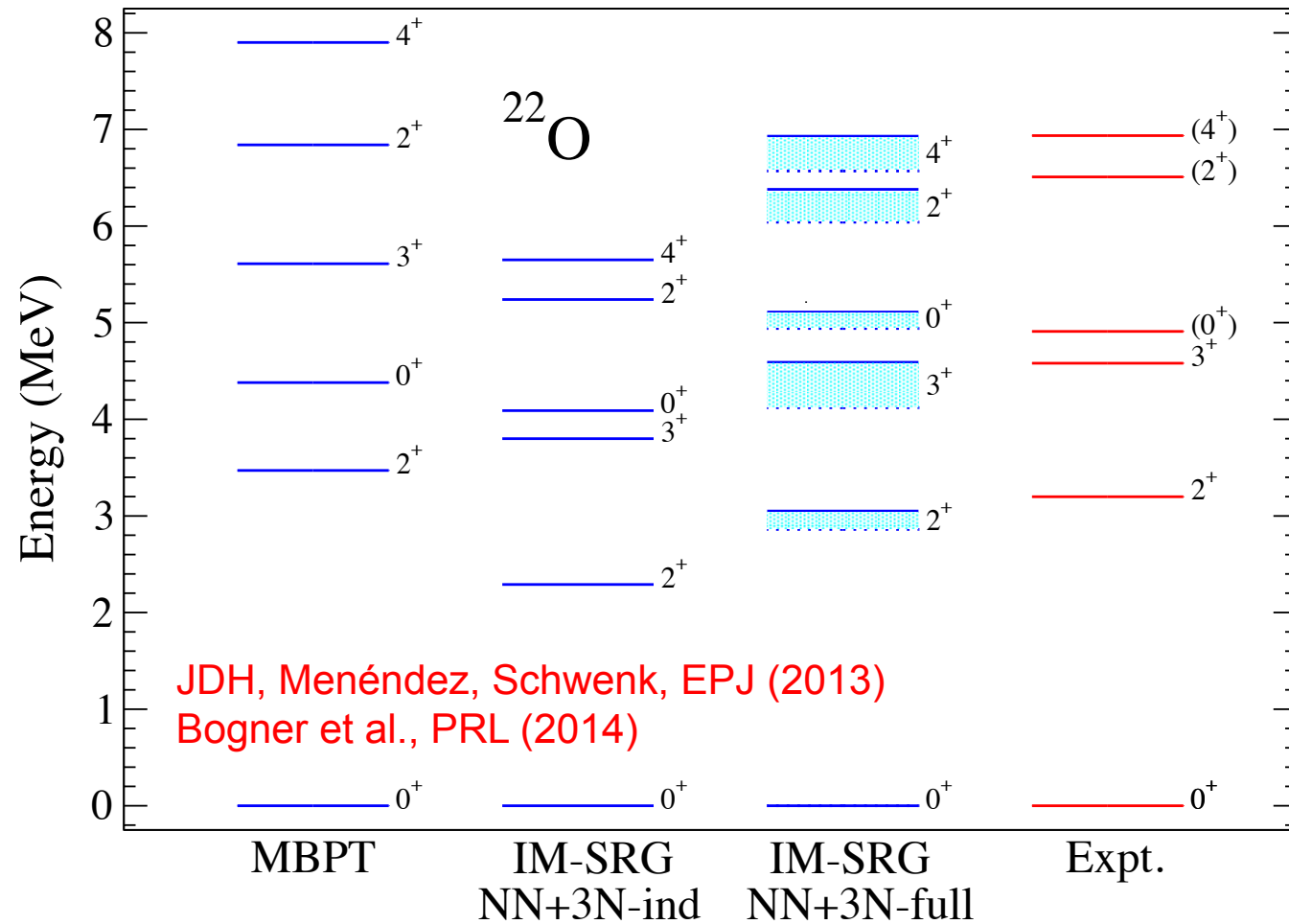
Robust mechanism driving dripline behavior

