

Collective excitations of even-even (closed-shell) nuclei via the LIT-CC method

Sonia Bacca



May 21st, 2024

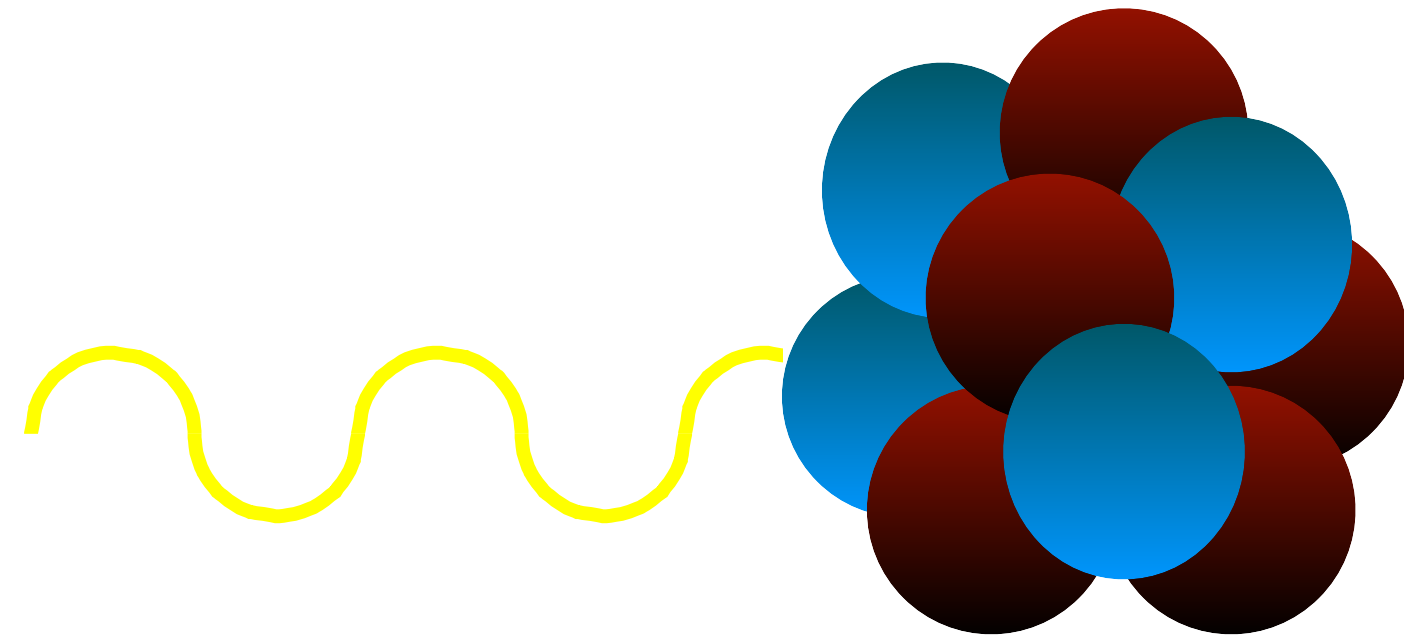
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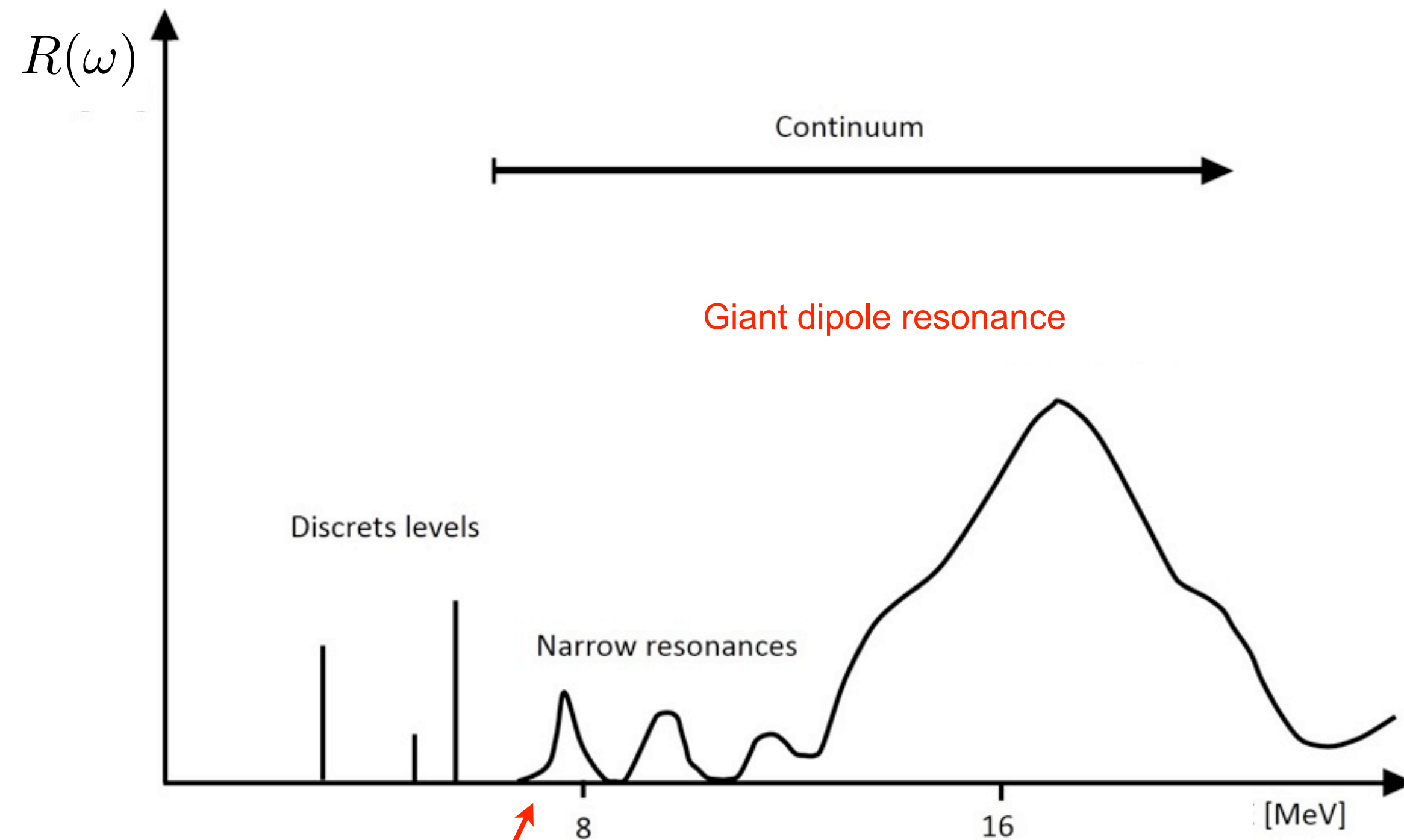
Observables of interest



Cross Section $\sigma_{ew} \sim R(\omega) = \sum_f \left| \langle \psi_f | J^\mu | \psi_0 \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E_f - E_0 - \omega)$

Electroweak operator

Typical response function, e.g. dipole



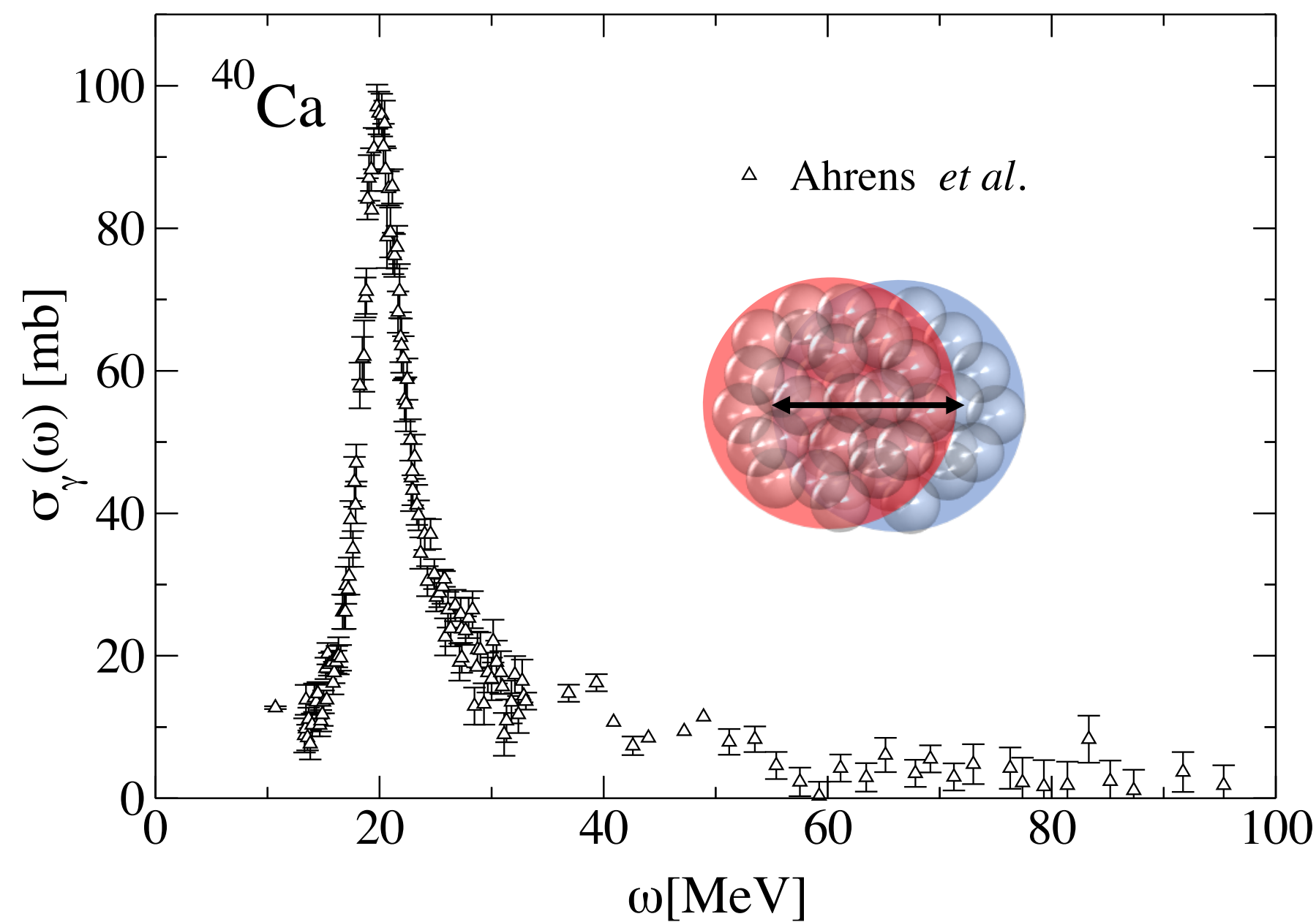
Pigmy dipole resonance in neutron-rich nuclei

Electric dipole polarizability $\alpha_D = 2\alpha \int_{\omega_{th}}^{\infty} d\omega \frac{R(\omega)}{\omega}$ \rightarrow Low-energy part of strength dominates

