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Ab initio rotational bands in medium and heavy nuclei

Calvin W. Johnson

“This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Nuclear Physics, under Award Number DE-FG02-96ER40985”

TRIUMF Workshop on *ab initio* stuff 2017



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Robert Roth:

Open problem:
ab initio techniques for
medium-mass open-shell nuclei



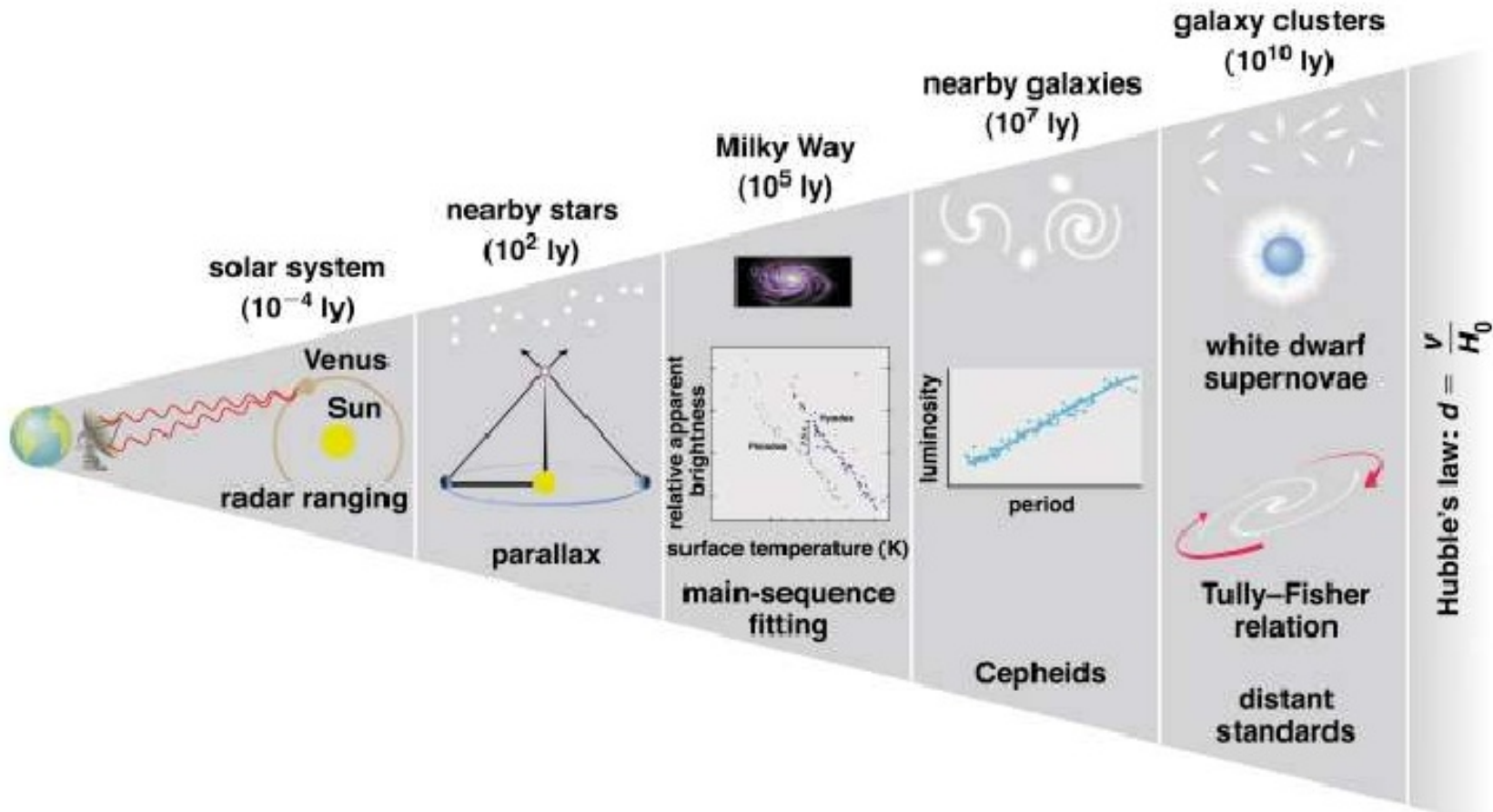
I will suggest an
alternate approach





This is the **cosmic distance ladder**.