3N repulsion raises $d_{3/2}$, lessens decrease across shell

Similar to first MBPT NN+3N calculations in oxygen

IM-SRG Oxygen Spectra

Oxygen spectra: extended-space MBPT and IM-SRG

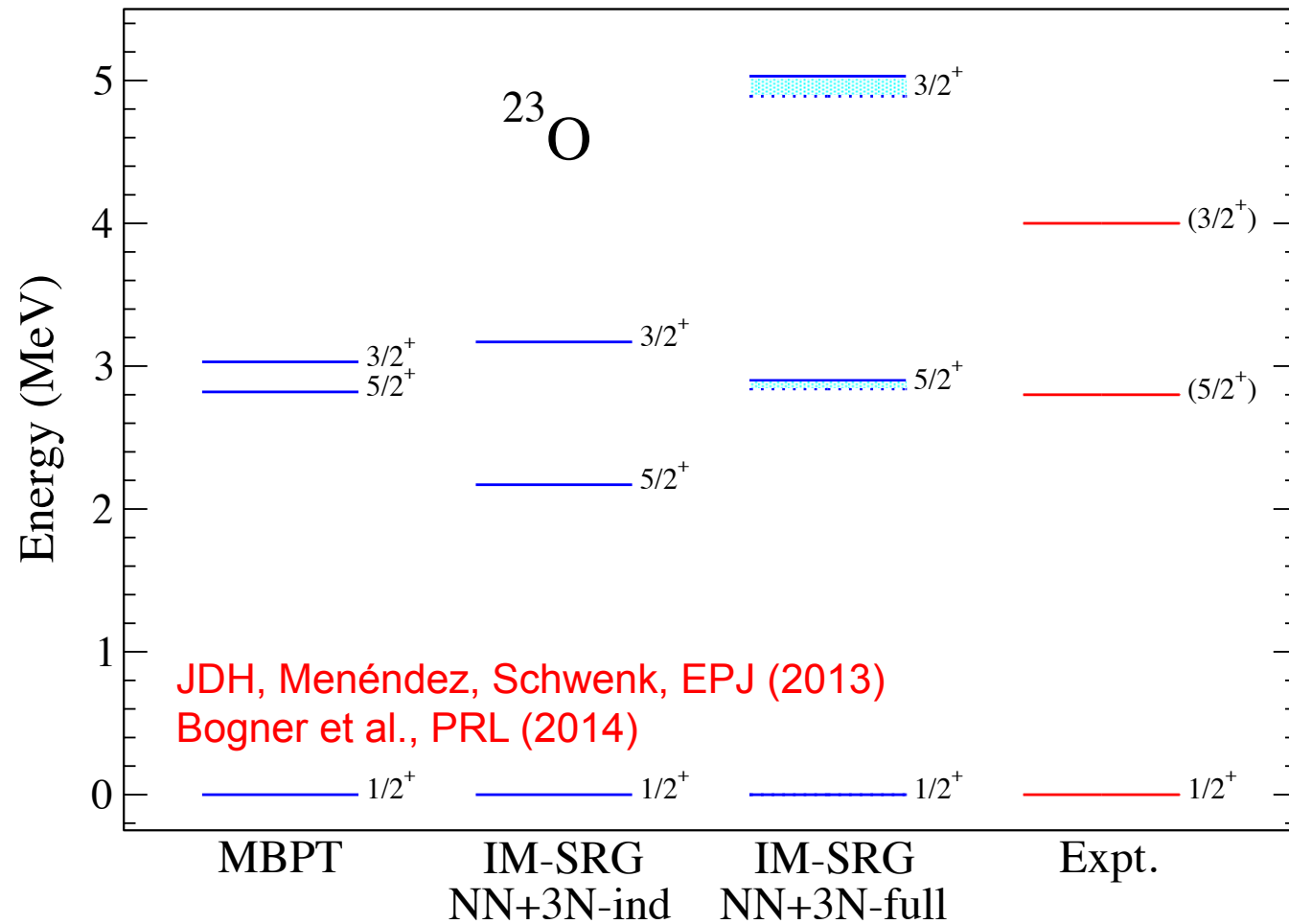


Clear improvement with NN+3N-full

IM-SRG: comparable with phenomenology

IM-SRG Oxygen Spectra

Oxygen spectra: extended-space MBPT and IM-SRG

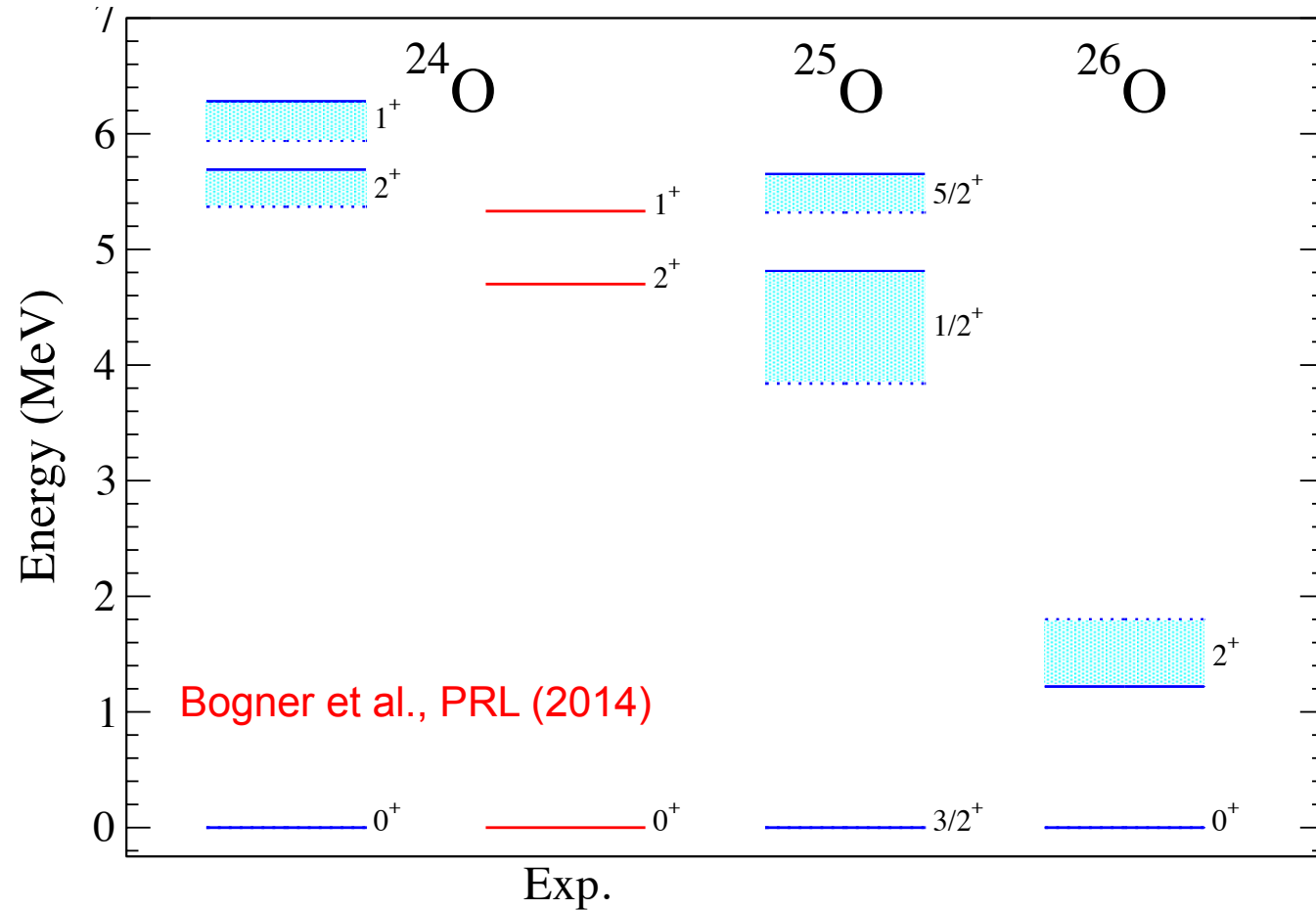


Clear improvement with NN+3N-full

Continuum neglected: expect to lower $d_{3/2}$

IM-SRG Oxygen Spectra

Oxygen spectra: IM-SRG predictions beyond the dripline



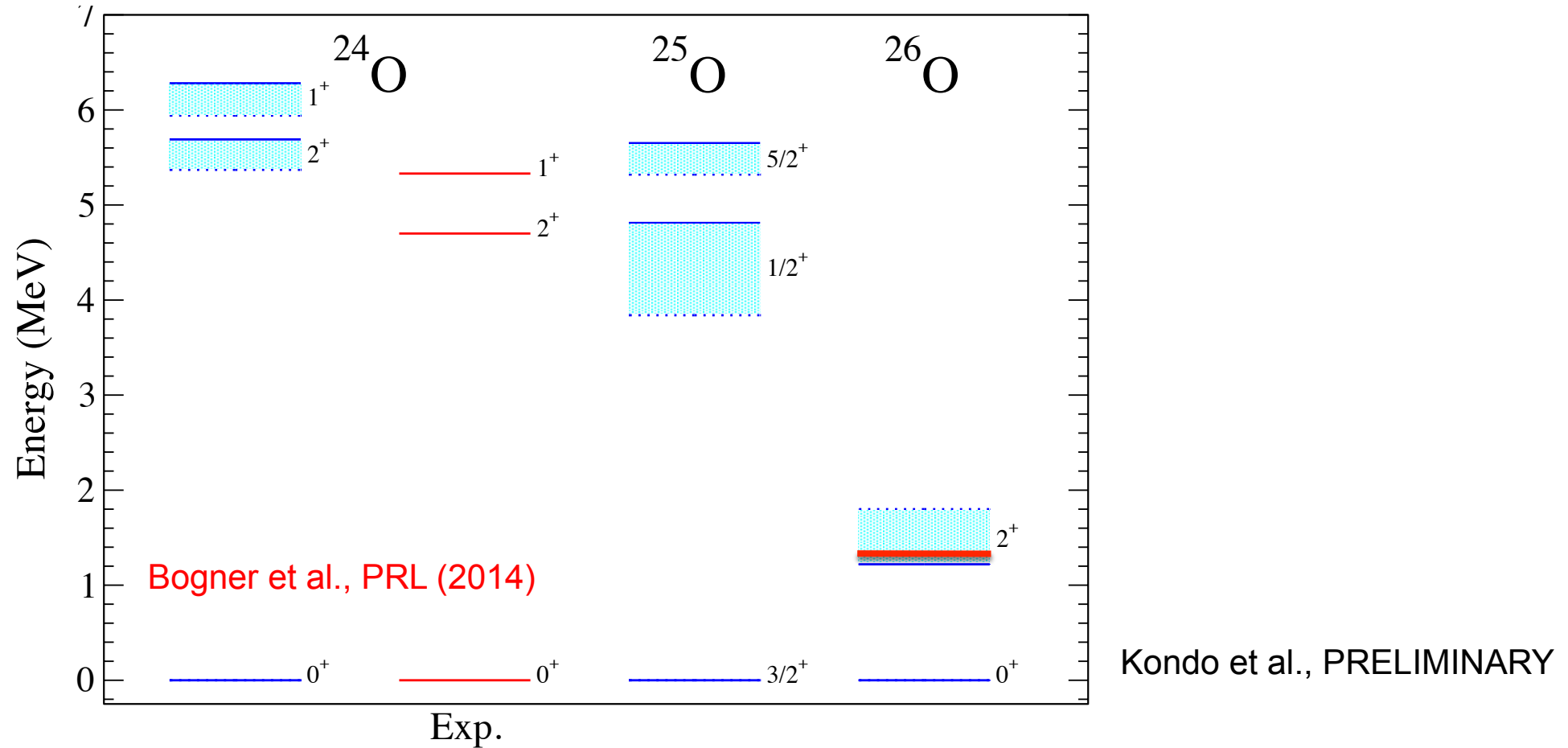
^{24}O closed shell (too high 2^+)