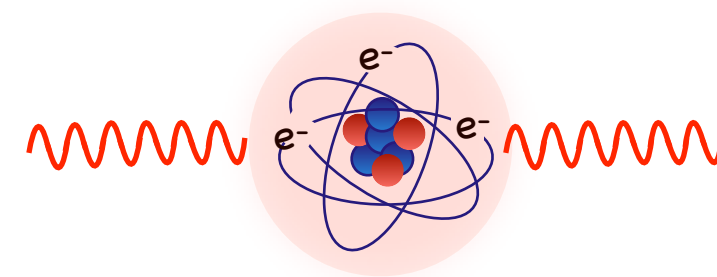
Experimental motivation

Stable Nuclei

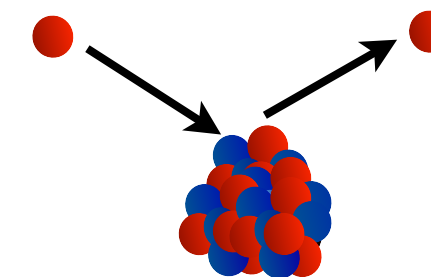
Giant dipole resonances



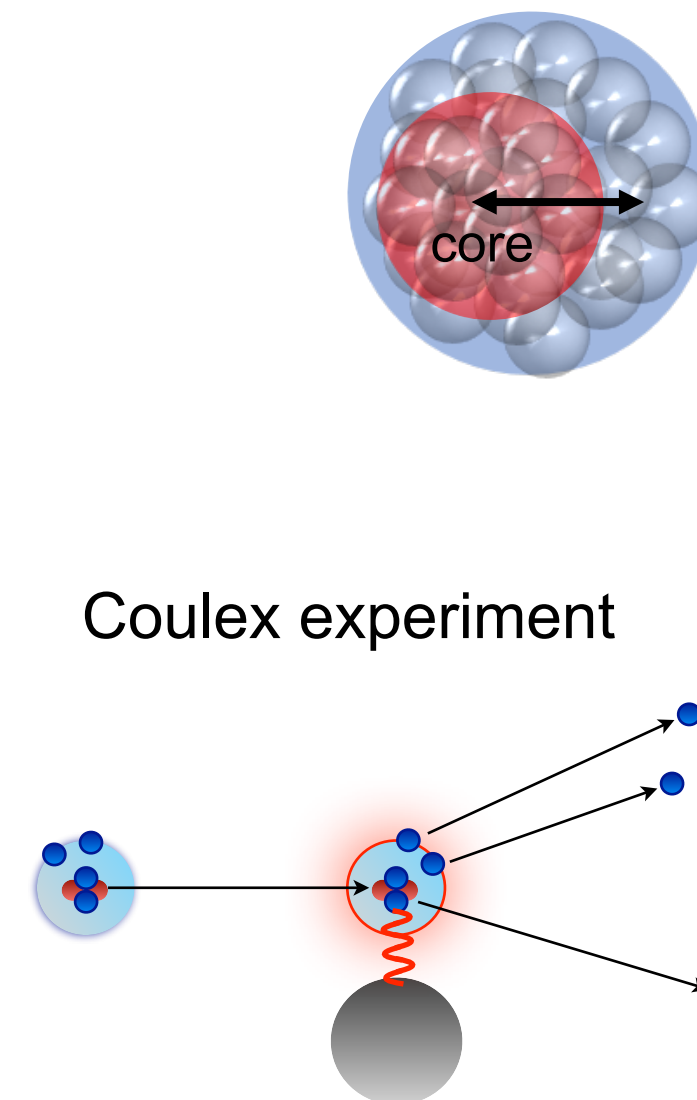
Photoabsorption experiments



(p,p') experiments

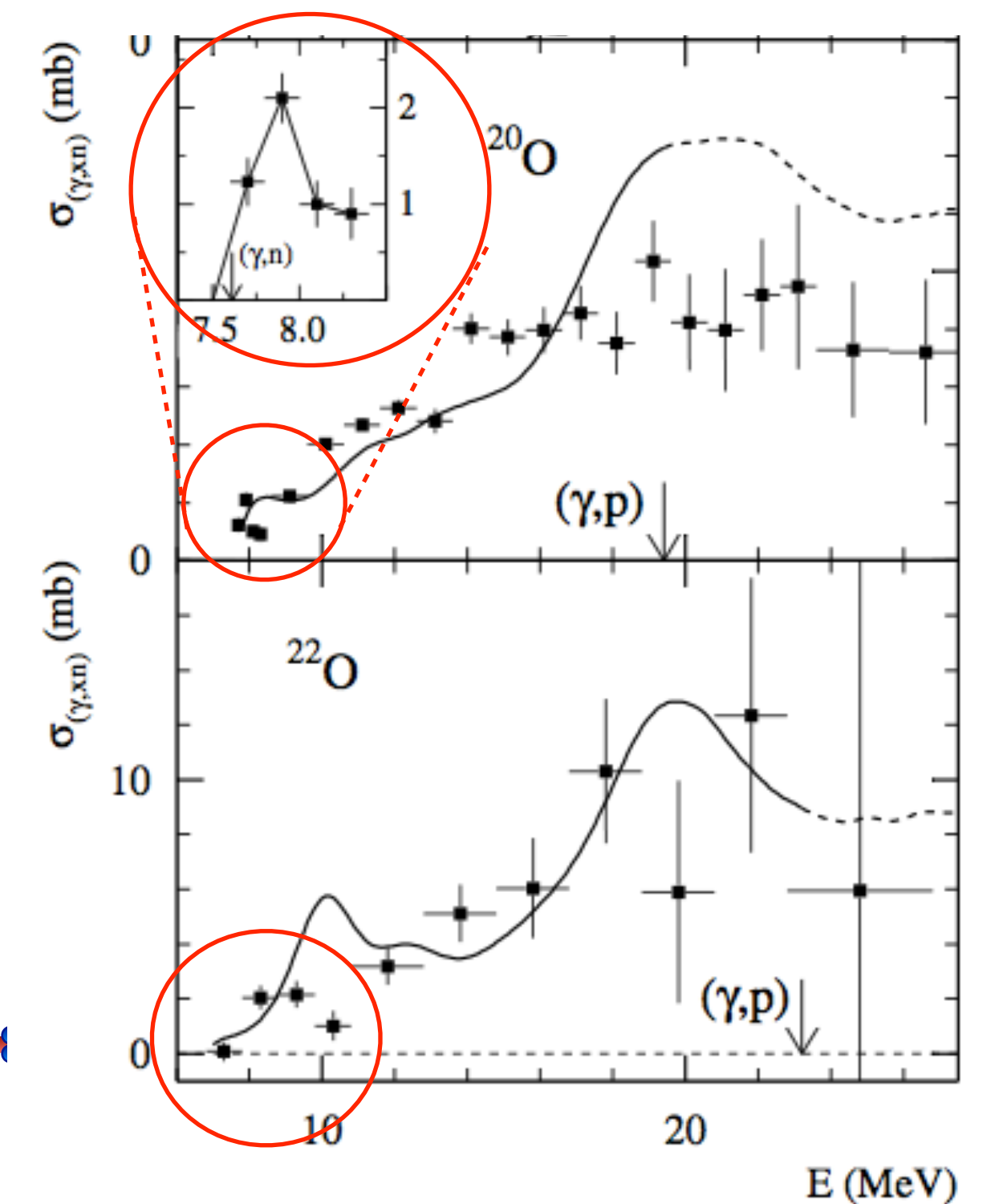


Coulex experiment



Unstable Nuclei

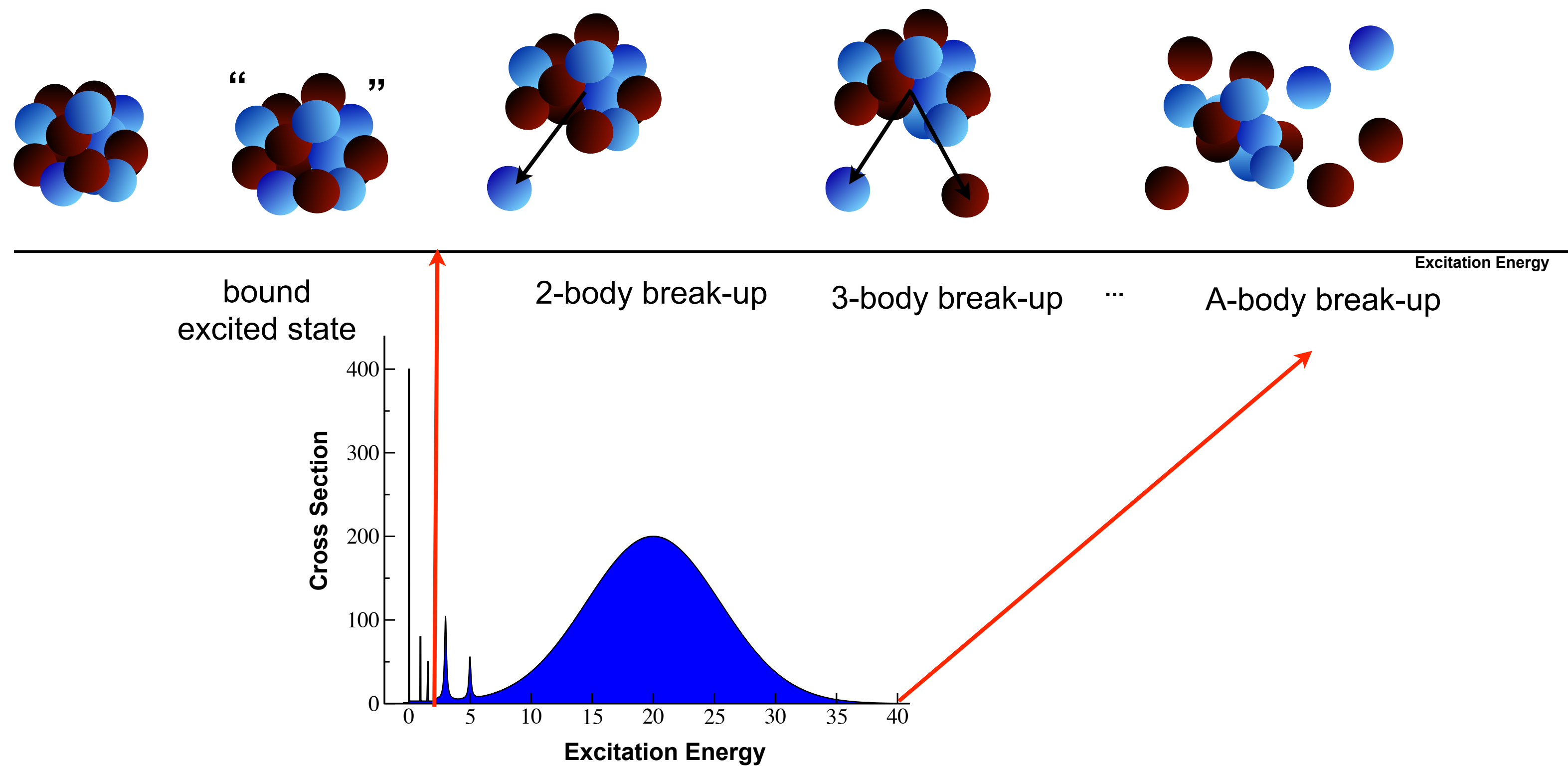
Pigmy dipole resonances



Do we see the emergence of collective motions from first principle calculations?

The continuum problem

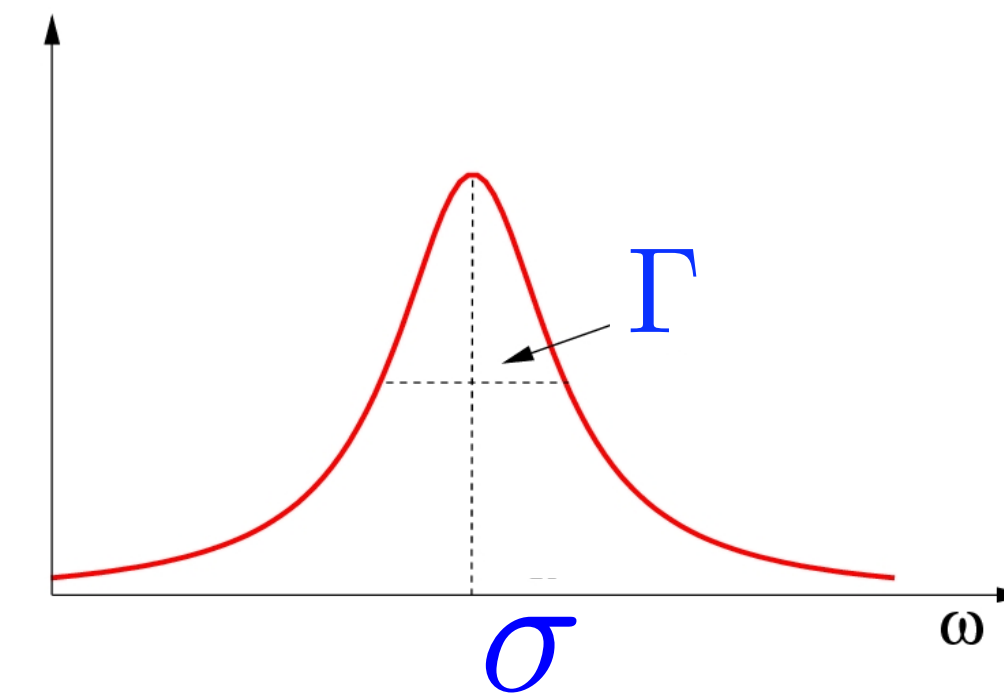
$$R(\omega) = \sum_f \left| \langle \psi_f | J^\mu | \psi_0 \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E_f - E_0 - \omega) \quad \text{Depending on } E_f, \text{ many channels may be involved}$$



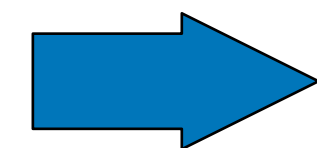
The Lorentz integral transform (LIT)

$$L(\sigma, \Gamma) = \frac{\Gamma}{\pi} \int d\omega \frac{R(\omega)}{(\omega - \sigma)^2 + \Gamma^2} = \langle \tilde{\psi} | \tilde{\psi} \rangle$$

inversion



Efros, *et al.*, JPG.: Nucl.Part.Phys. **34** (2007) R459



$$(H - E_0 - \sigma + i\Gamma) | \tilde{\psi} \rangle = J^\mu | \psi_0 \rangle$$

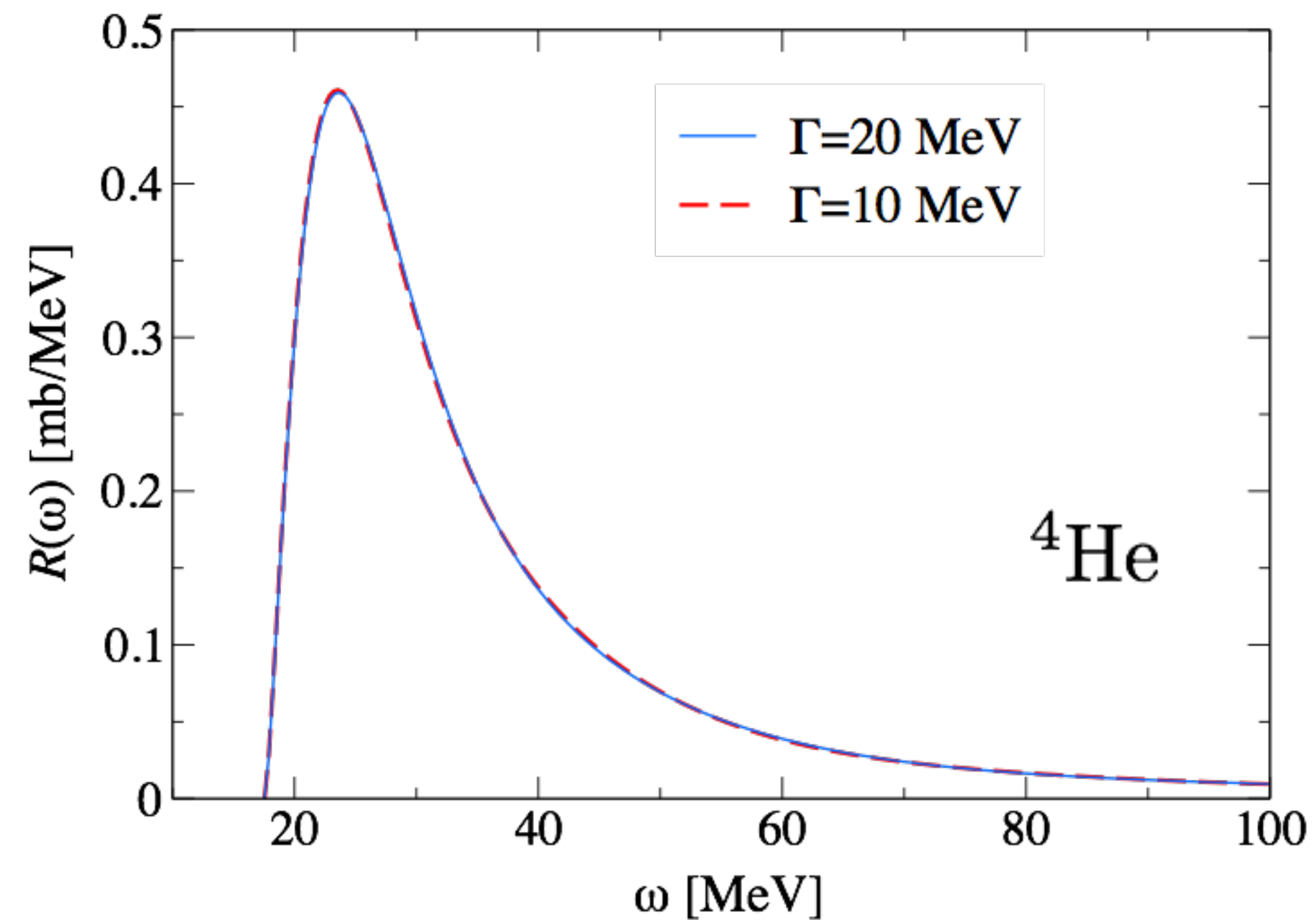
Reduce the continuum problem to a bound-state-like equation

The Lorentz integral transform (LIT)

The inversion is performed numerically with a regularization procedure (ill-posed problem)

Ansatz
$$R(\omega) = \sum_i^{I_{\max}} c_i \chi_i(\omega, \alpha) \quad \longrightarrow \quad L(\sigma, \Gamma) = \sum_i^{I_{\max}} c_i \mathcal{L}[\chi_i(\omega, \alpha)]$$