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Physics of Hadrons

Degrees of Freedom

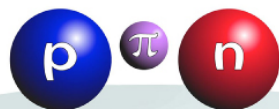
Energy (MeV)



quarks, gluons



constituent quarks

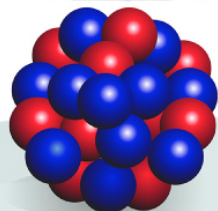


baryons, mesons

940
neutron mass

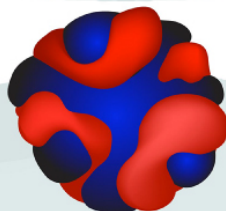
140
pion mass

Physics of Nuclei



protons, neutrons

8
proton separation
energy in lead



nucleonic densities
and currents

1.12
vibrational
state in tin



collective coordinates

0.043
rotational
state in uranium

The “nuclear ladder”



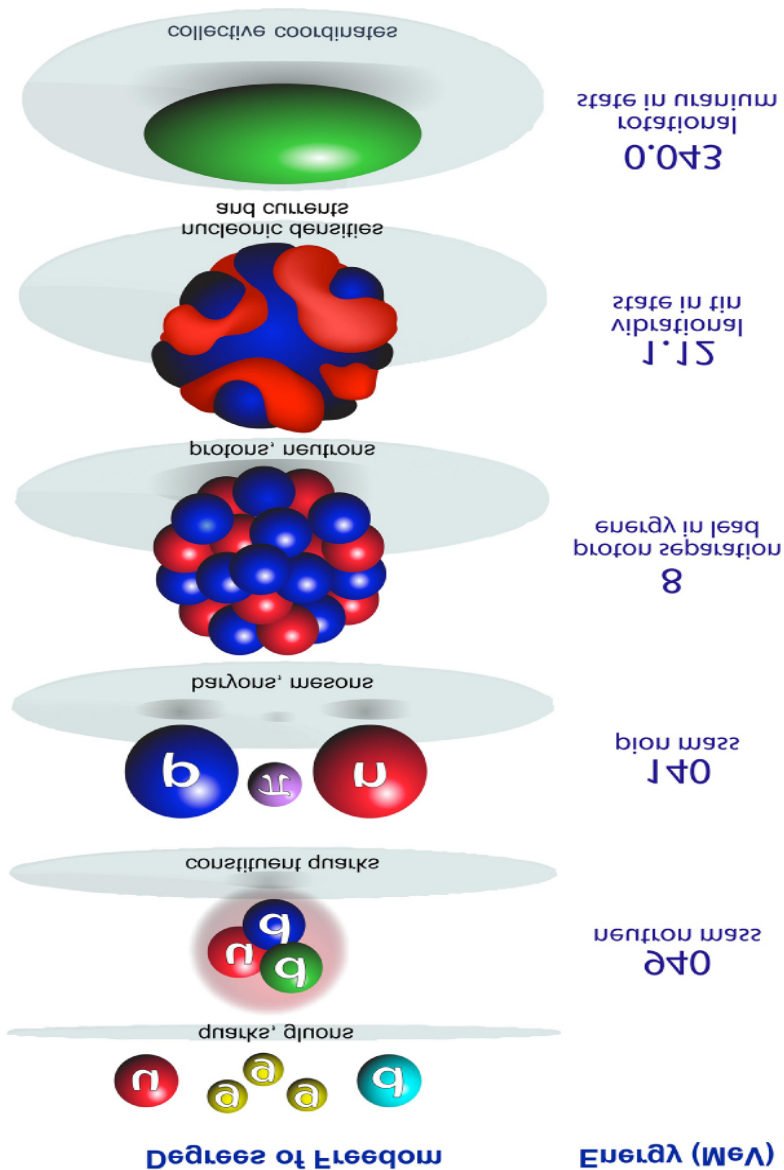
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Physics of Nuclei