Continuum neglected: expect to lower spectrum

Only one excited state in ^{26}O below 6.5 MeV

Experimental Connection: ^{26}O Spectrum

Oxygen spectra: IM-SRG predictions beyond the dripline



New measurement at RIKEN on excited states in ^{26}O

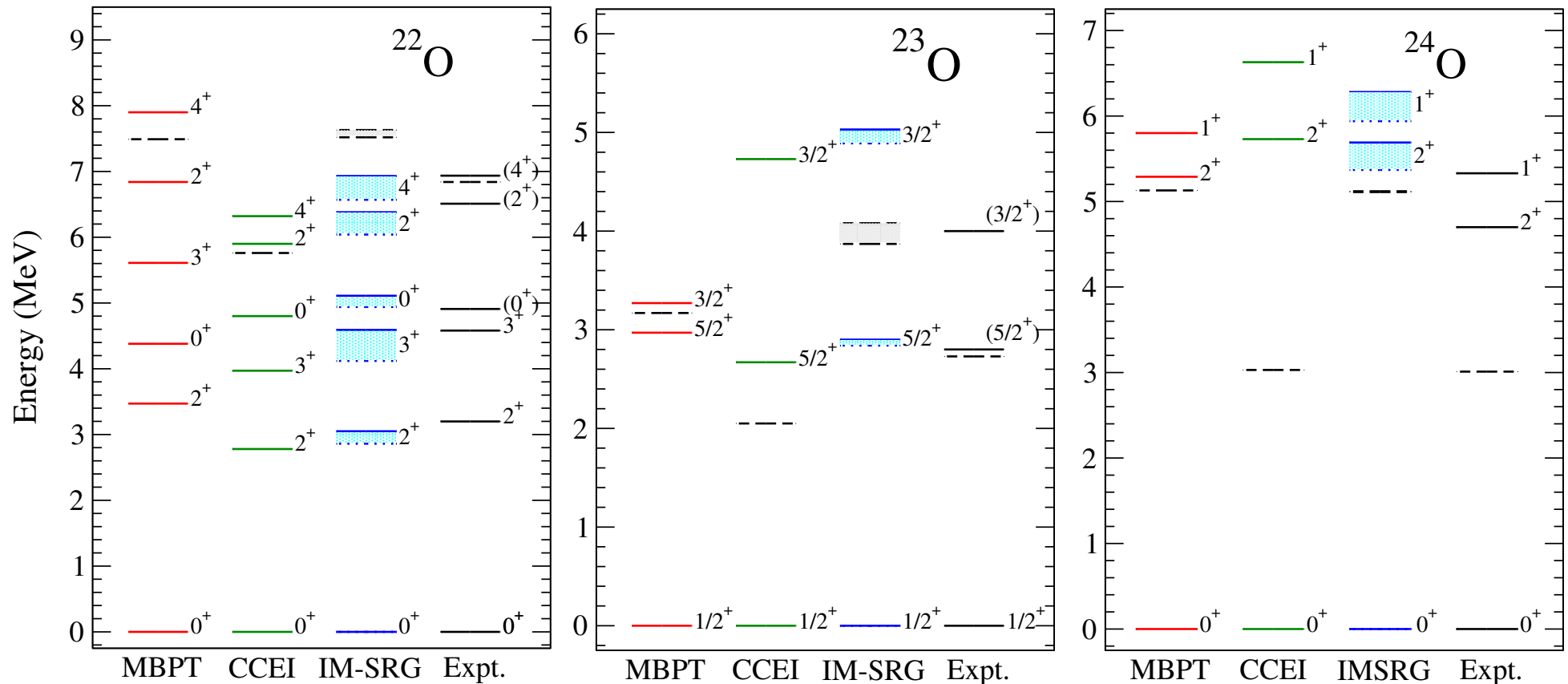
Existence of excited state 1.3MeV

IM-SRG prediction: one natural-parity state below 7MeV at 1.22MeV

Comparison with MBPT/CCEI Oxygen Spectra

Oxygen spectra: Effective interactions from **Coupled-Cluster theory**

See talk of **G. Hagen**



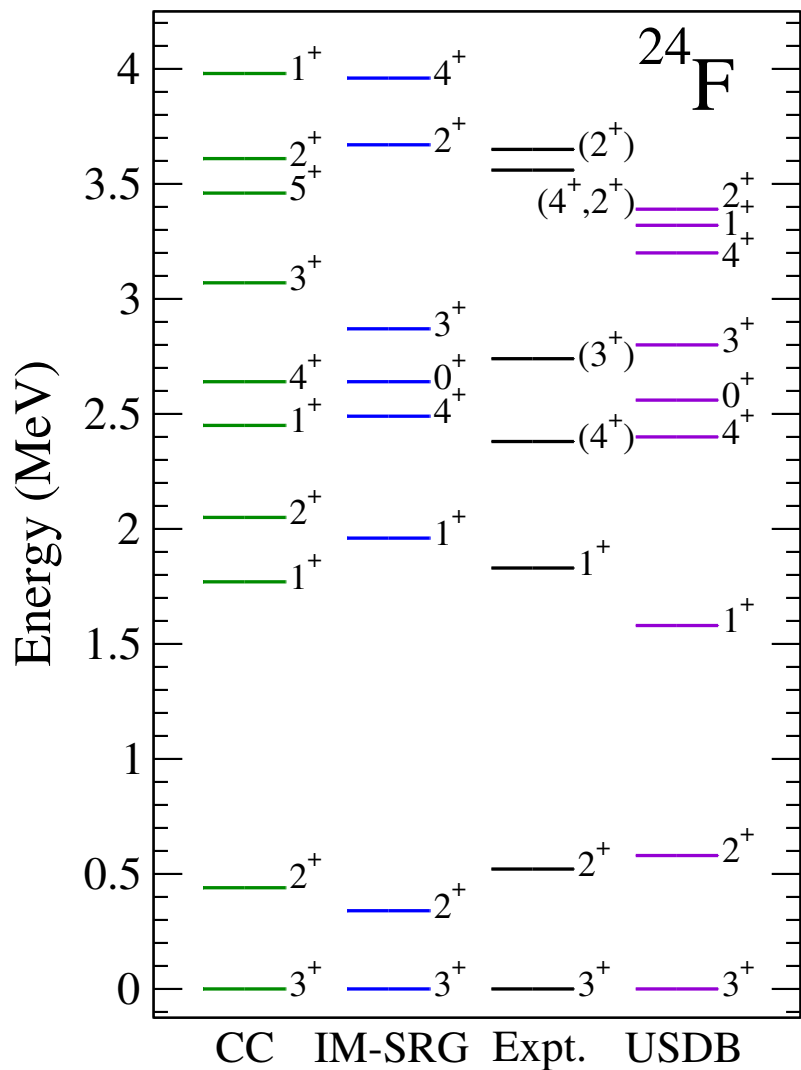
Hebeler, JDH, Menéndez, Schwenk, ARNPS (2015)

MBPT in extended valence space

IM-SRG/CCEI spectra agree within ~ 300 keV

Experimental Connection: ^{24}F Spectrum

^{24}F spectrum: extended-space MBPT and (sd-shell) IM-SRG, full CC



Ekström et al., PRL (2014)