↑
fit



Message: Inversions are stable if the LIT is calculated precisely enough

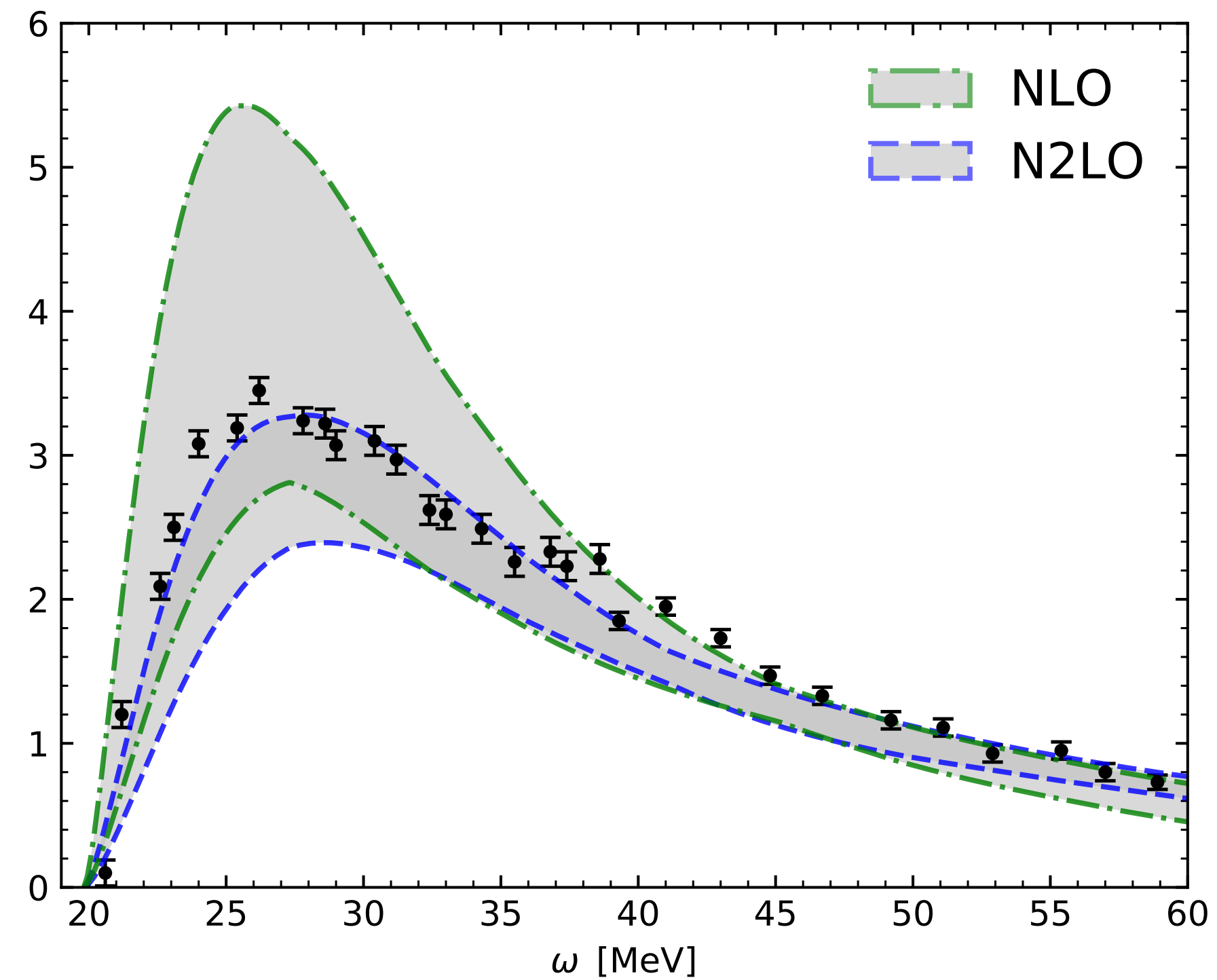
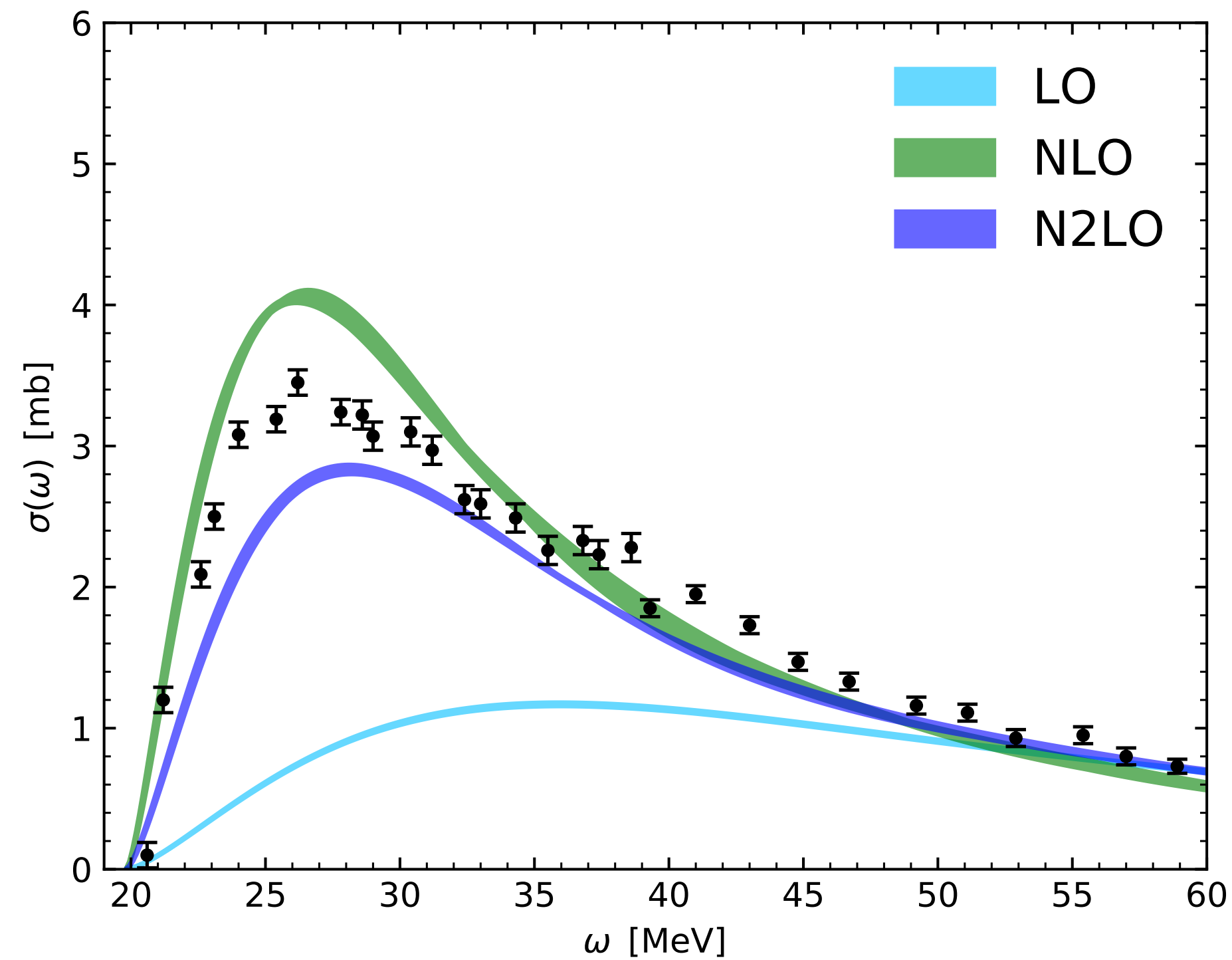
^4He photoabsorption cross-section



Simone Li Muli

Acharya, SB, Bonaiti, Li Muli, Sobczyk, [Front. Phys.10:1066035 \(2023\)](#)

With local chiral potentials from Phys. Rev. C **90**, 054323 and hyper-spherical harmonics



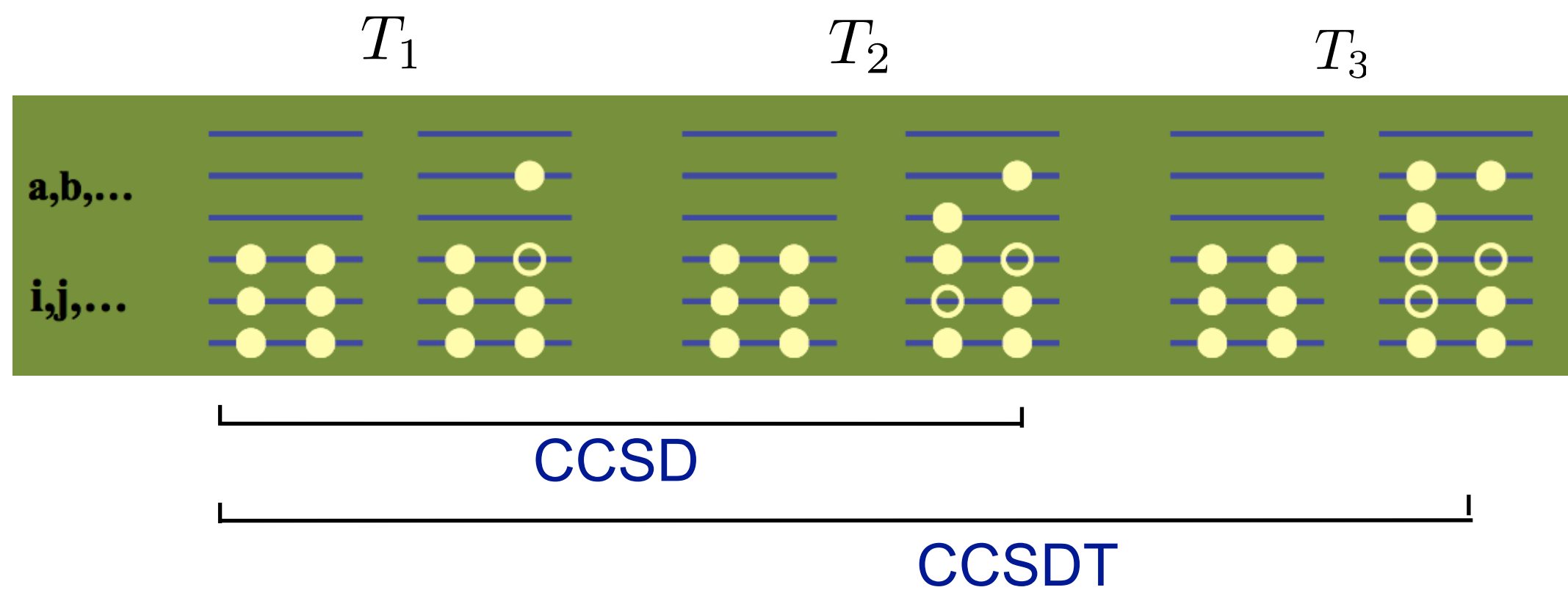
How about heavier nuclei?

Coupled-cluster theory

$$|\psi_0(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_A)\rangle = e^T |\phi_0(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_A)\rangle$$

$$T = \sum T_{(A)}$$

cluster expansion



CCSD algorithm scales as $n_o^2 n_u^4$

Hagen et al., Rep. Prog. Phys. Rep. Prog. Phys. 77, 096302 (2014)

Coupled-cluster formulation of the LIT

$$(H - E_0 - \sigma + i\Gamma) |\tilde{\psi}\rangle = J^\mu |\psi_0\rangle$$

SB et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 122502 (2013)

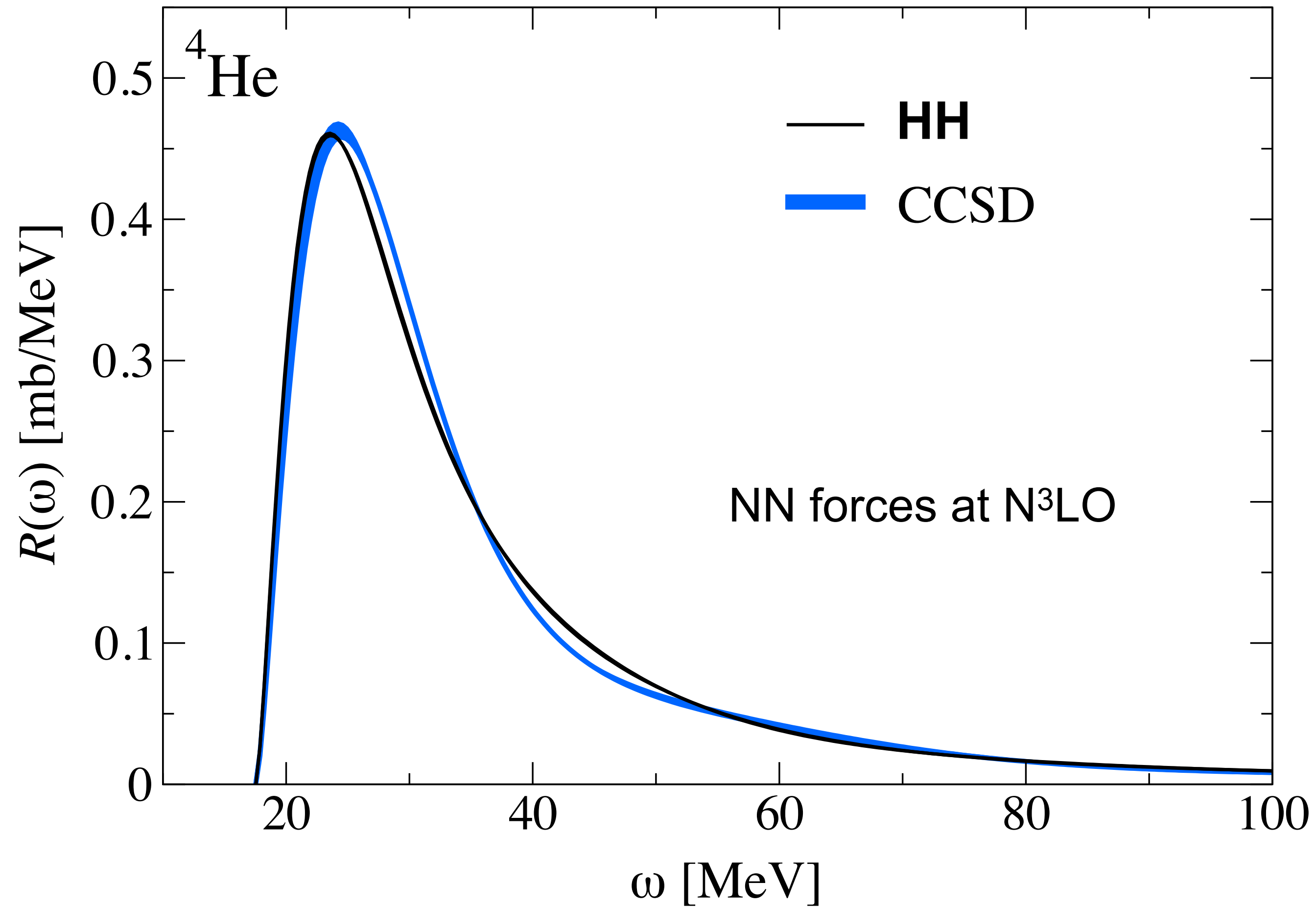
$$(\bar{H} - E_0 - \sigma + i\Gamma) |\tilde{\Psi}_R\rangle = \bar{\Theta} |\Phi_0\rangle$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{H} = e^{-T} H e^T \\ \bar{\Theta} = e^{-T} \Theta e^T \\ |\tilde{\Psi}_R\rangle = \hat{R} |\Phi_0\rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(z) = r_0(z) + \sum_{ai} r_i^a(z) a_a^\dagger a_i + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{abij} r_{ij}^{ab}(z) a_a^\dagger a_b^\dagger a_j a_i + \dots$$

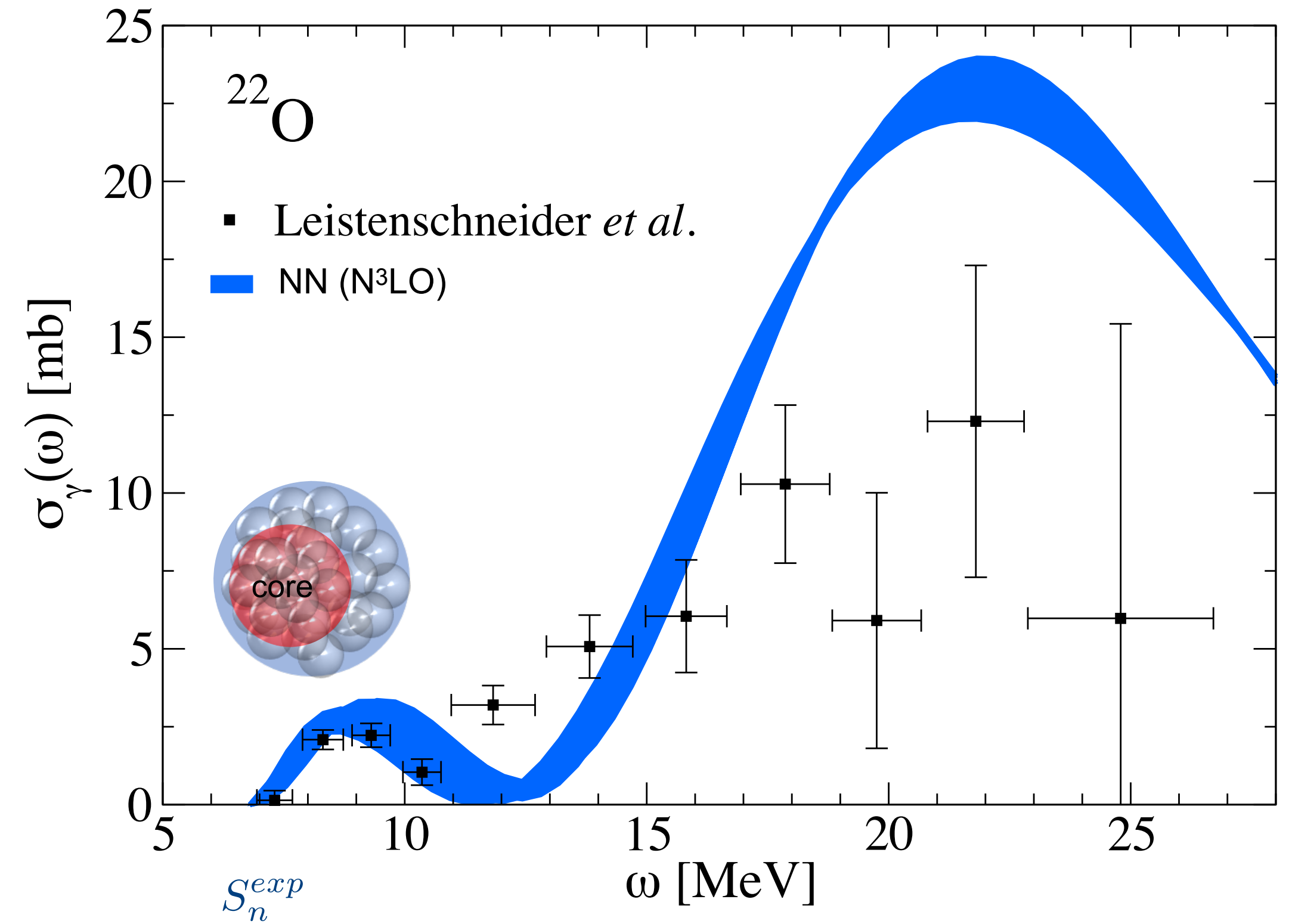
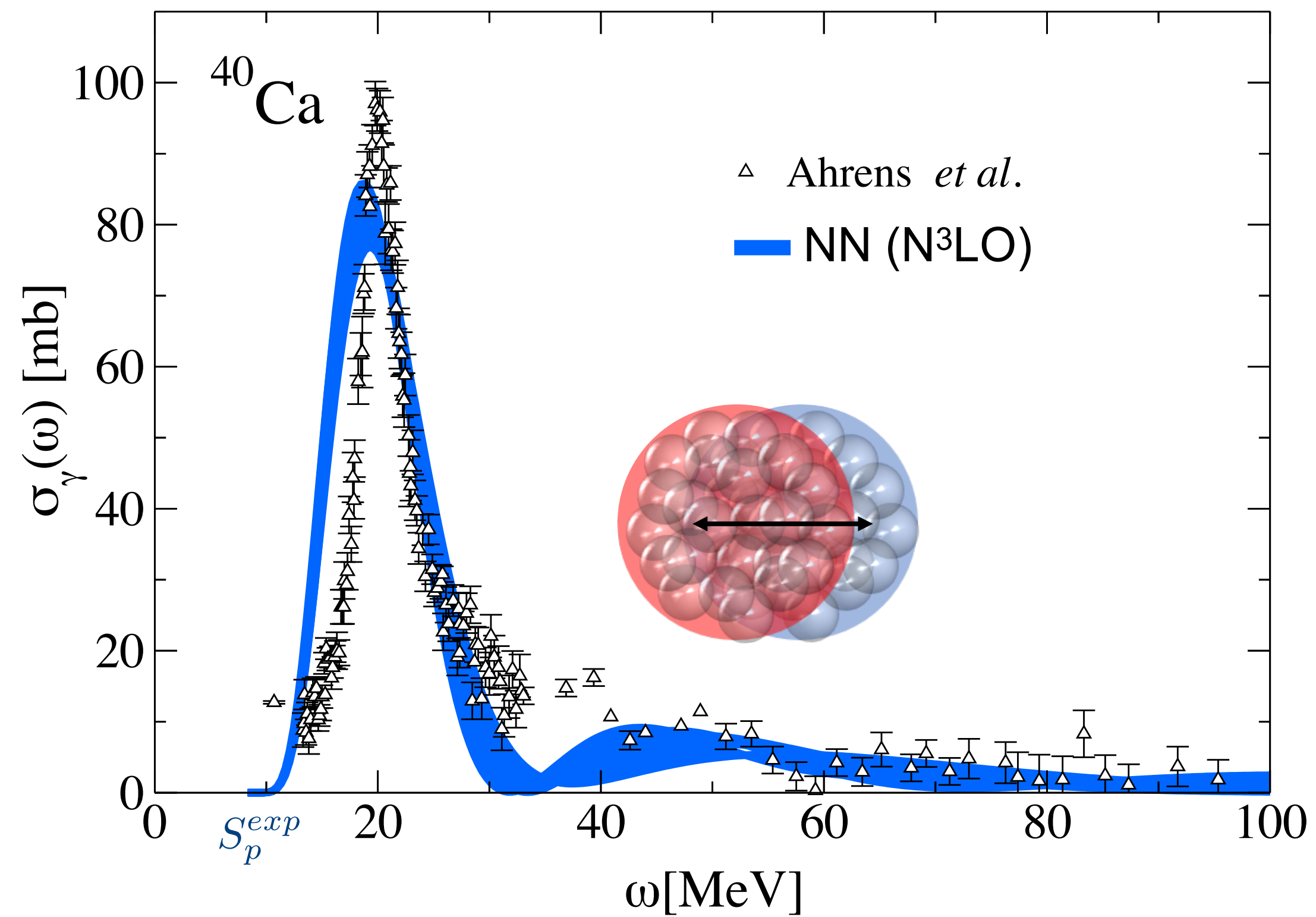
Benchmark on ^4He