Physics of Hadrons



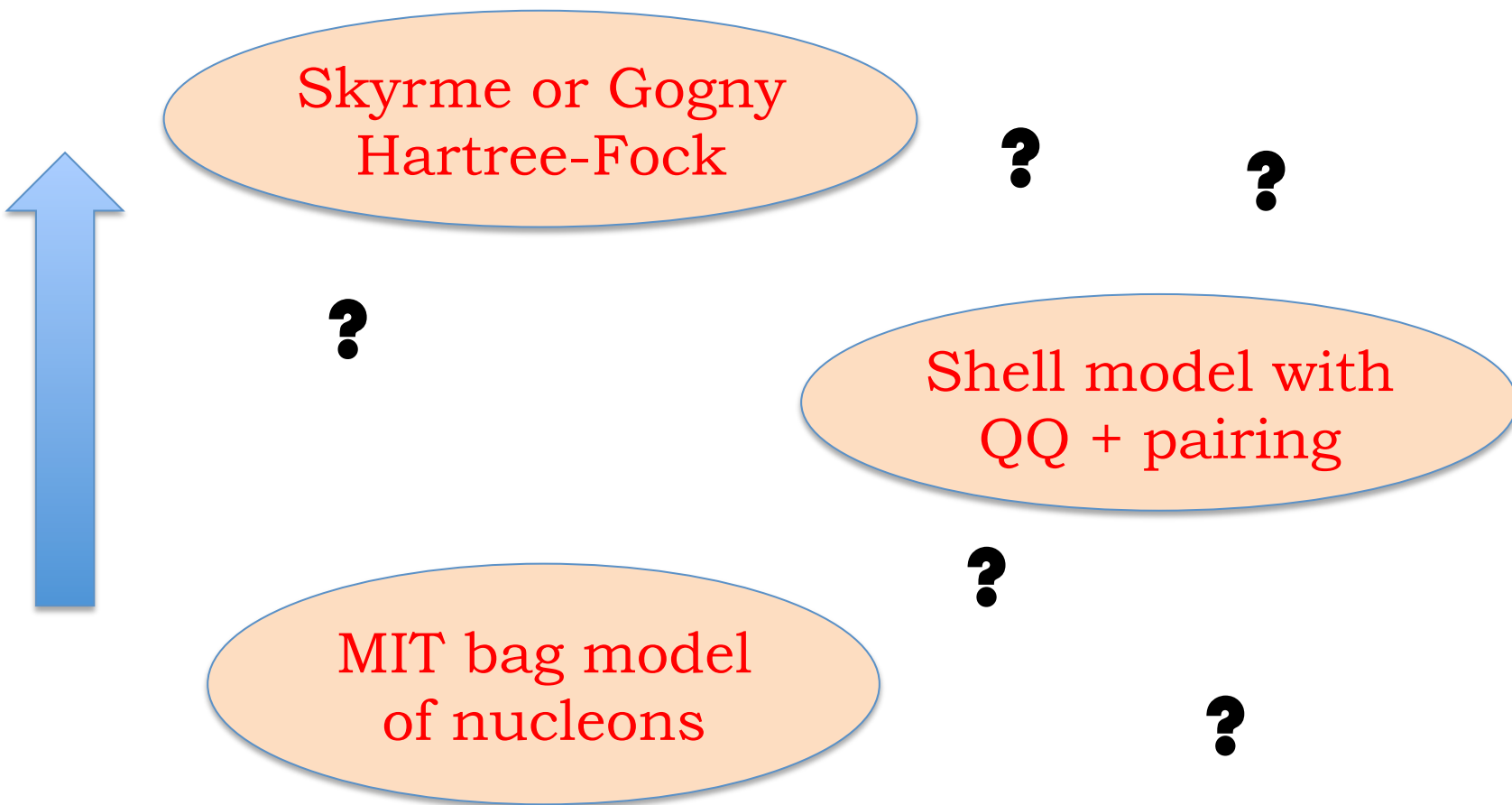
The "nuclear ladder"



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The old “nuclear ladder”





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The old “nuclear ladder”

Skyrme or Gogny
Hartree-Fock

?

?

“Nuclear forces are
short-ranged
blah blah blah”

Shell model with
QQ + pairing

?

MIT bag model
of nucleons

?