Cáceres et al., arXiv:1501.01166

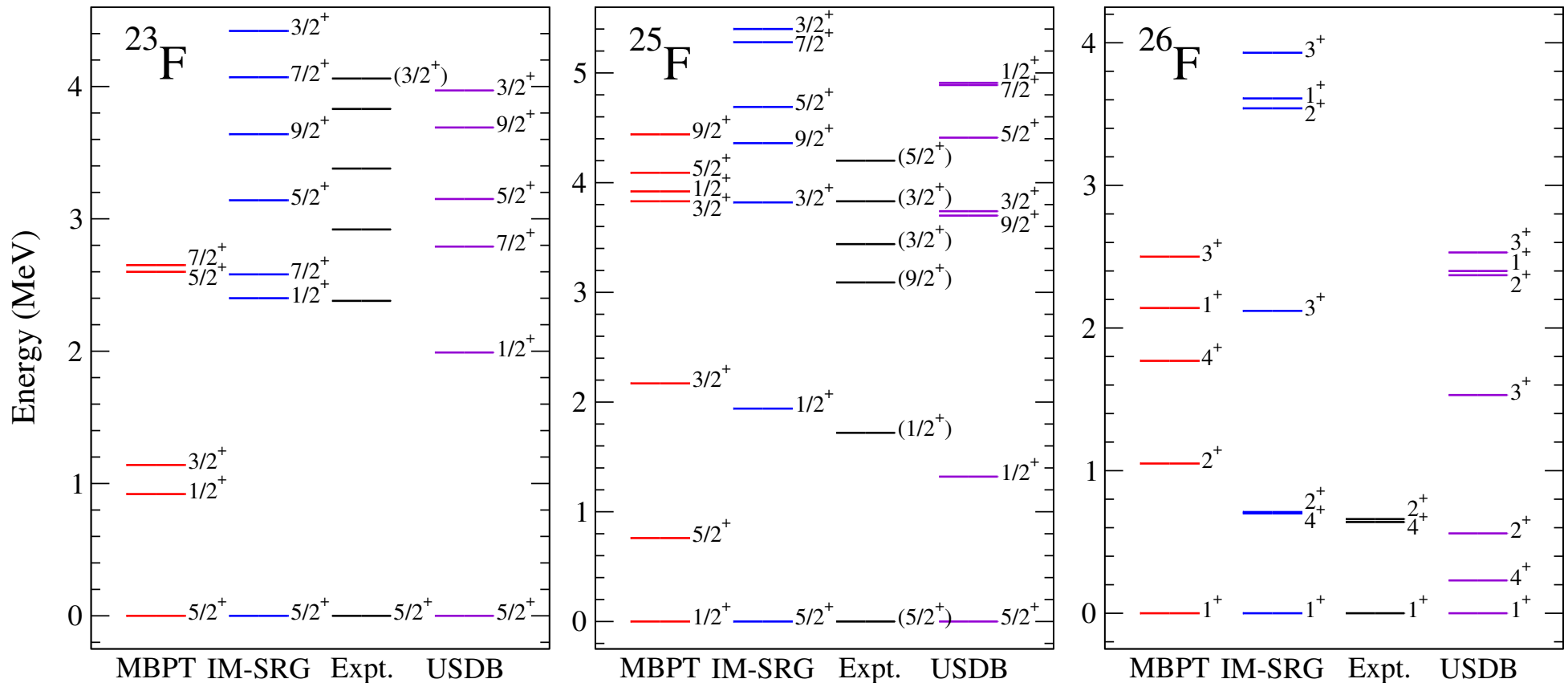
Hebel, JDH, Menéndez, Schwenk, ARNPS (2015)

New measurements from GANIL

IM-SRG: comparable with phenomenology in good agreement with new data

Fully Open Shell: Neutron-Rich Fluorine Spectra

Fluorine spectra: extended-space MBPT and IM-SRG (sd shell)



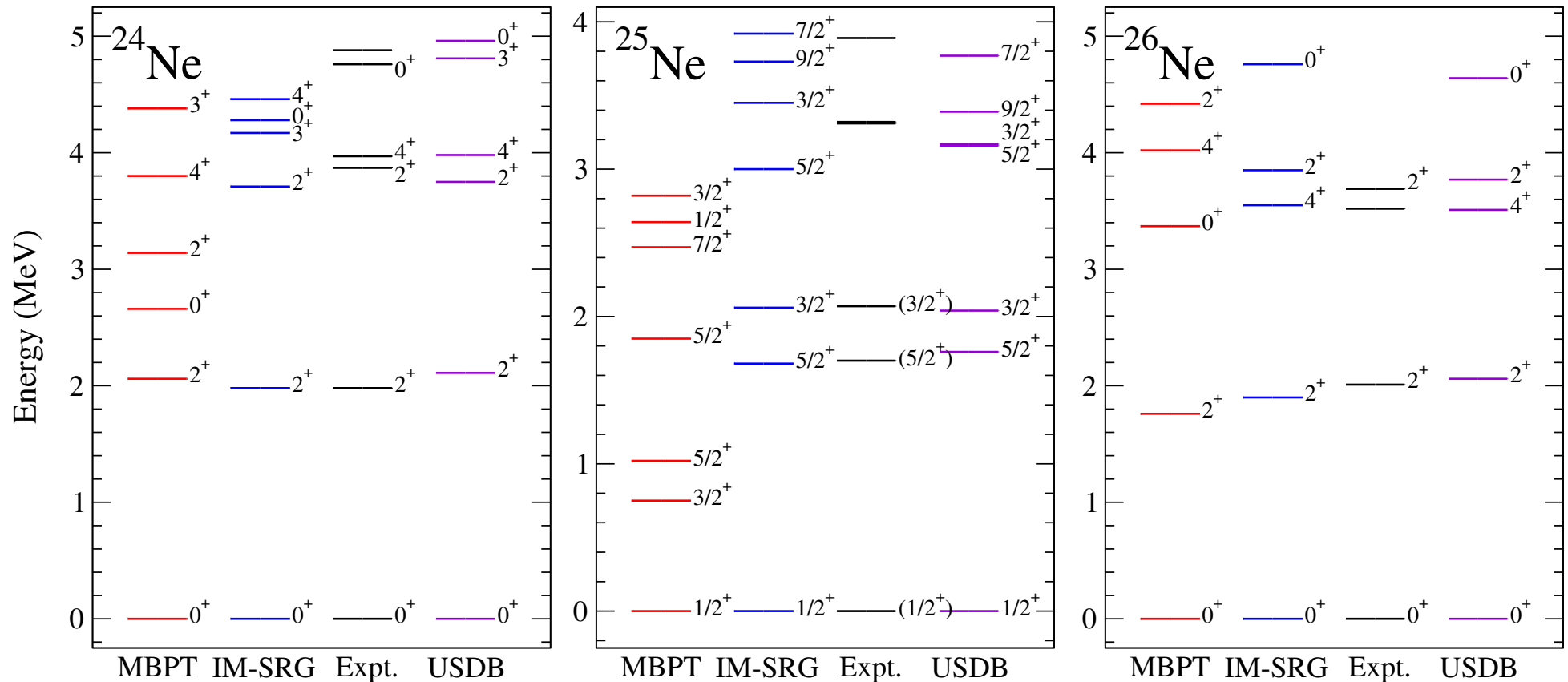
Bogner, Hergert, JDH, Schwenk, in prep.

MBPT: obvious deficiencies

IM-SRG: **competitive with phenomenology** in good agreement data

Fully Open Shell: Neutron-Rich Neon Spectra

Neon spectra: extended-space MBPT and IM-SRG (sd shell)



Bogner, Hergert, JDH, Schwenk, in prep.