SB et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 122502 (2013)



Medium-mass nuclei

SB et al., PRC 90, 064619 (2014)



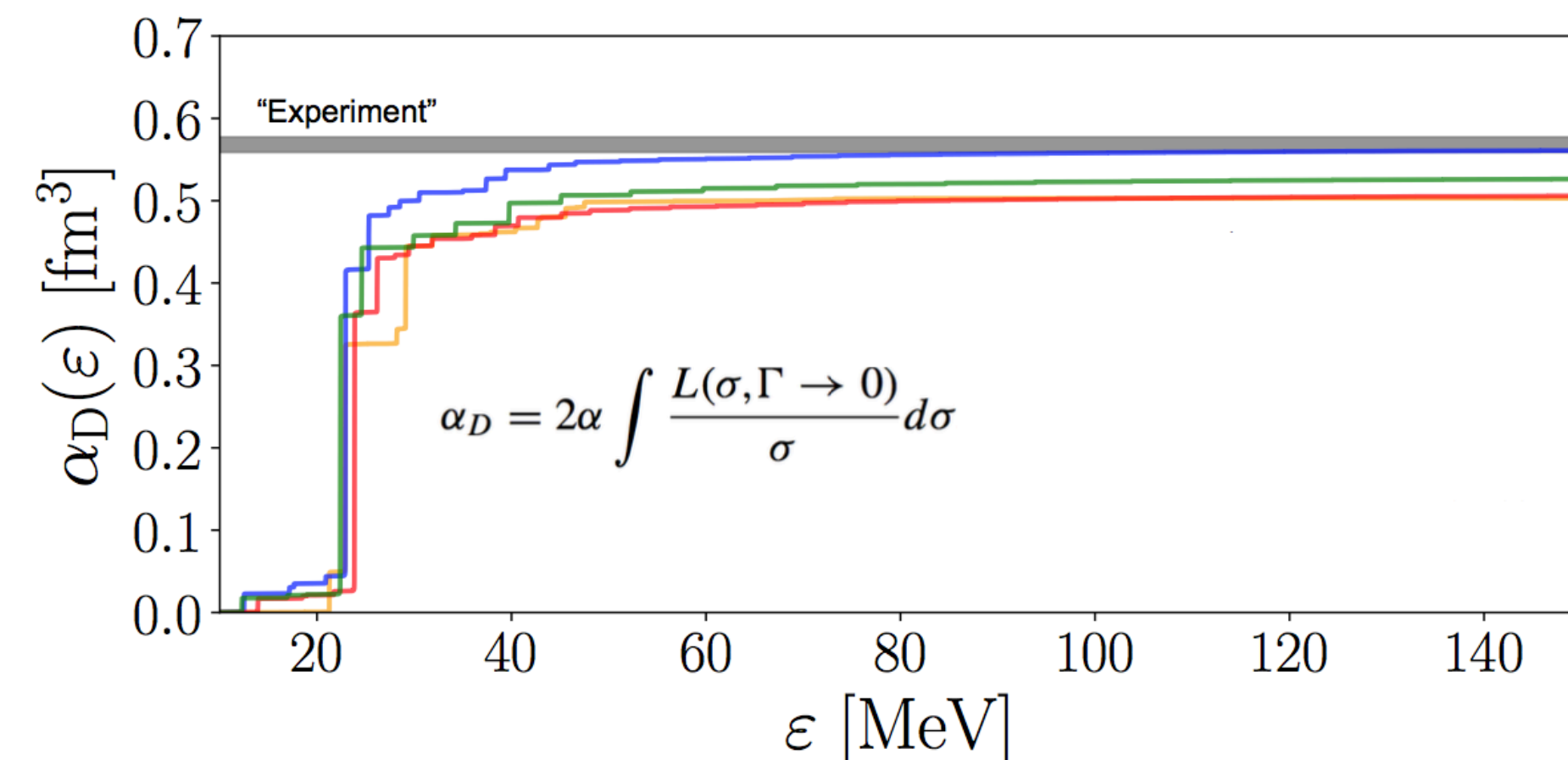
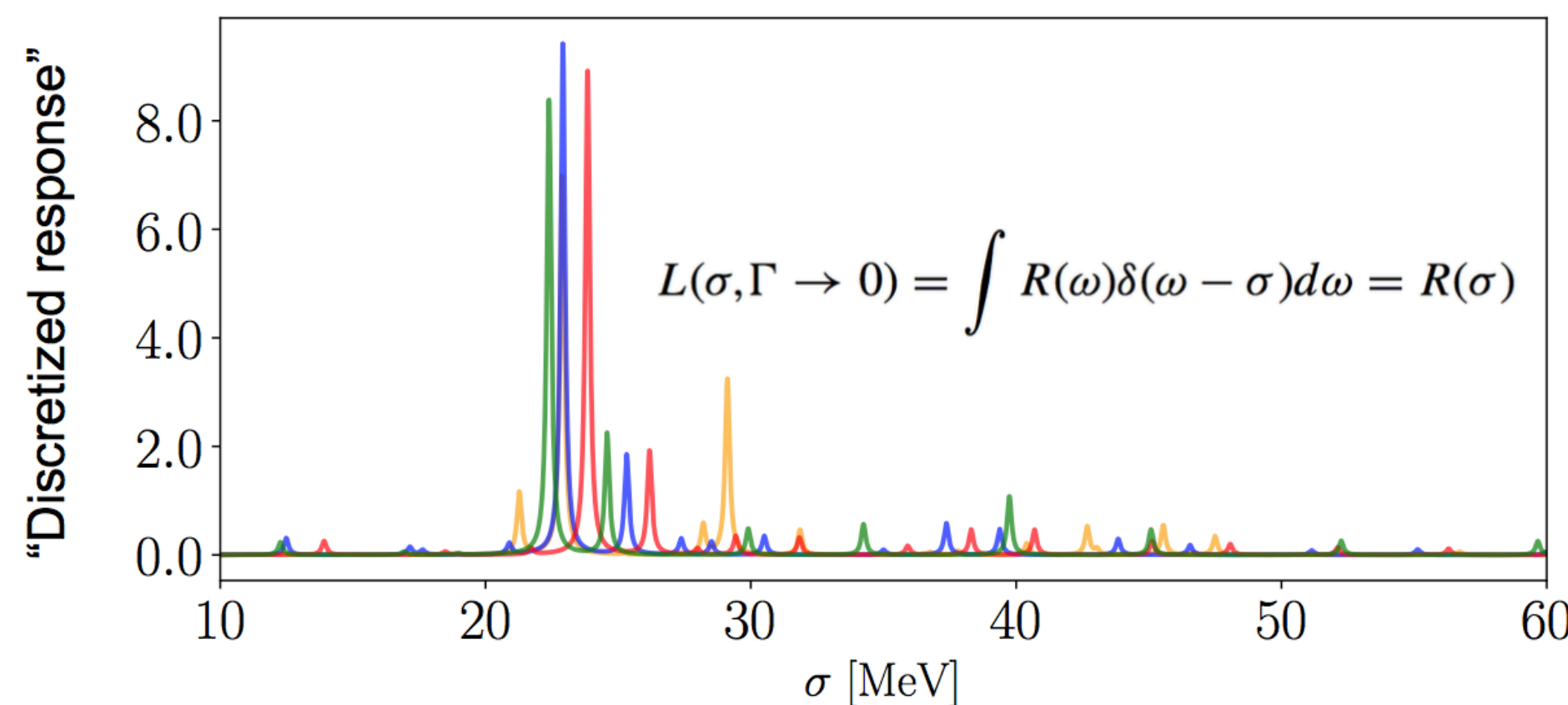
Sum rules and polarizability

$$m_n = \int_0^\infty d\omega \omega^n R(\omega) = \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{\Theta}^\dagger (\hat{H} - E_0)^n \hat{\Theta} | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

The electric-dipole polarizability is an inverse-energy weighted sum rule of the dipole response function

$$\alpha_D = 2 \alpha m_{-1} = 2 \alpha \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{\Theta}^\dagger \frac{1}{(H - E_0)} \hat{\Theta} | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

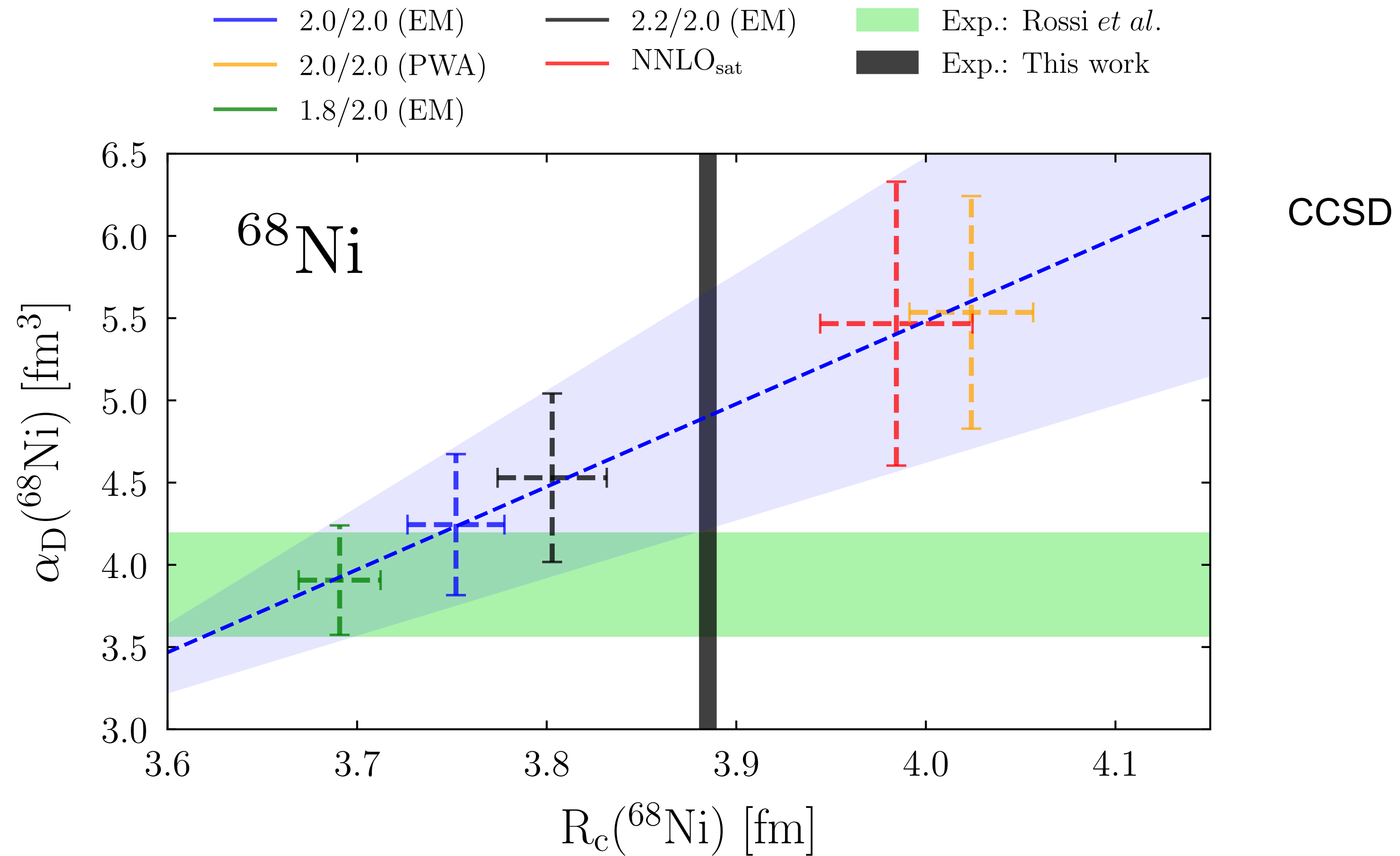
Can be obtained from the Lorentz Integral Transform in the limit of $\Gamma \rightarrow 0$



Exotic Nuclei

$$\alpha_D = 2\alpha \int_{\omega_{ex}}^{\infty} d\omega \frac{R(\omega)}{\omega}$$