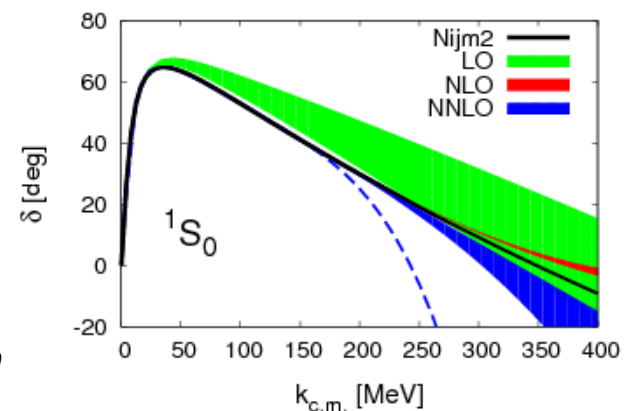
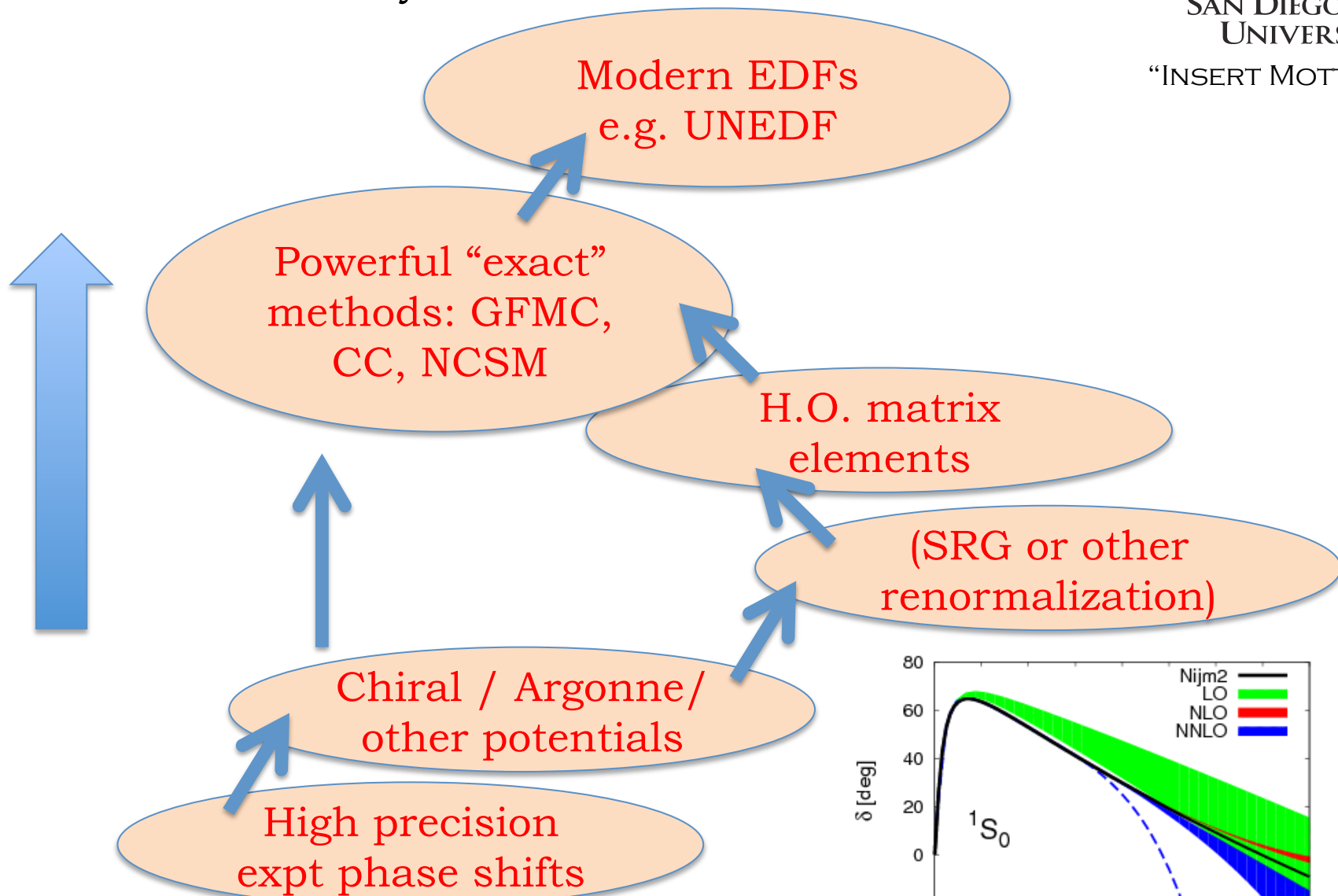




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Today's “nuclear ladder”





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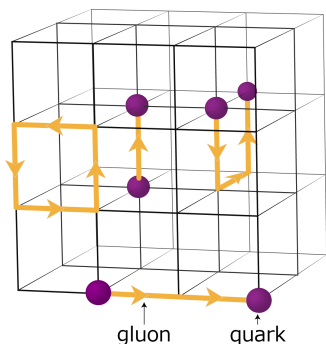
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Tomorrow's “nuclear ladder”