MBPT: obvious deficiencies

IM-SRG: **competitive with phenomenology** in good agreement data

Alternative Approach: Magnus Expansion

Magnus expansion: explicitly construct unitary transformation $U(s)$

$$U(s) = e^{\Omega(s)}$$

With flow equation:

$$\frac{d\Omega(s)}{ds} = \eta(s) + \frac{1}{2}[\Omega(s), \eta(s)] + \frac{1}{12}[\Omega(s), [\Omega(s), \eta(s)]] + \dots$$

Leads to commutator expression for evolved Hamiltonian

$$H(s) = e^{\Omega(s)} H e^{-\Omega(s)} = H + \frac{1}{2}[\Omega(s), H] + \frac{1}{12}[\Omega(s), [\Omega(s), H]] + \dots$$

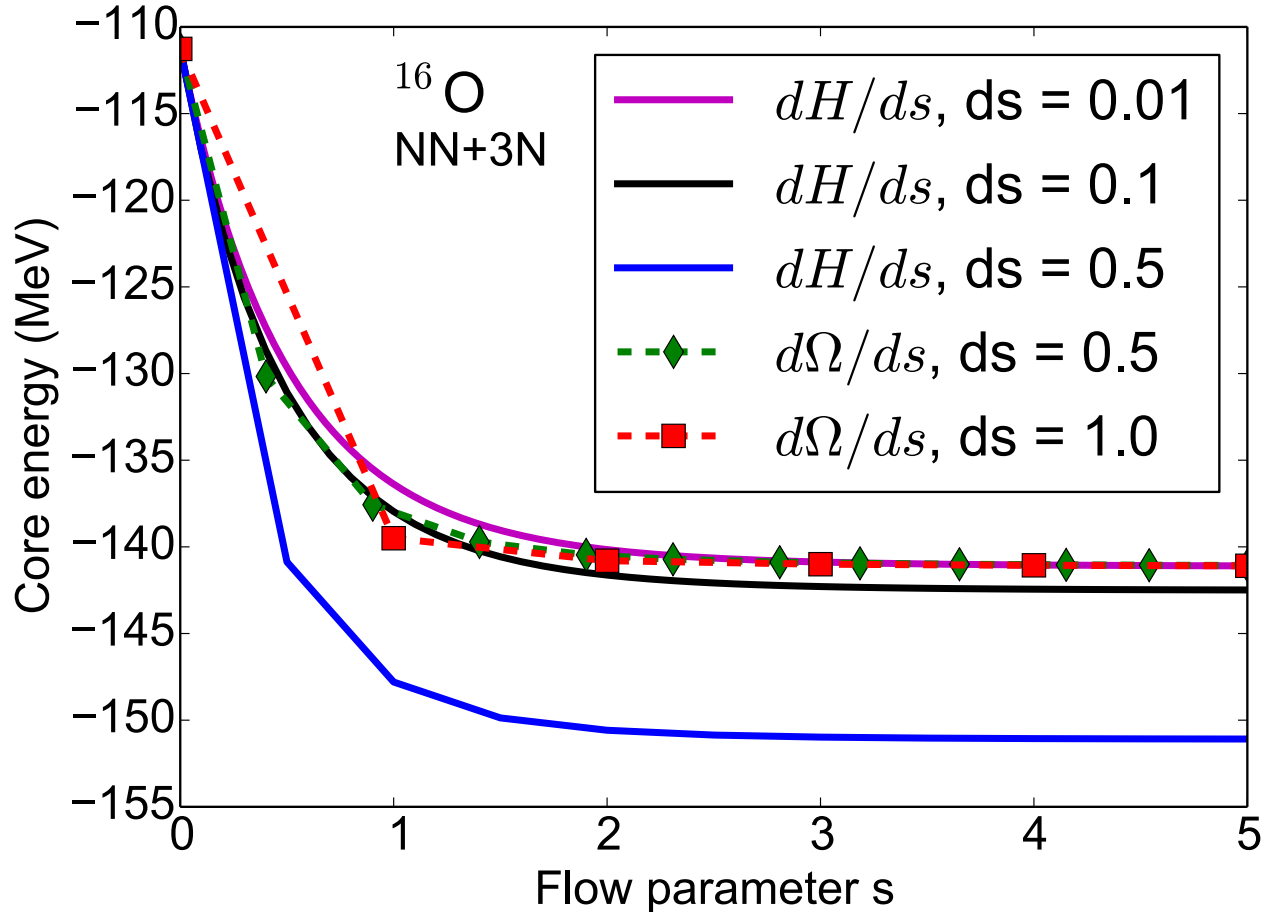
Morris, Parzuchowski, Bogner, in prep

Nested commutator series – in practice truncate numerically

Perform all calculations at two-body level

Magnus vs Flow-Equation