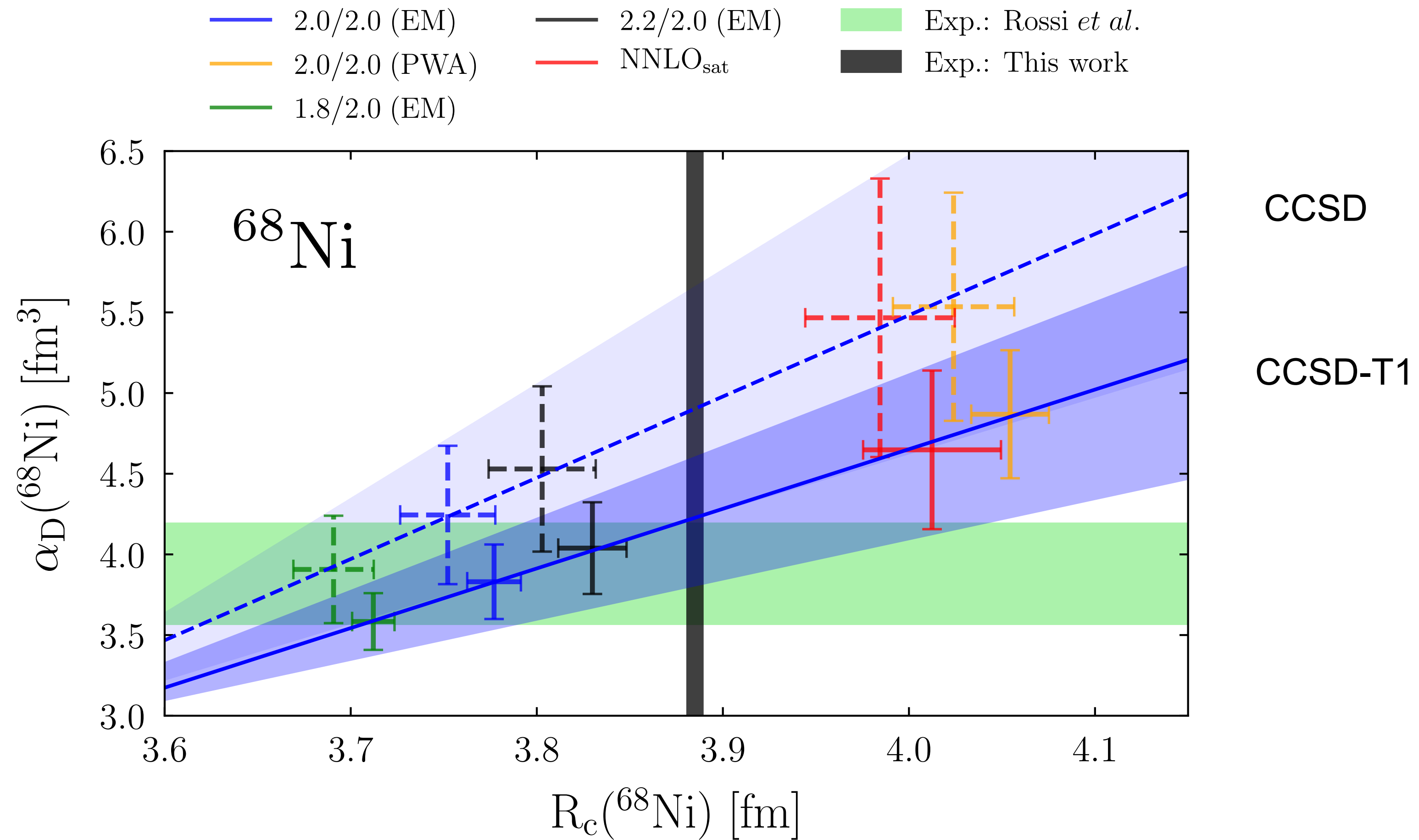
S.Kaufmann, J. Simonis, SB et al., PRL 104 (2020) 132505



Exotic Nuclei

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S.Kaufmann, J. Simonis, SB et al., PRL 104 (2020) 132505

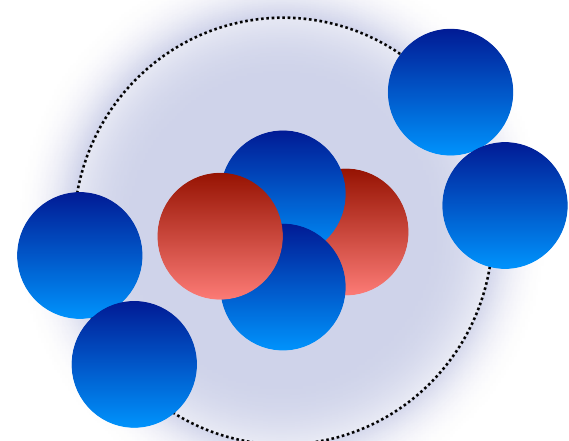


Most Exotic Nucleus $N/Z=3$



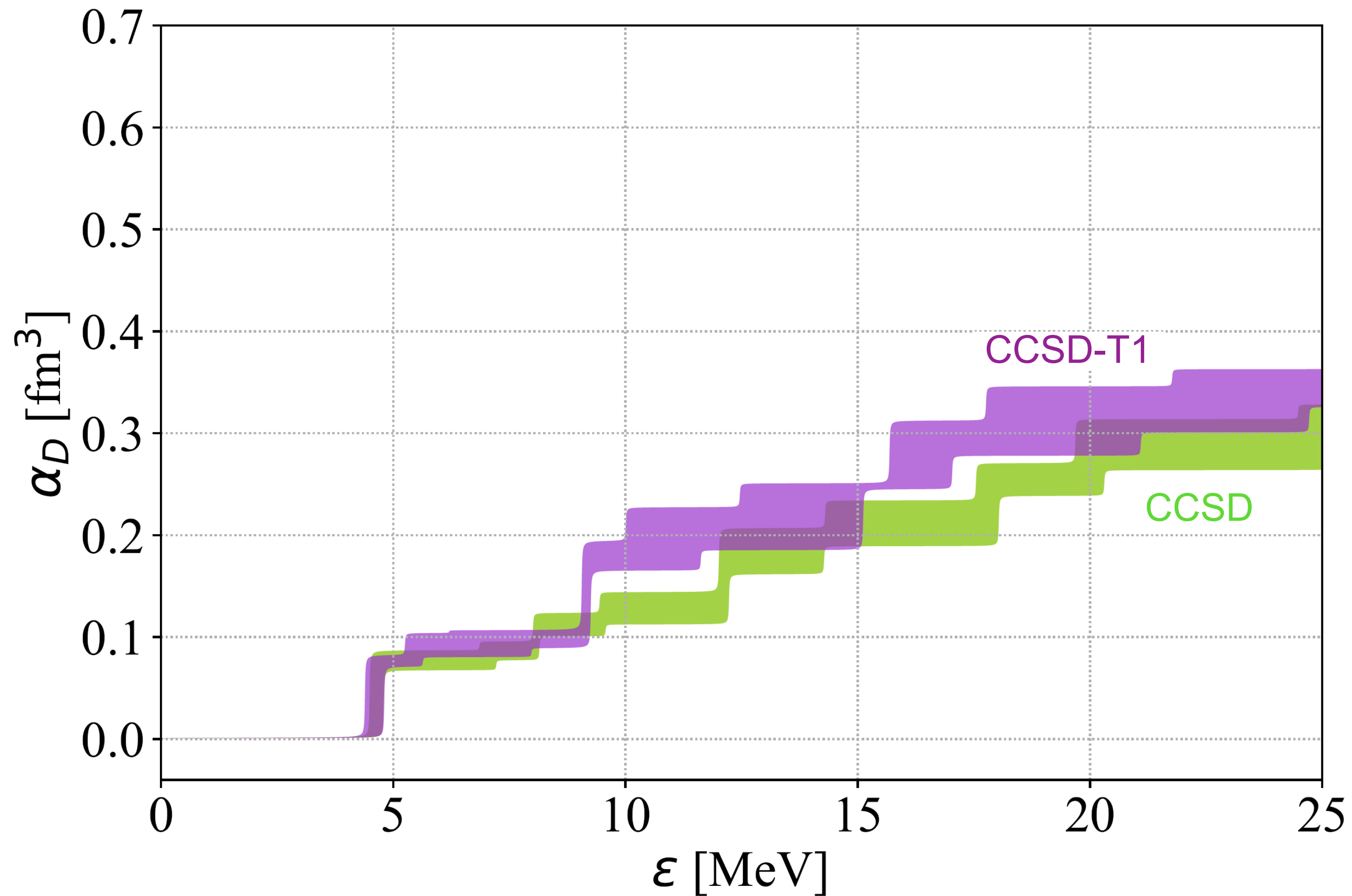
Francesca Bonaiti

${}^8\text{He}$



Halo nucleus

F. Bonaiti, SB, G.Hagen, PRC 105, 034313 (2022)

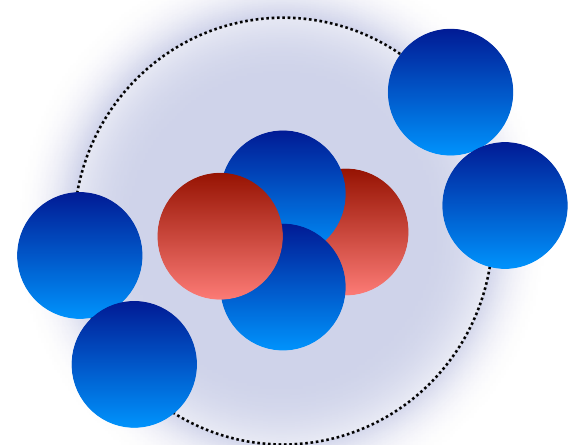


Most Exotic Nucleus $N/Z=3$



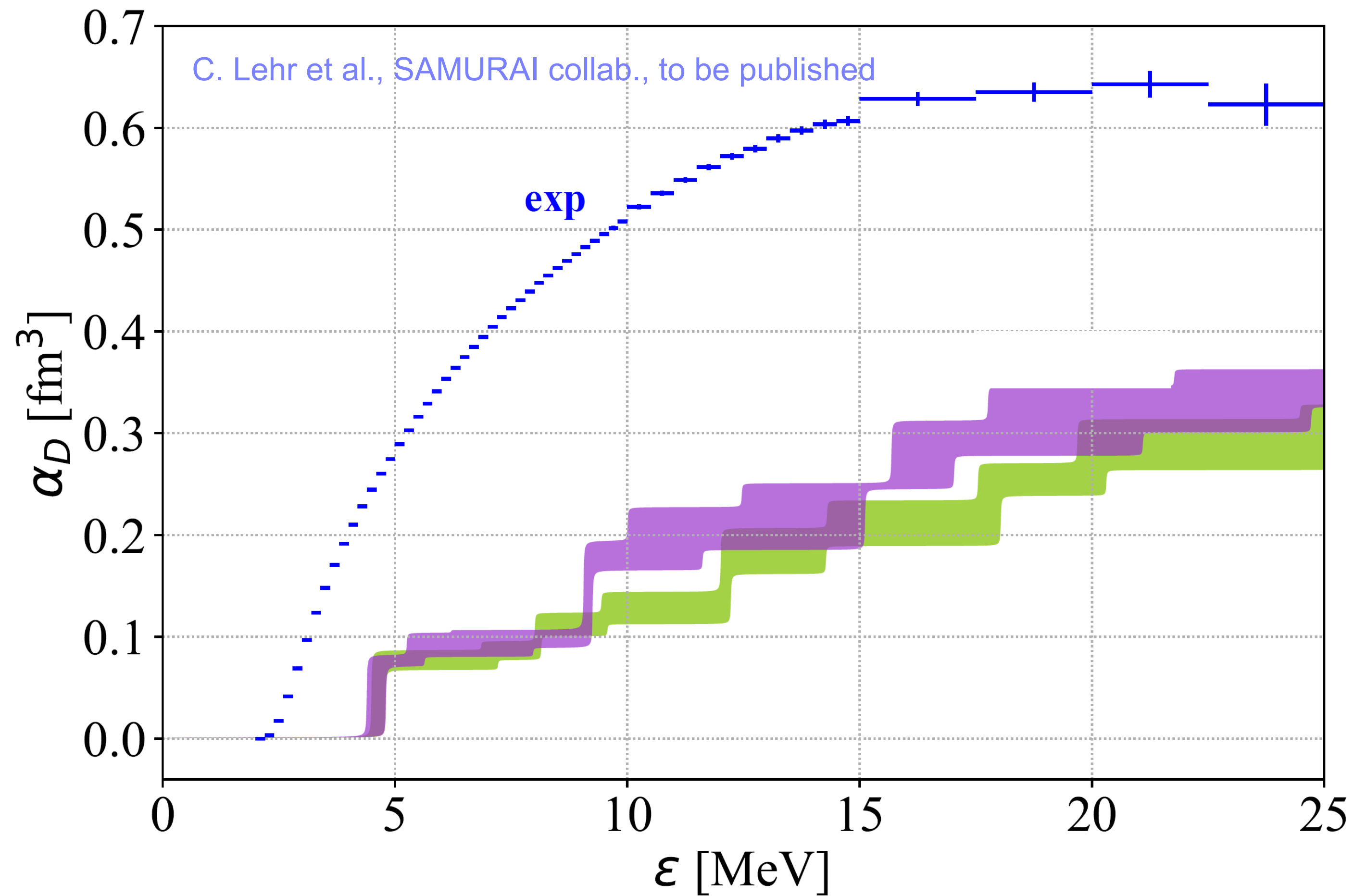
Francesca Bonaiti

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Halo nucleus

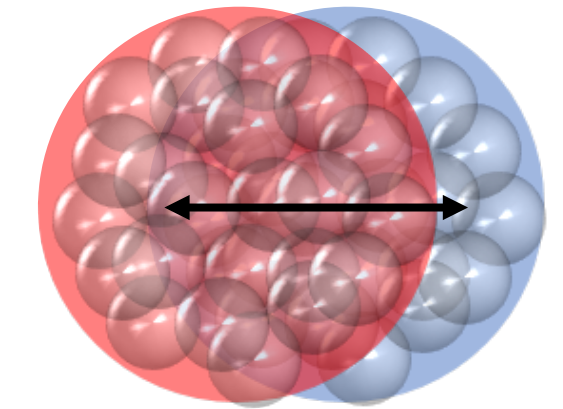
F. Bonaiti, SB, G.Hagen, PRC 105, 034313 (2022)



Bridge to Astrophysics

Neutron stars

The nuclear EOS



Constraining the symmetry energy $S(\rho)$ through properties of finite nuclei

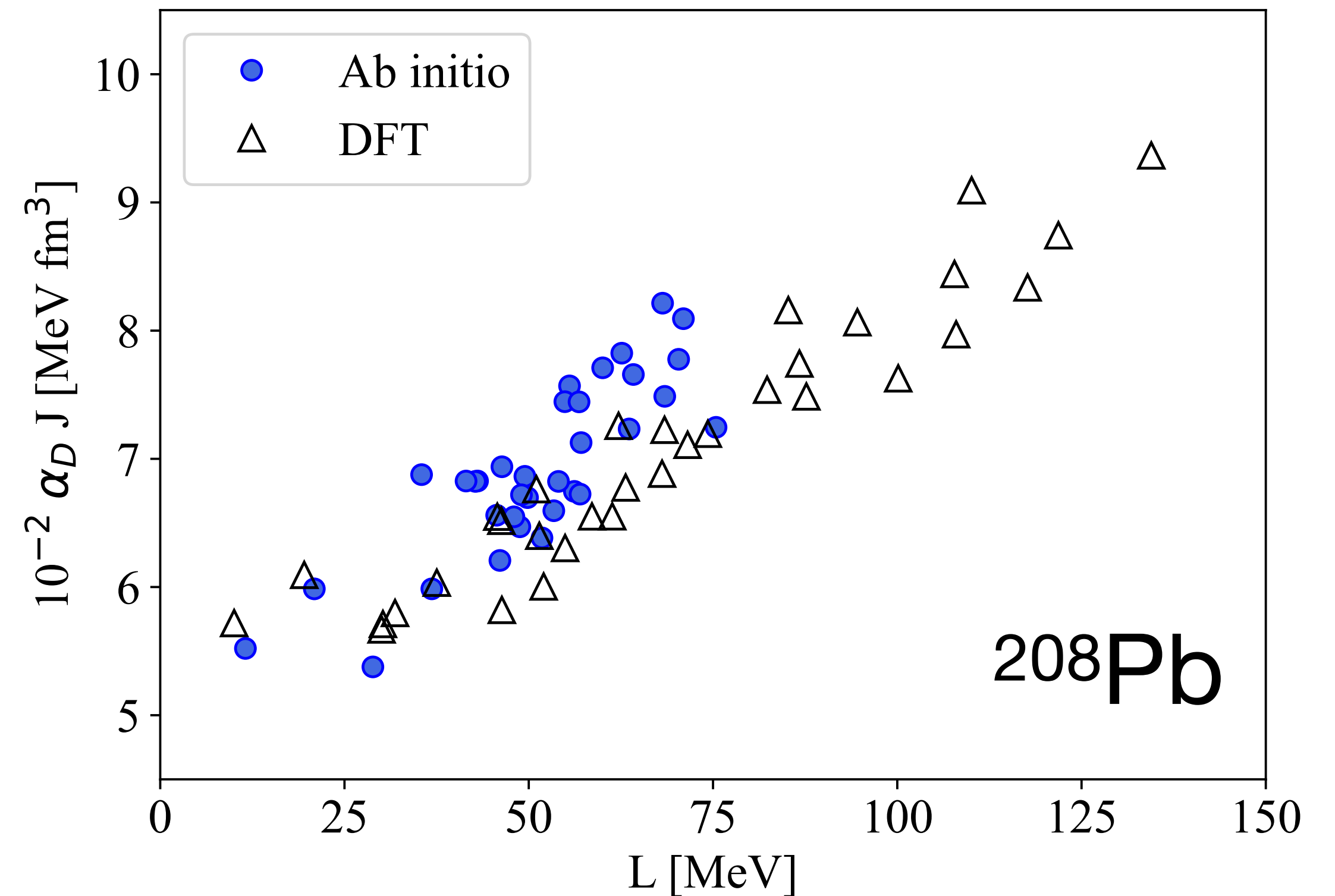
$$\mathcal{E}(\rho, \alpha) = \mathcal{E}_{\text{SNM}}(\rho) + \alpha^2 S(\rho) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4)$$