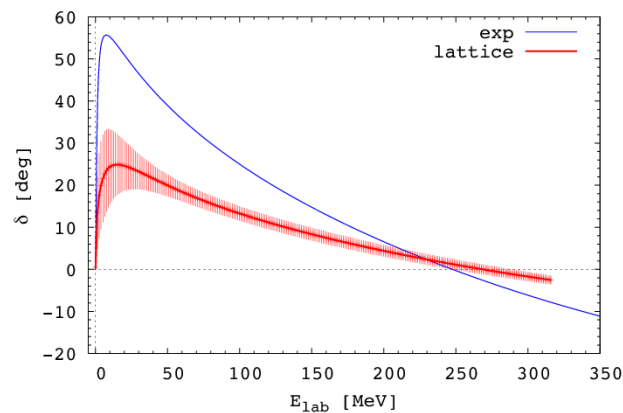
Modern EDFs
e.g. UNEDF

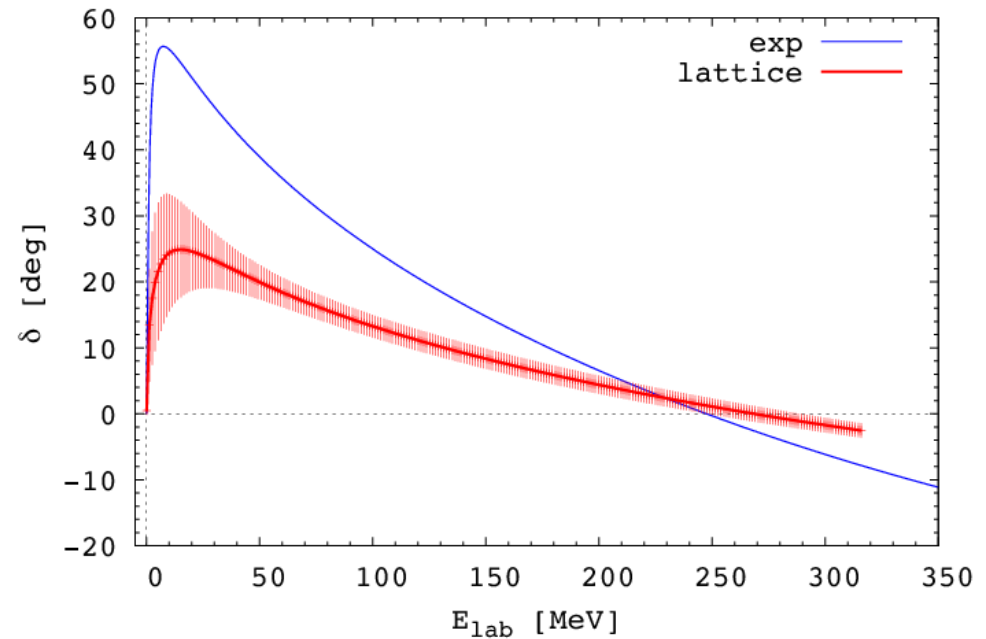
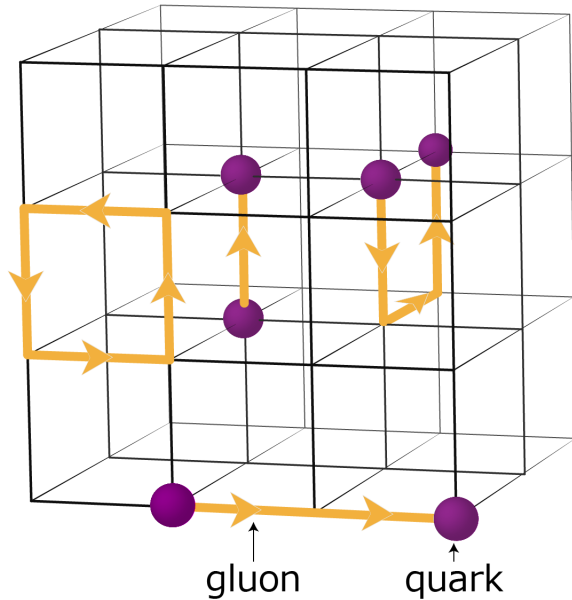
Powerful “exact”
methods: GFMC,
CC, NCSM

H.O. matrix
elements



Lattice QCD phase
shifts





Phase shifts directly from Lattice QCD

Beane et al Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, 012001 (2006)