Analogous to electron gas results varying step size

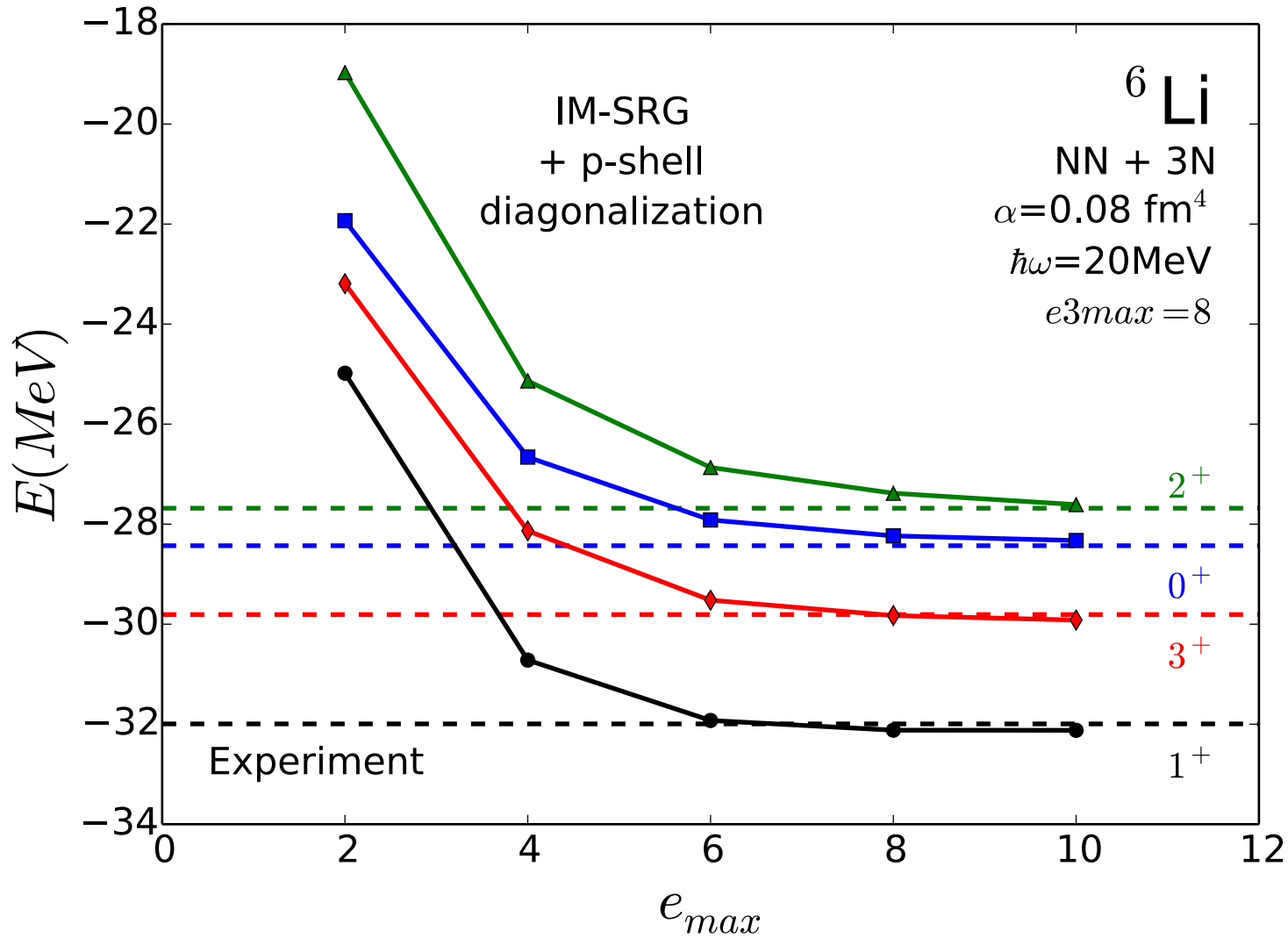


Evident error accumulation in flow-equation for small step sizes

Magnus: rapid convergence, independent of step size

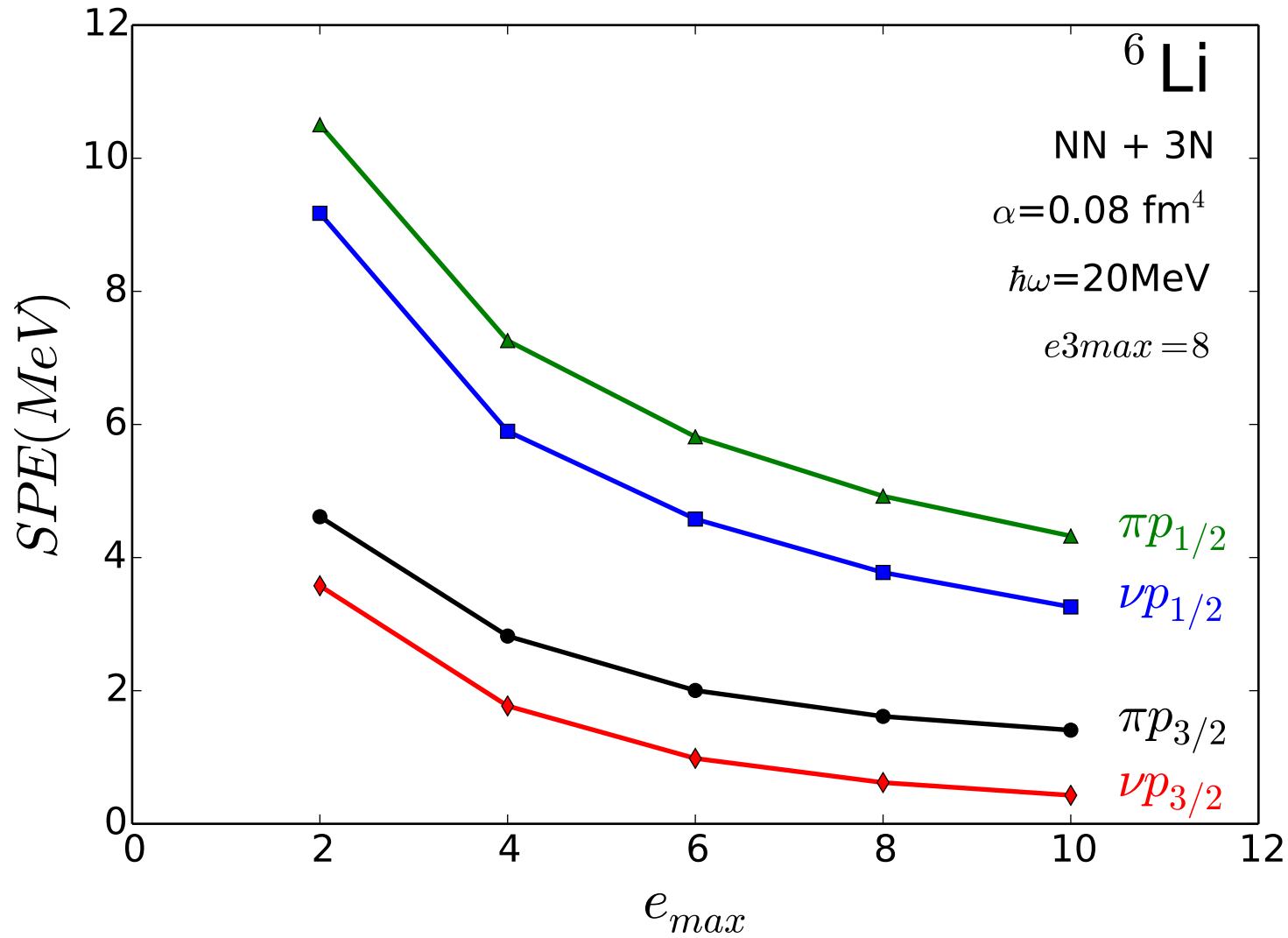
p-Shell Benchmarks

${}^6\text{Li}$ spectrum from NN+3N forces



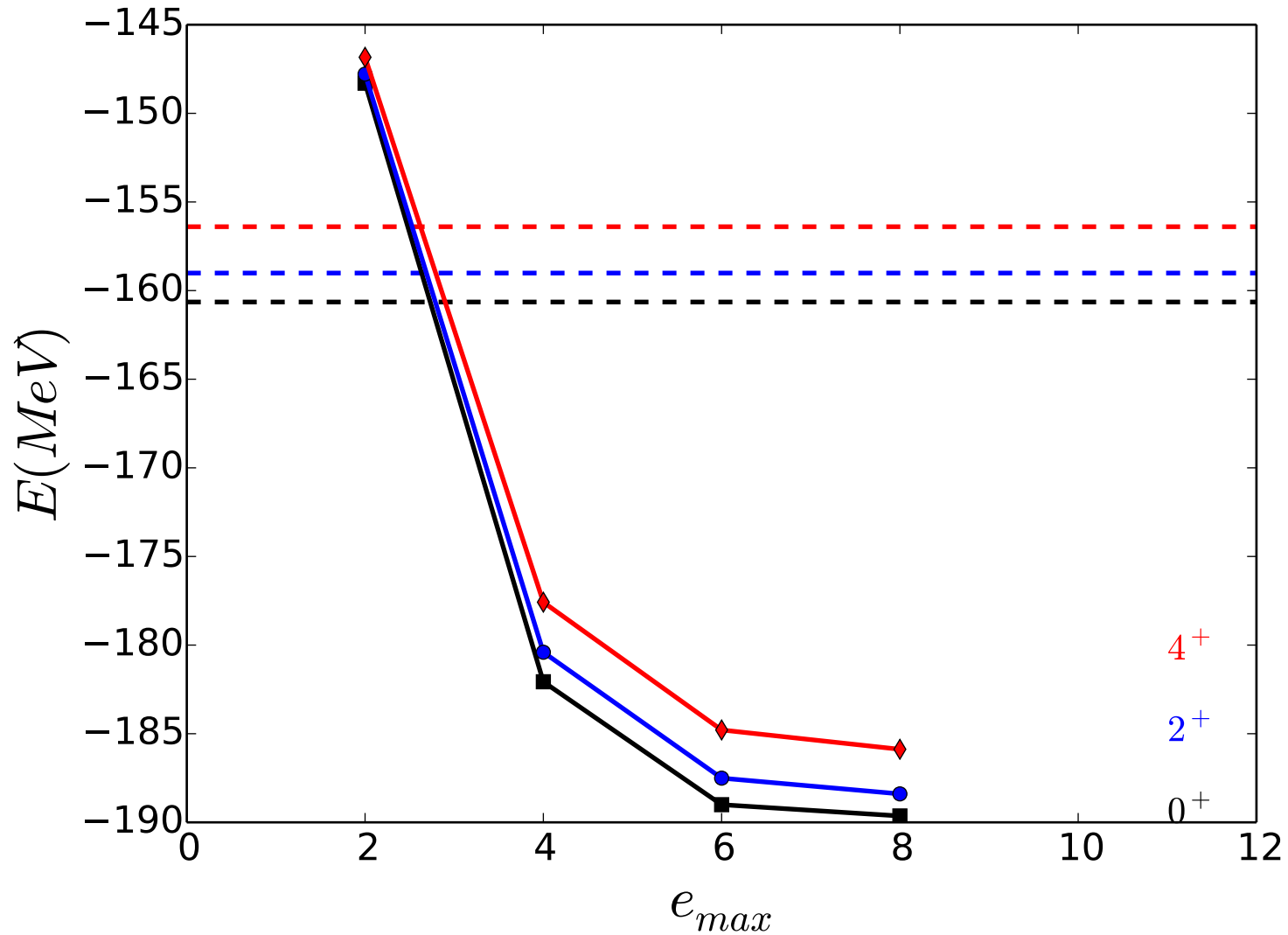
p-Shell Benchmarks

p-shell SPEs nearly converged



sd-Shell Benchmarks

^{20}Ne shell energies nearly converged



As in oxygen, overbound but spectrum well reproduced

Effective Operators

Keep unitary transformation from evolution of Hamiltonian

Can generalize to arbitrary operators

$$H(s) = e^{\Omega(s)} H e^{-\Omega(s)} = H + \frac{1}{2} [\Omega(s), H] + \frac{1}{12} [\Omega(s), [\Omega(s), H]] + \dots$$