$$\rho = (\rho_n + \rho_p) \quad \alpha = (\rho_n - \rho_p) / \rho$$

$$S(\rho) = J + L \frac{(\rho - \rho_0)}{3\rho_0} + \dots$$

symmetry
energy

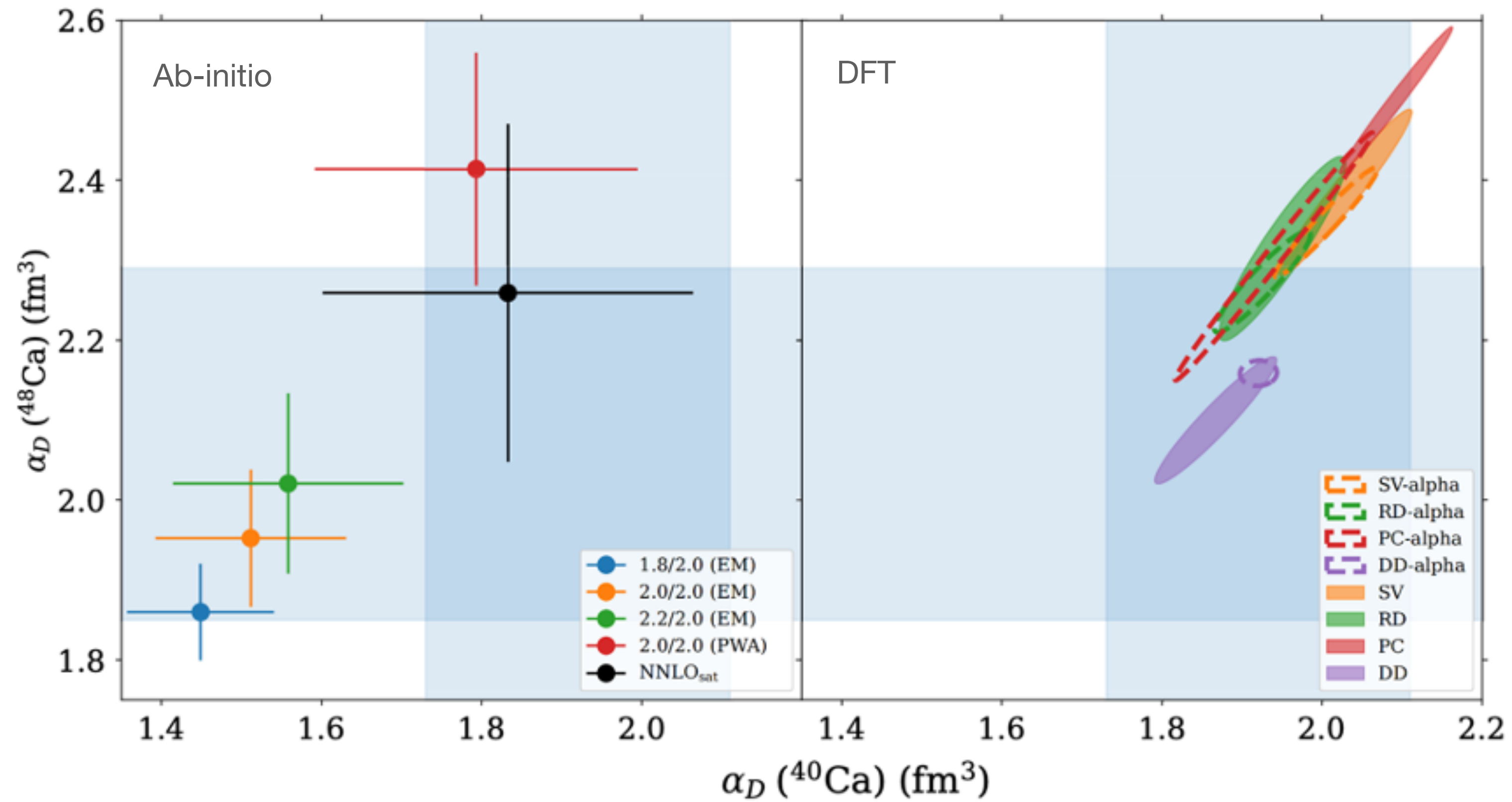
slope
parameter



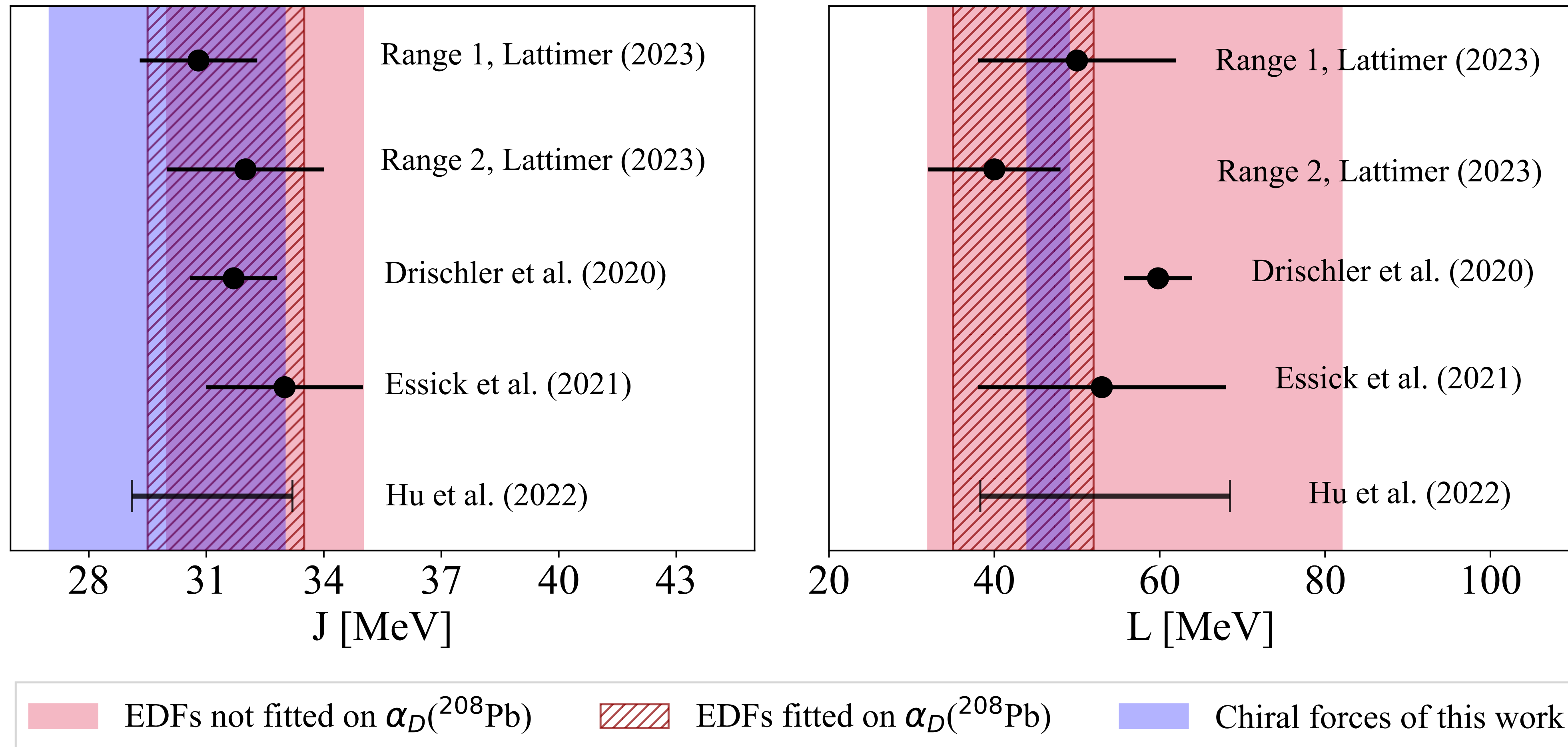
Courtesy of Francesca Bonaiti

Electric dipole polarizability

Fearick et al, PRRL (2023)



Comparison to other analyses



How to go beyond closed shell nuclei?

Open shell nuclei

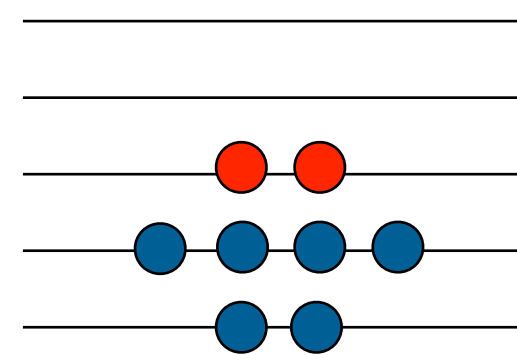
Two particles outside the closed-(sub)shell



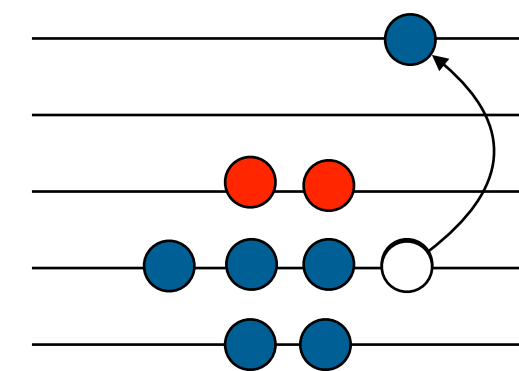
Francesca Bonaiti

$$|\tilde{\Psi}_R\rangle = \hat{R}|\Phi_0\rangle$$

$$\mathcal{R}(z)|\Phi_0\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ab} r^{ab}(z) a_a^\dagger a_b^\dagger + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{abci} r_i^{abc}(z) a_a^\dagger a_b^\dagger a_c^\dagger a_i + \dots \right) |\Phi_0\rangle$$