Ishii et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 022001 (2007)



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Interaction matrix elements in harmonic oscillator space directly from phase shifts:

EFT approach

Stetcu et al Phys Lett B 653, 358 (2007)

J-matrix methods (starting from chiral EFT)

Shirokov et al Phys Lett B 644, 33 (2007) (JISP16)

Shirokov et al Phys Lett B 761, 87 (2016) (Daejeon16)

Haxton Phys. Rev. C 77, 034005 (2008) (HOBET)

McElvain and Haxton, arXiv:1607.06863

Binder et al Phys. Rev. C 93, 044332 (2016)

Yang Phys. Rev. C 94, 064004 (2016)



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Nuclear Landscape



Nuclear structure tools:

Green's function Monte Carlo

Faddeev & hyperspherical (EIHH)

No-core shell model

Coupled-cluster

Self-consistent Green's Function

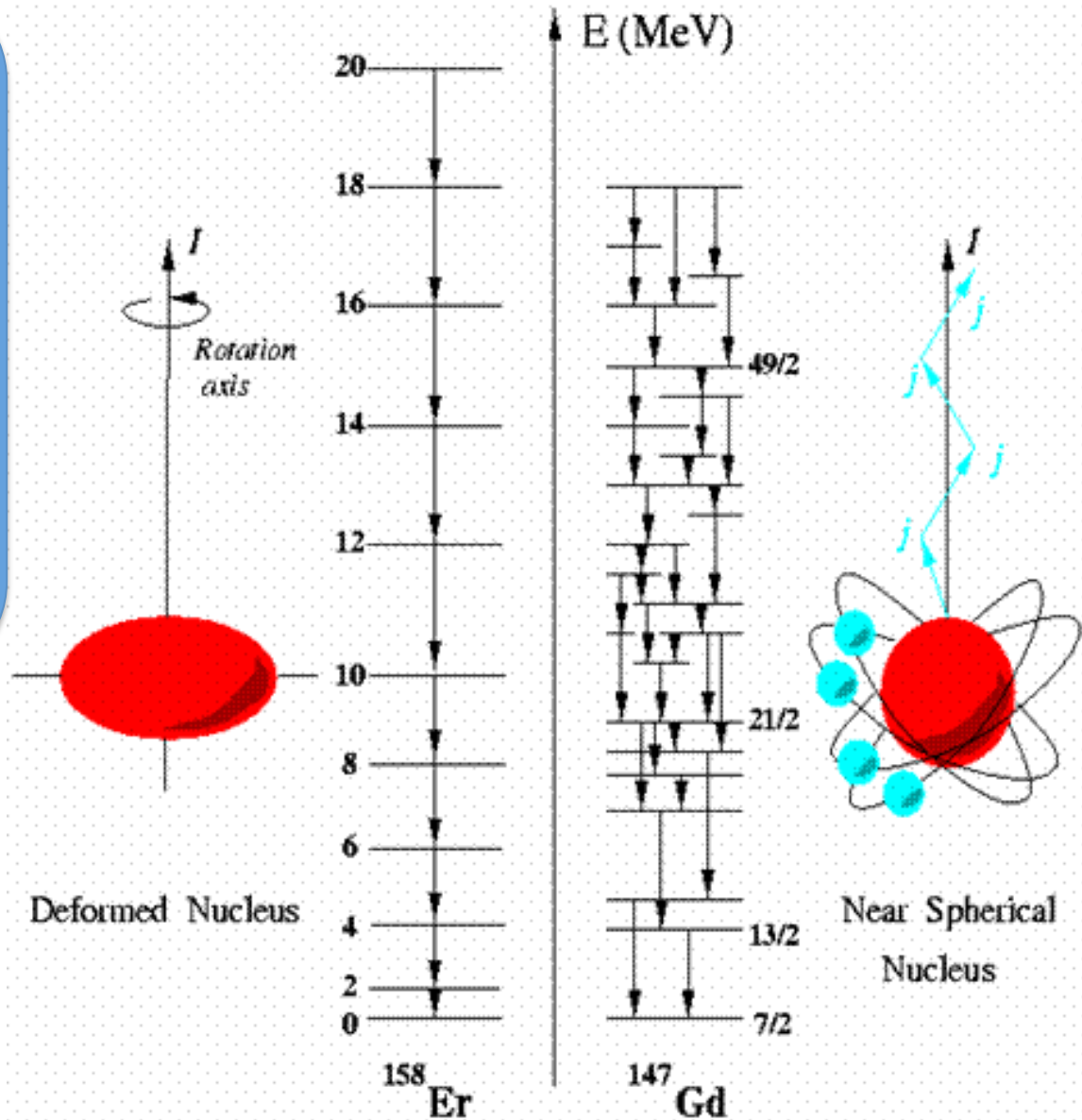
Phenomenological shell model

Density functional





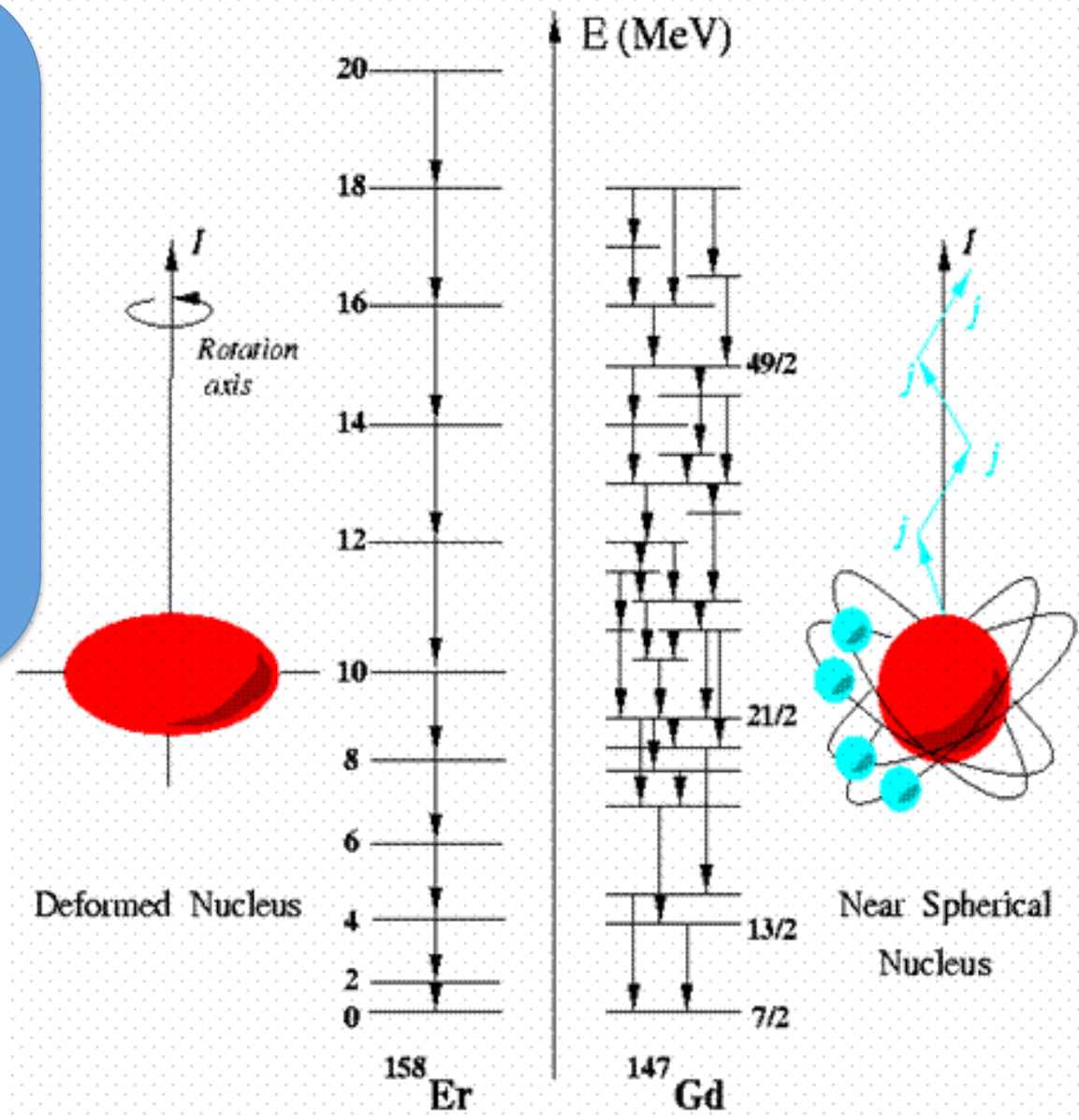
I'm going to focus on rotational bands: they are both a typical behavior but challenging to calculate