$$O^\Lambda(s) = e^{\Omega(s)} O^\Lambda e^{-\Omega(s)} = O^\Lambda + \frac{1}{2} [\Omega(s), O^\Lambda] + \frac{1}{12} [\Omega(s), [\Omega(s), O^\Lambda]] + \dots$$

Must work out normal ordered operators in J-coupled basis

First apply to scalar operators

E0 Transitions

Seldom calculated in nuclear shell model

In single HO shell:

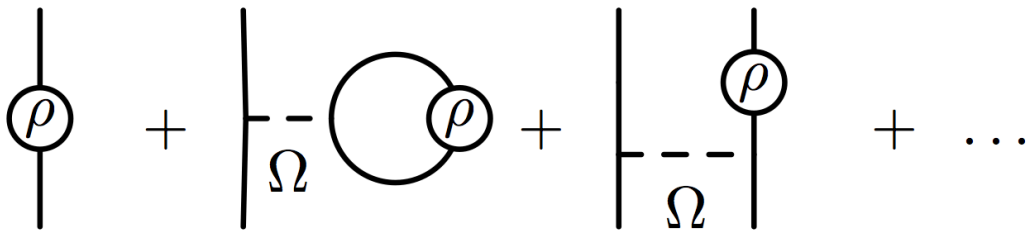
$$|\langle f | \rho_{E0} | i \rangle|^2 \propto \delta_{fi}; \quad \rho_{E0} = \frac{1}{e^2 R} \sum_i e_i r_i^2$$

Must resort to phenomenological gymnastics

With **Magnus IM-SRG**, calculate effective valence-space operator:

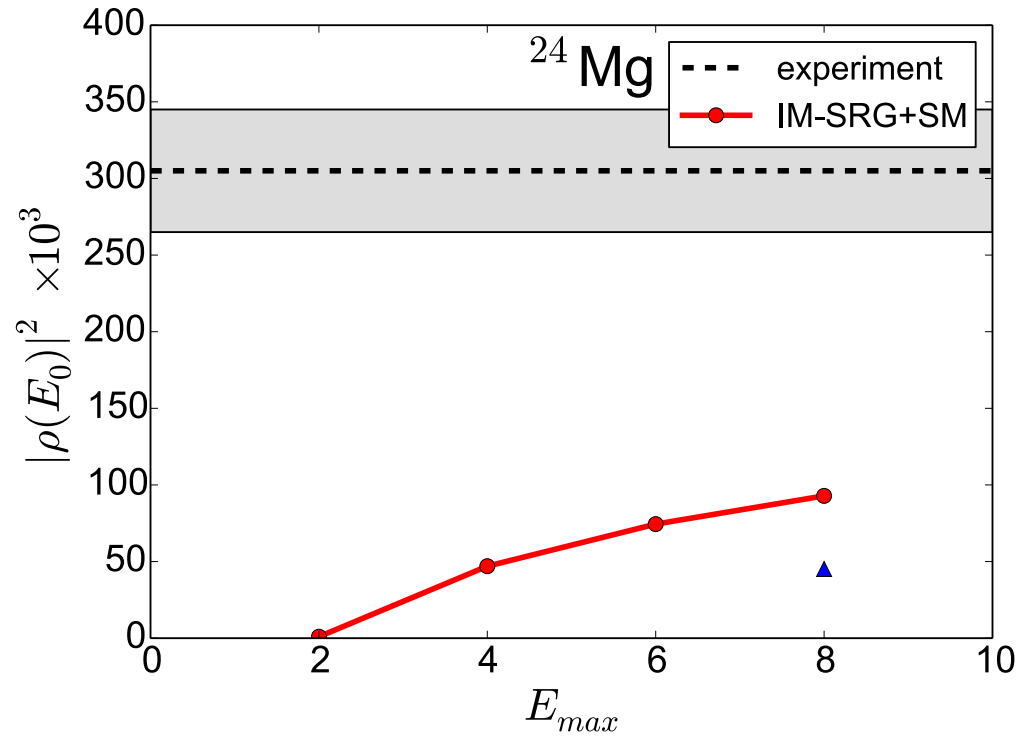
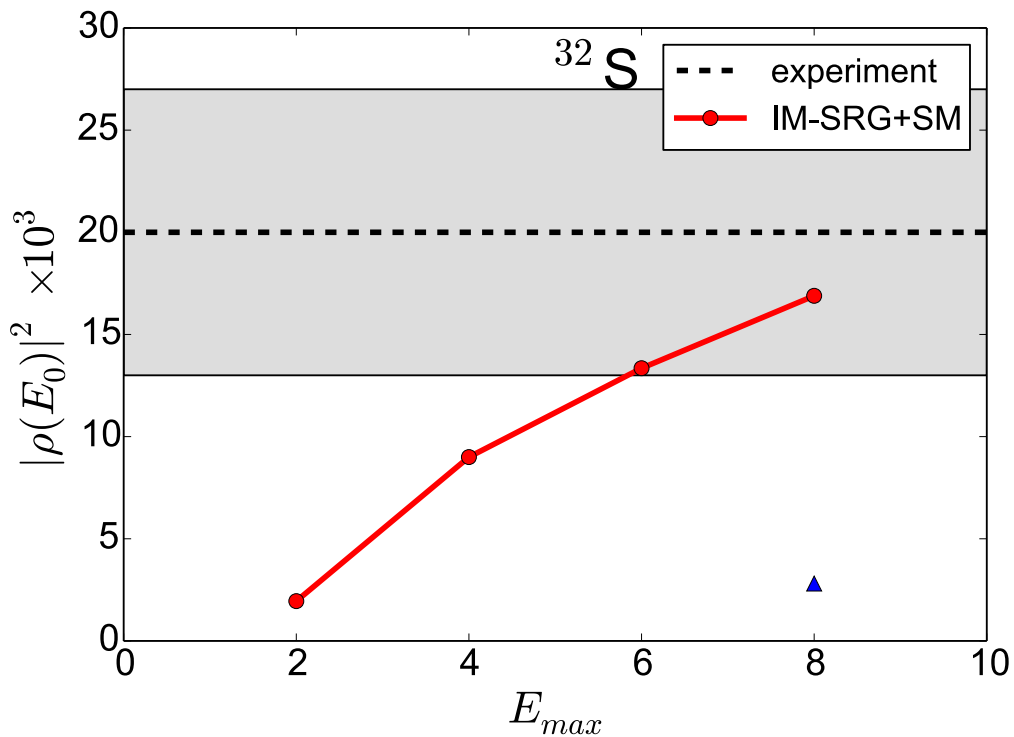
$$\rho_{E0}(s) = e^{\Omega(s)} \rho_{E0} e^{-\Omega(s)} = \rho_{E0} + \frac{1}{2} [\Omega(s), \rho_{E0}] + \dots$$