2p-0h



3p-1h

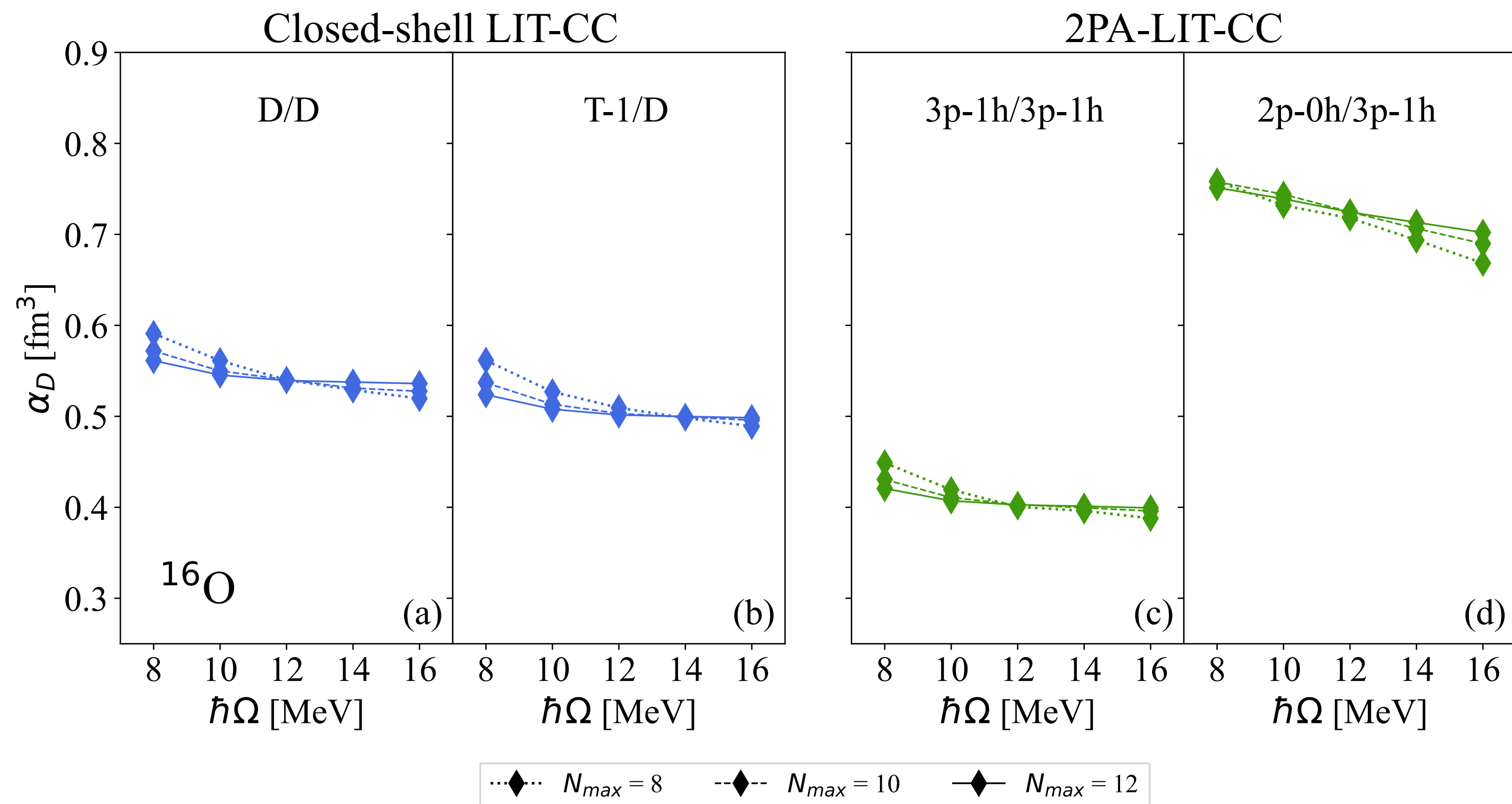
Open shell nuclei

Two particles outside the closed-(sub)shell



Francesca Bonaiti

F. Bonaiti, SB, G.Hagen, G. R. Jansen, arXiv: [2405.05608](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.05608)



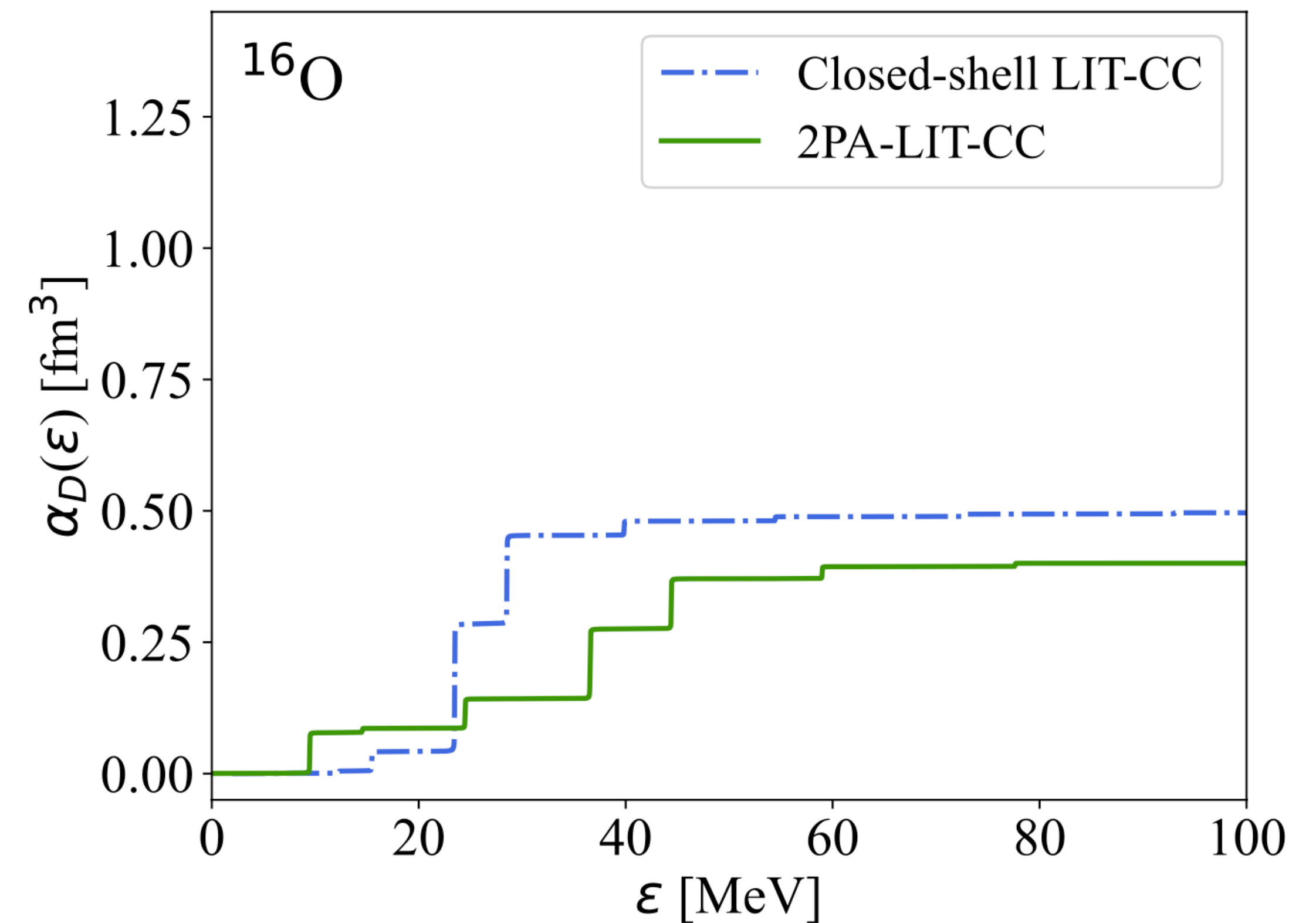
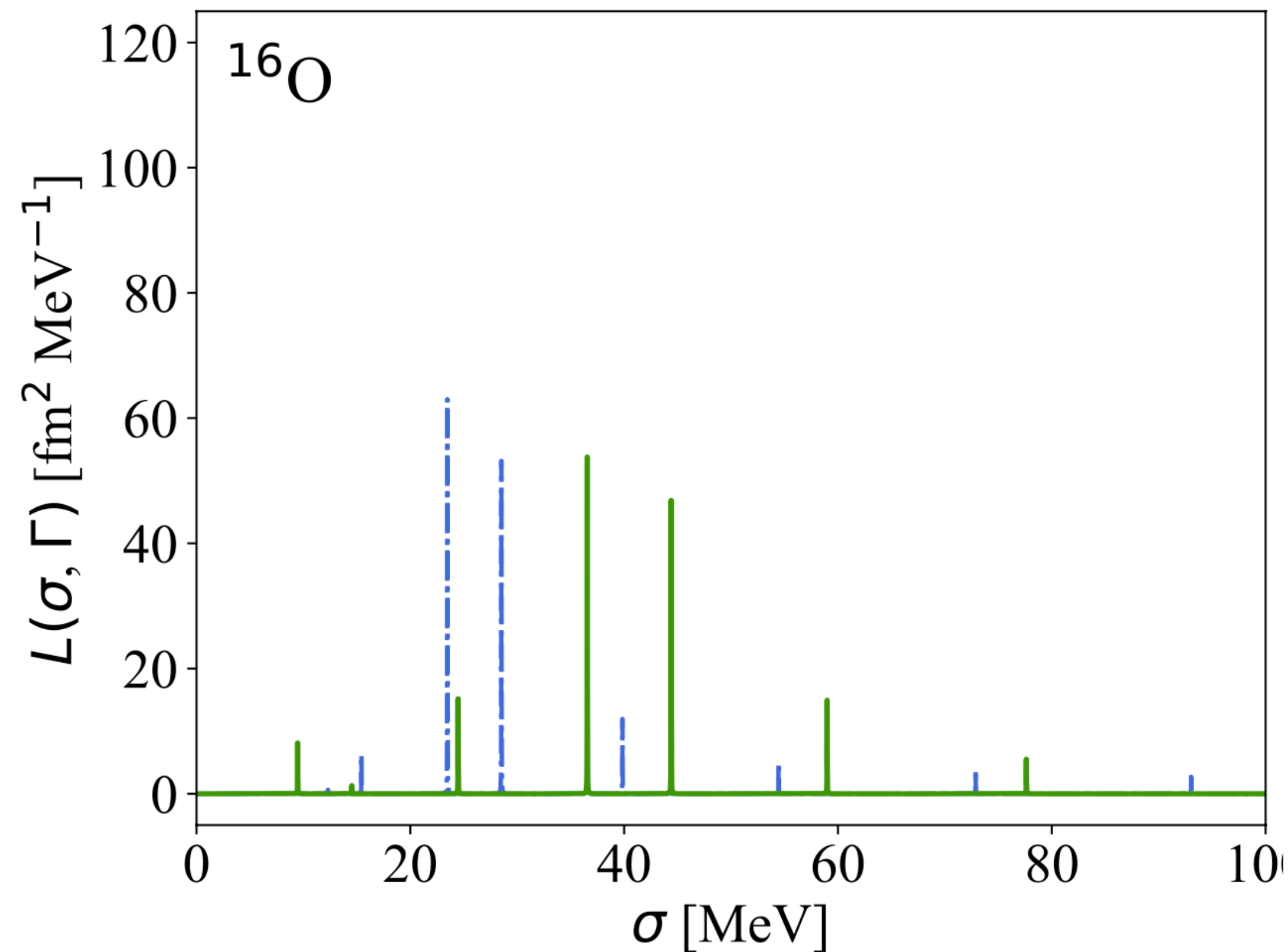
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F. Bonaiti, SB, G.Hagen, G. R. Jansen, arXiv: [2405.05608](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.05608)



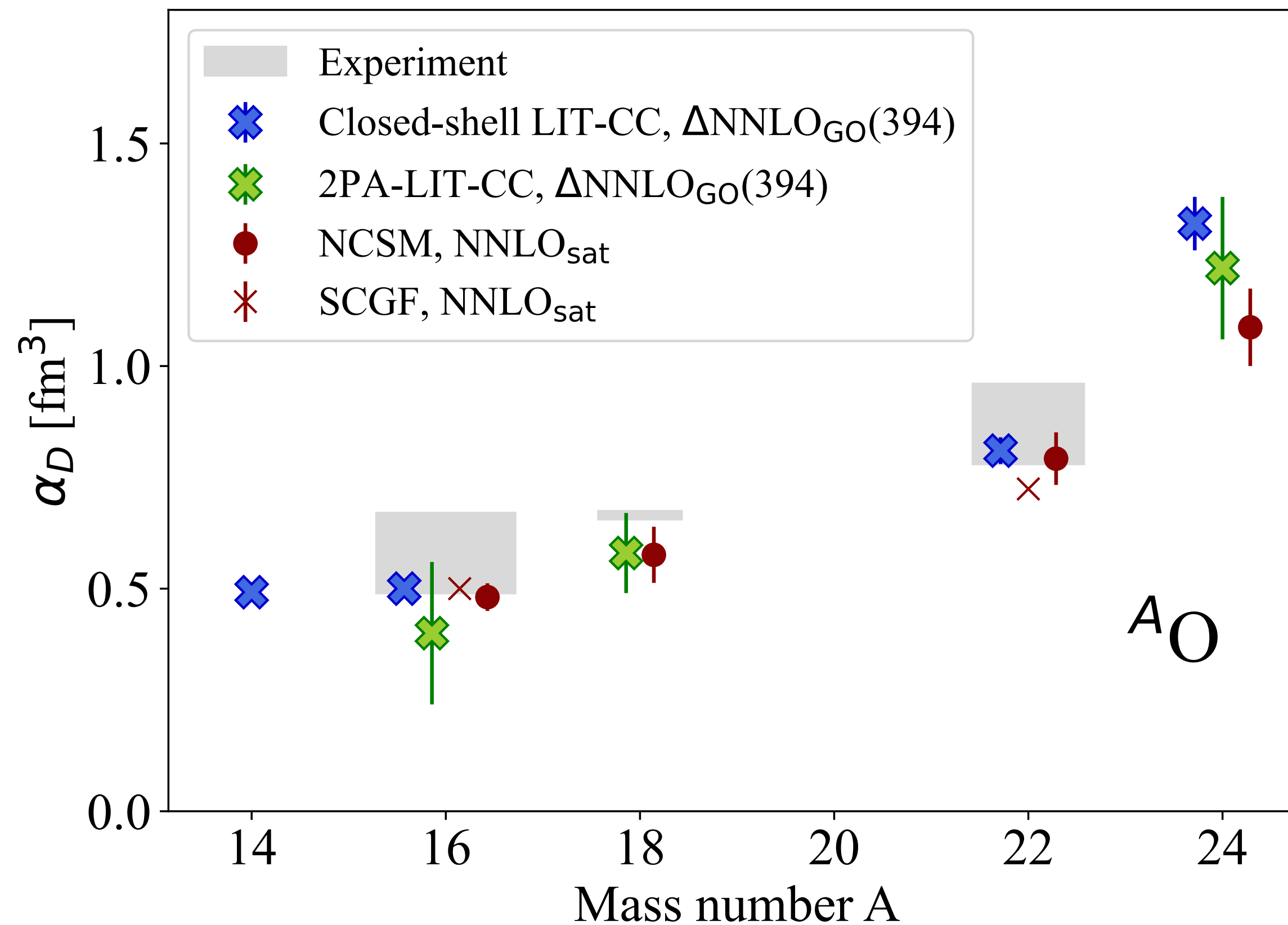
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F. Bonaiti, SB, G.Hagen, G. R. Jansen, arXiv: [2405.05608](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.05608)



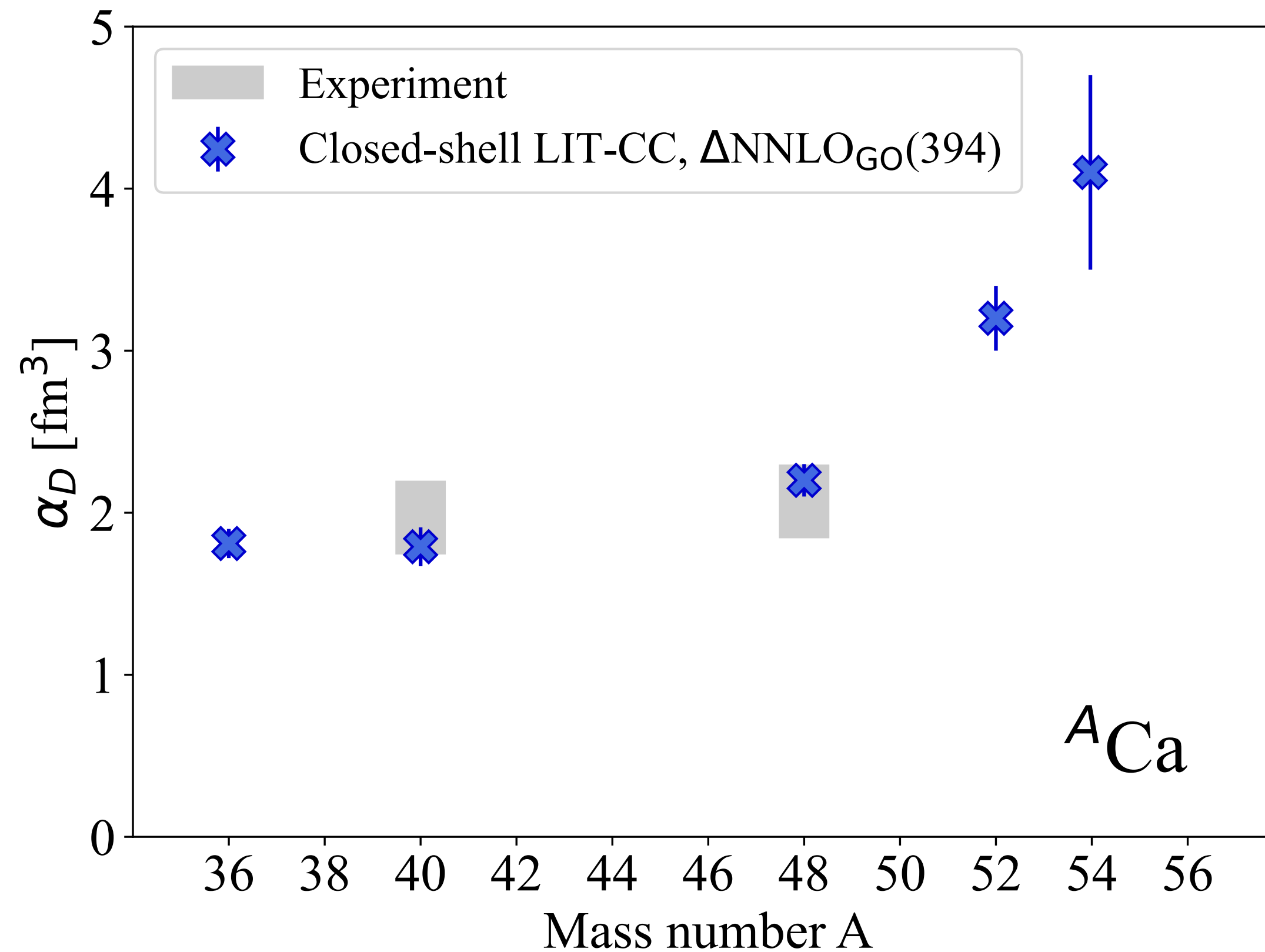
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F. Bonaiti, SB, G.Hagen, G. R. Jansen, arXiv: [2405.05608](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.05608)



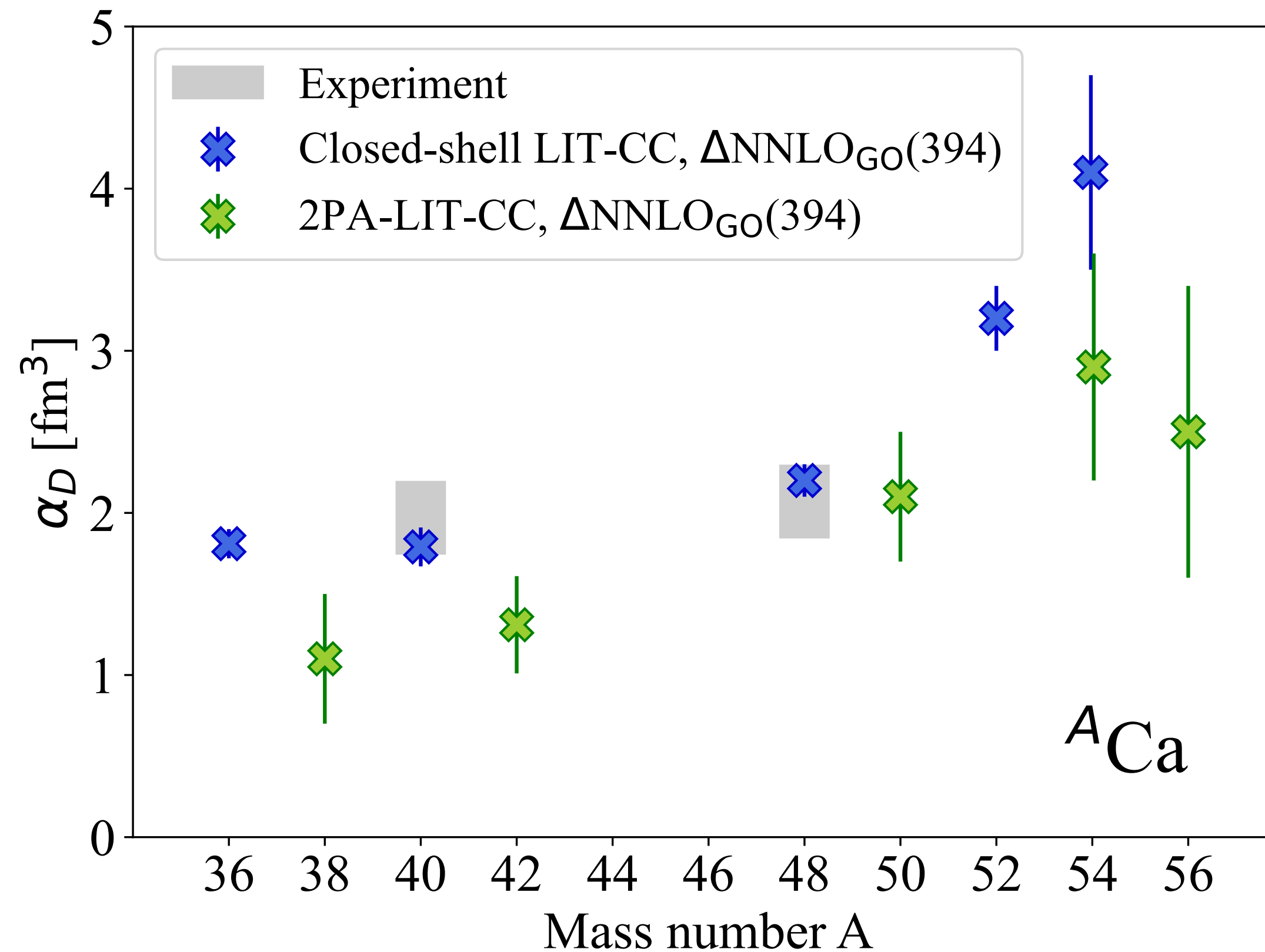
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F. Bonaiti, SB, G.Hagen, G. R. Jansen, arXiv: [2405.05608](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.05608)