Commutators induce important two-body parts



E0 Transitions in *sd* Shell Model

Very preliminary results in *sd* shell (not converted in NN or 3N):



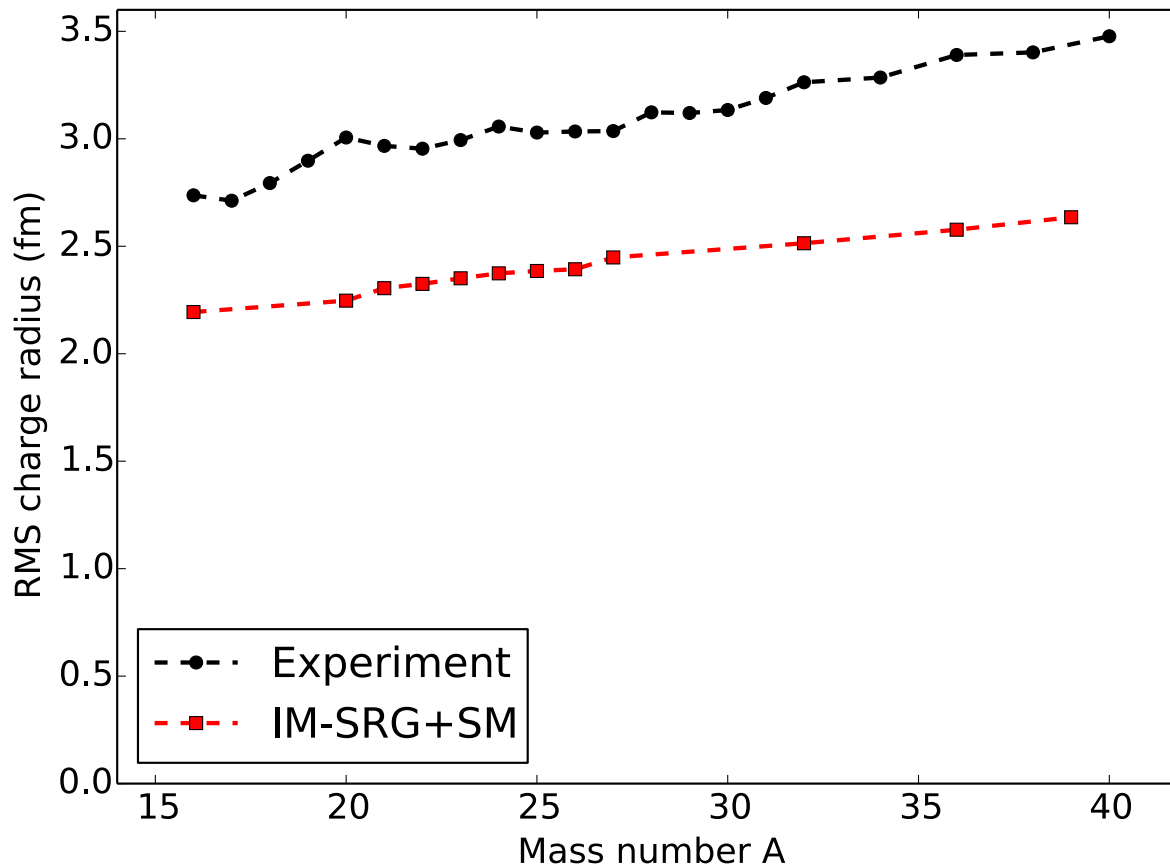
3N forces provide significant reduction

Need additional benchmarks

RMS Charge Radii in sd Shell Model

Previous SM radii calculations rely on empirical input or as relative to core

Radii for stable sd-shell nuclei calculated in shell model NN+3N



Stroberg et al, in prep

New Directions and Outlook

Heavier semi-magic chains: MBPT as guide

Fundamental symmetries

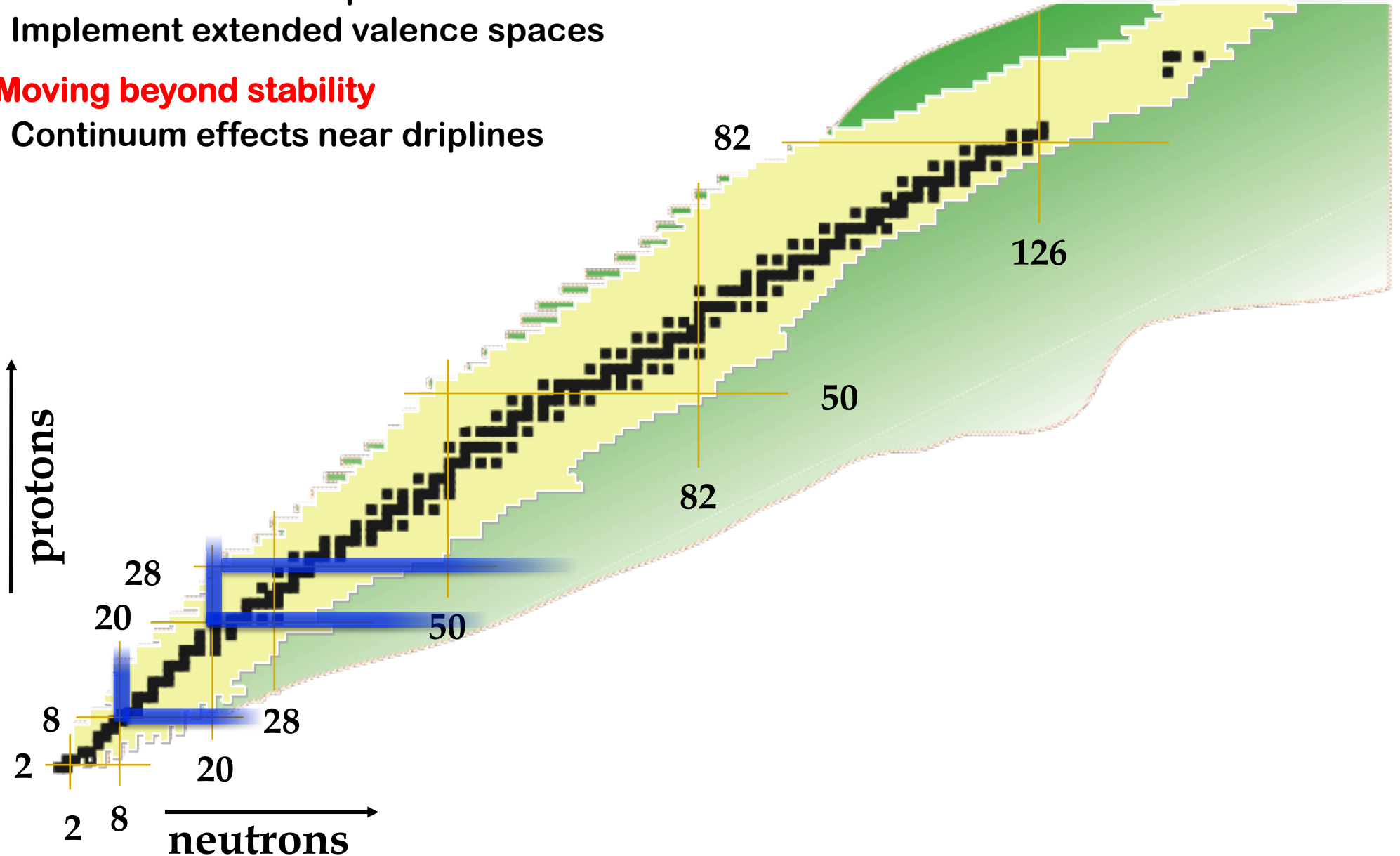
Ab initio valence-shell Hamiltonians

Towards full sd- and pf-shells
Implement extended valence spaces

Non-empirical calculation of $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay
Effective electroweak operators

Moving beyond stability

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