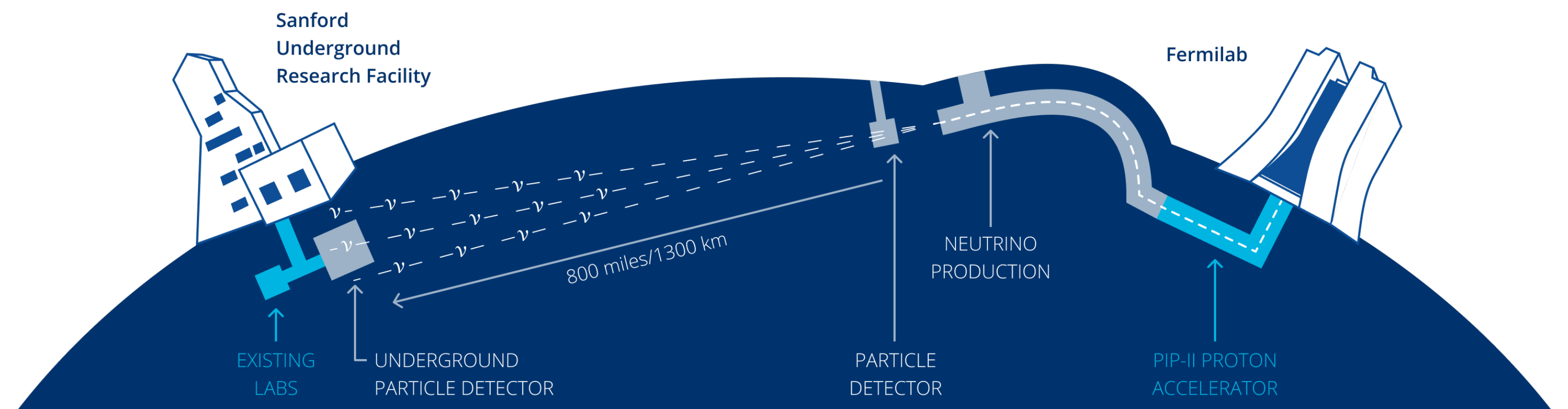
Applications to neutrino physics

Neutrino oscillations

Next generation experiments

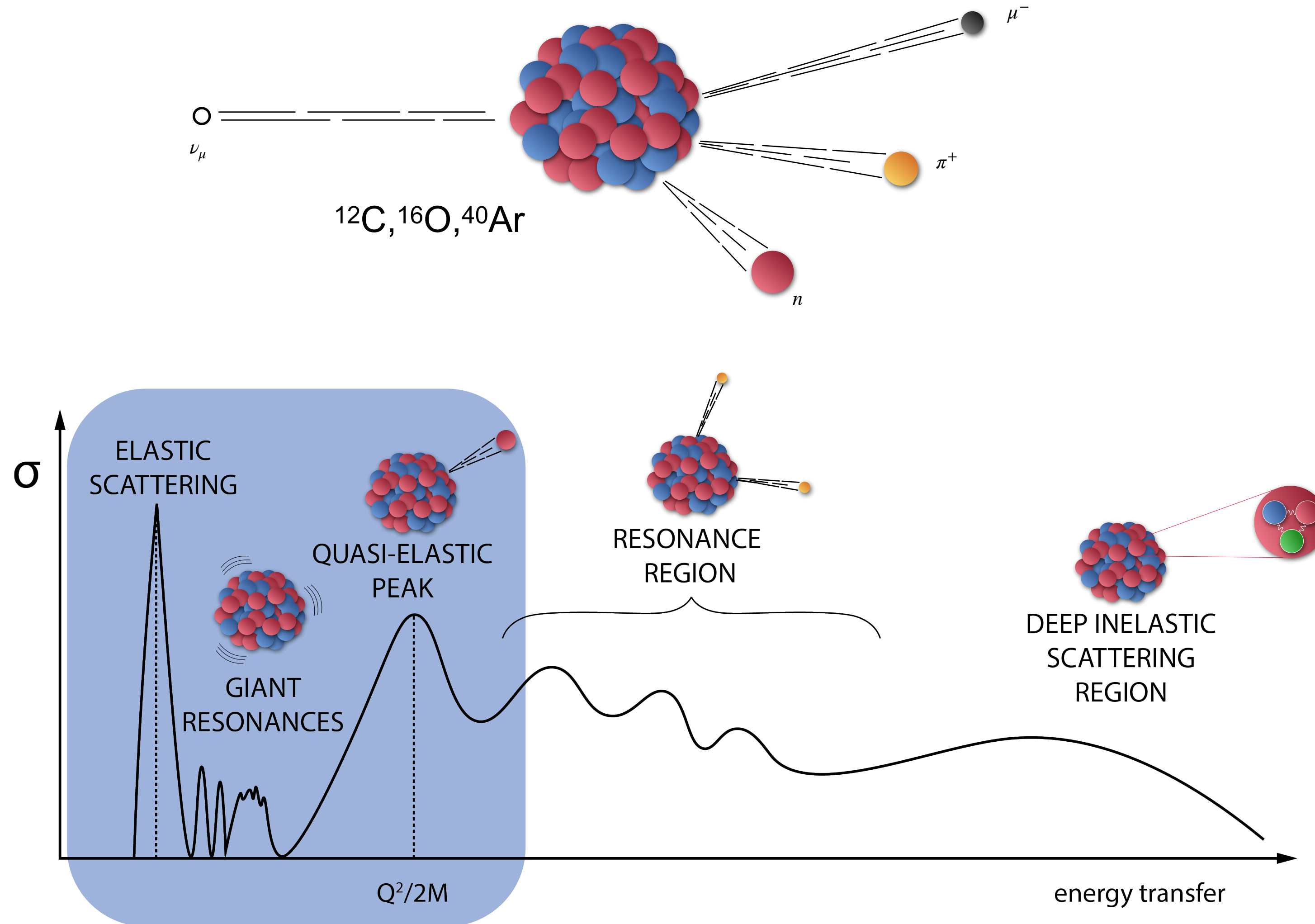


<https://cerncourier.com/>



<https://lbnf-dune.fnal.gov/>

Challenges and opportunities



Electrons for neutrinos

ν -A scattering

$$\left. \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega d\omega} \right|_{\nu/\bar{\nu}} = \sigma_0 [\ell_{CC} R_{CC} + \ell_{CL} R_{CL} + \ell_{LL} R_{LL} + \ell_T R_T \pm \ell_{T'} R_{T'}]$$

e-A scattering

$$\left. \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega d\omega} \right|_e = \sigma_M \left[\frac{Q^4}{q^4} R_L + \left(\frac{Q^2}{2q^2} + \tan^2 \frac{\theta_e}{2} \right) R_T \right]$$



Electron scattering

$^{40}\text{Ca}(e,e')X$



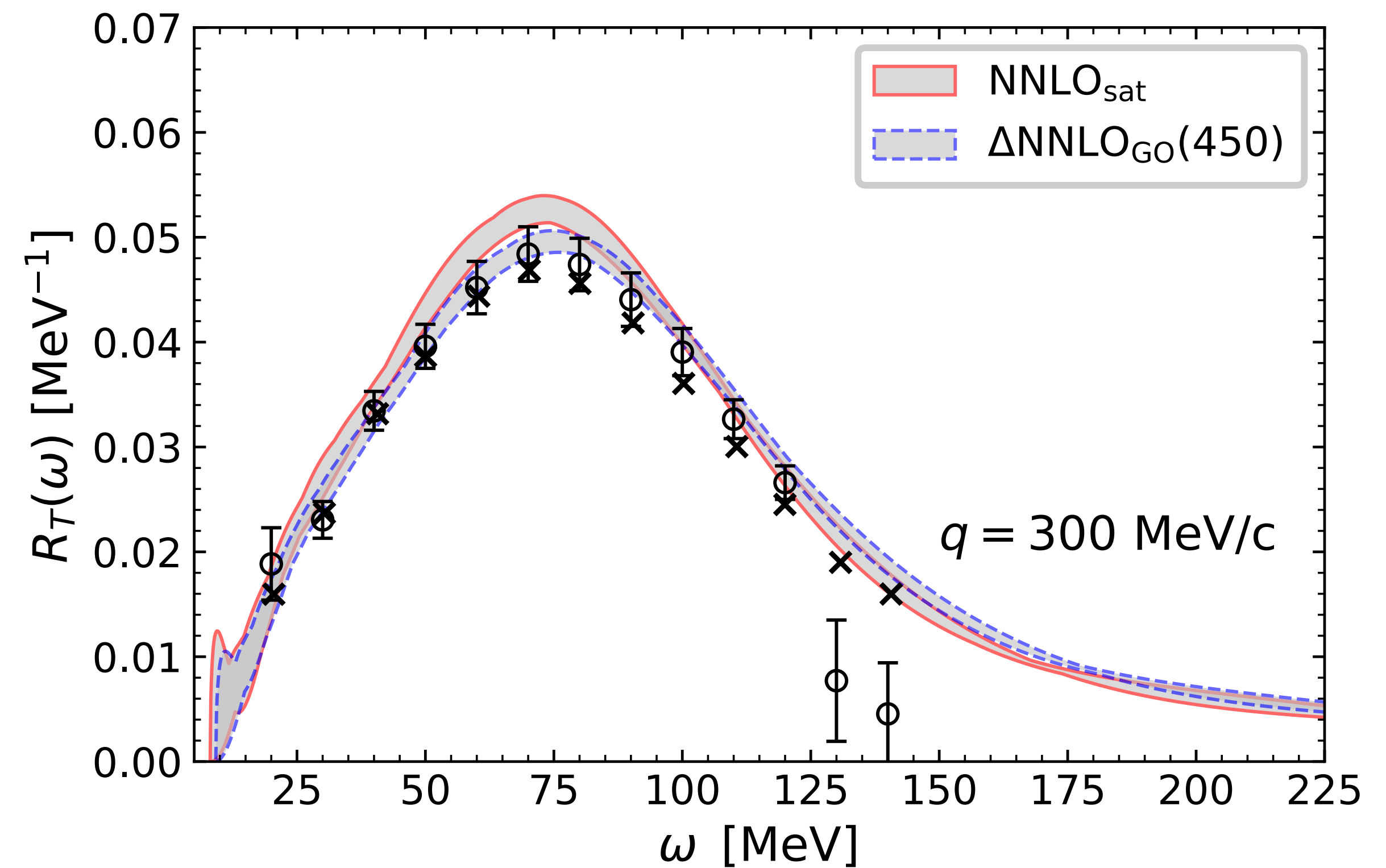
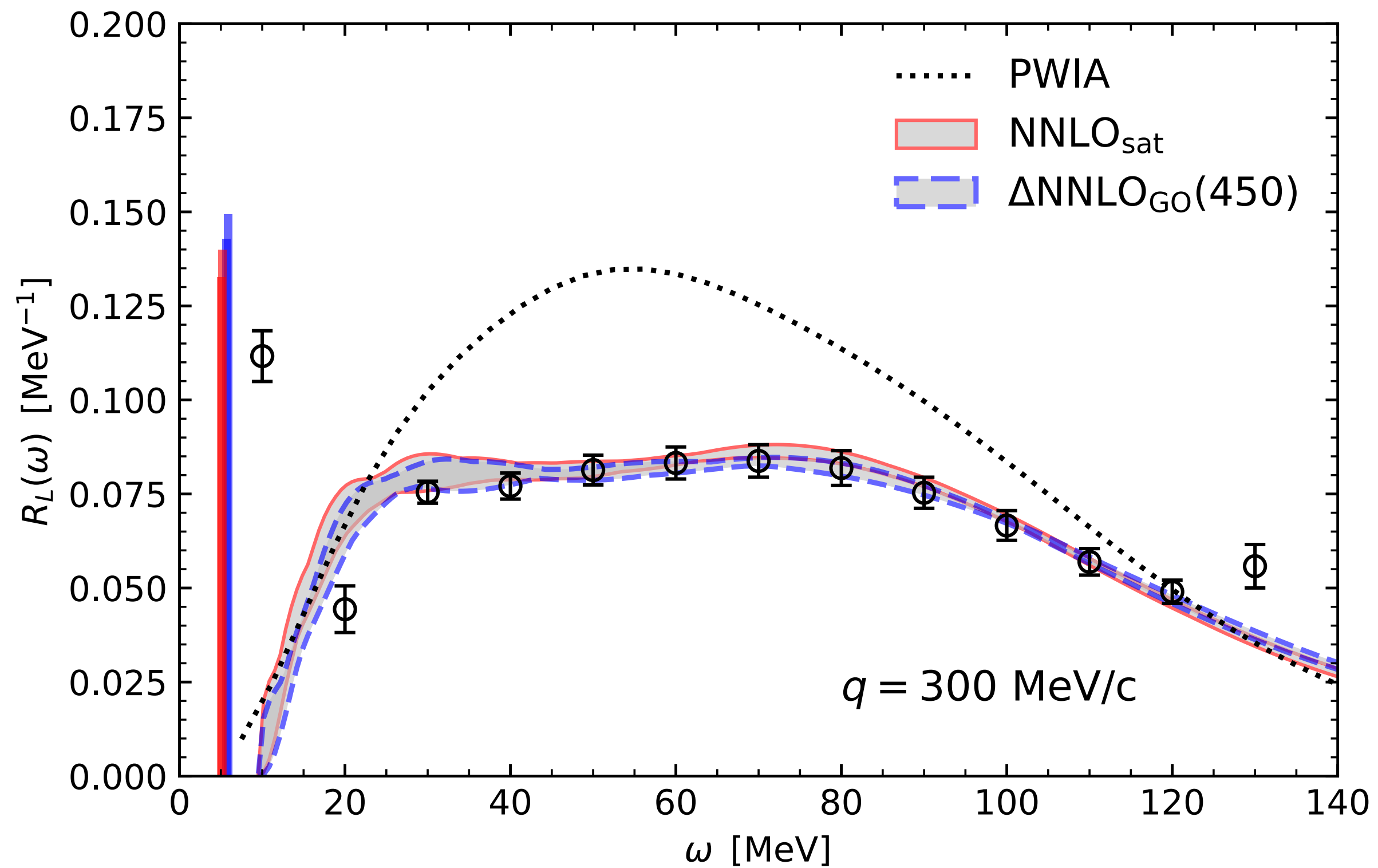
J.E. Sobczyk



B. Acharya

Sobczyk, Acharya, SB, Hagen, PRL 127 (2021) 7, 072501

Sobczyk, Acharya, SB, G. Hagen, PRC 109 (2024) 2, 025502



Conclusions and outlook

- Remarkable progress in ab initio calculations
- Electroweak reactions are fascinating because they allow to connect nuclear physics to astrophysics and to particle physics

Thanks to all my collaborators:

B. Acharya, F. Bonaiti, G. Hagen, W. Jiang, W. Leidemann, S.S. Li Muli, G. Orlandini, T. Papenbrock, I. Reis, A. Schwenk, J. Simonis, J.E. Sobczyk, et al.





EPIC 2024

Electroweak Physics Intersections

 22-27 Sept 2024  CalaSerena, Geremeas IT

EPIC 2024 is the first workshop dedicated to **precision electroweak physics**, with focus on:

- Precision tests of the Standard Model and beyond with atomic nuclei
- Lepton- and neutrino-nucleus interactions
- Nuclear matter across energy scales and multi-messenger astronomy

PRE-WORKSHOP SCHOOL

- One-day lectures on precision physics with atoms, neutrino physics, and nuclear EoS in the multimessenger era.
- Dedicated poster session for students at the workshop with teaser-talk event.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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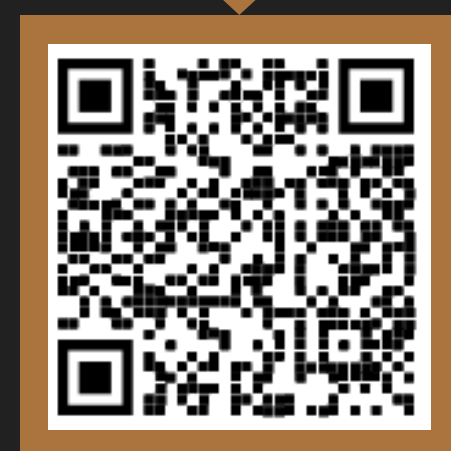
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