RE''



A "natural" way to describe rotations are through groups such as $SU(3)$ and $Sp(3,R)$ (see talks by M. Caprio and K. Launey)



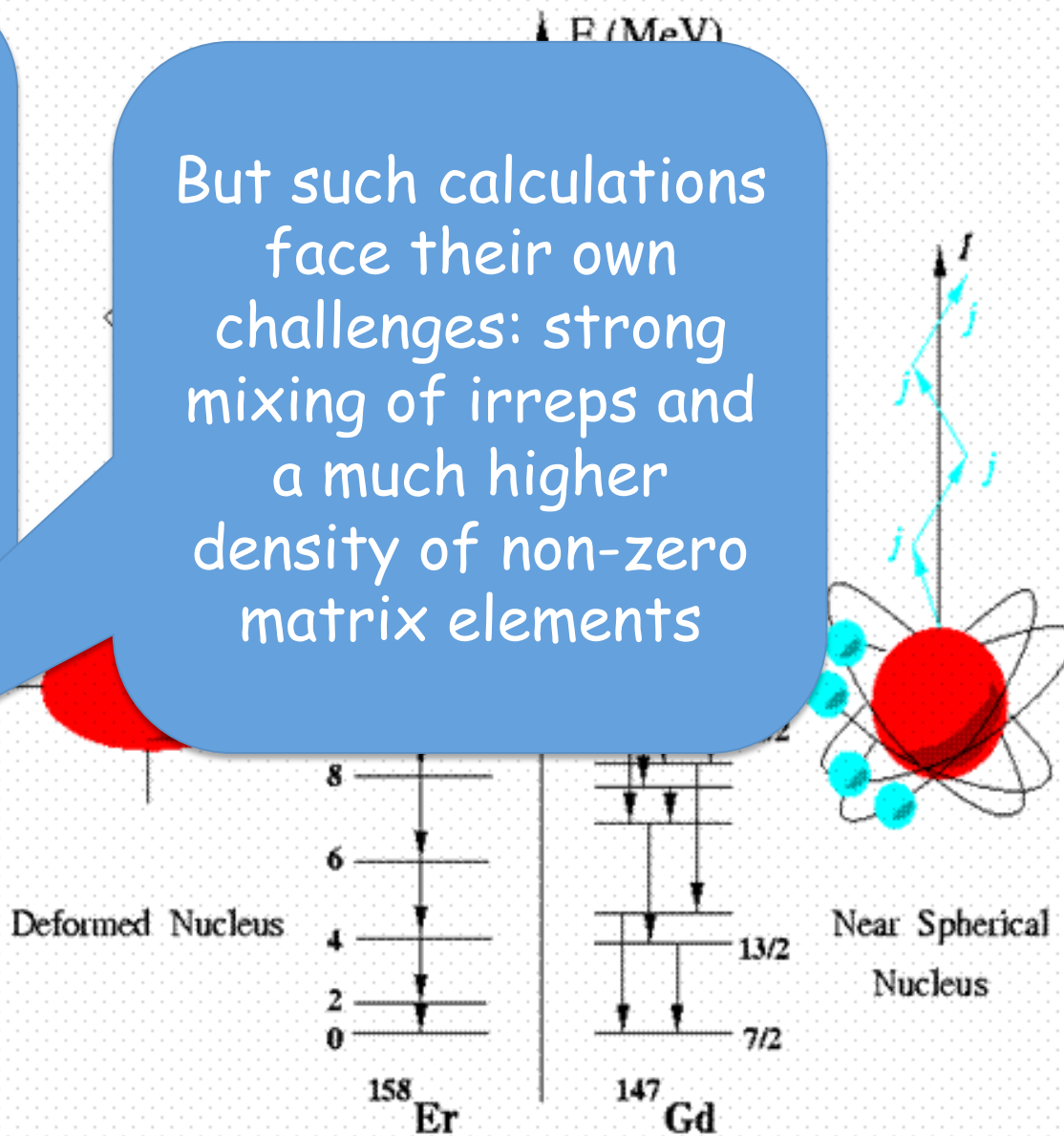
RE"



A "natural" way to describe rotations are through groups such as $SU(3)$ and $Sp(3, R)$ (see talks by M. Caprio and K. Launey

But such calculations face their own challenges: strong mixing of irreps and a much higher density of non-zero matrix elements

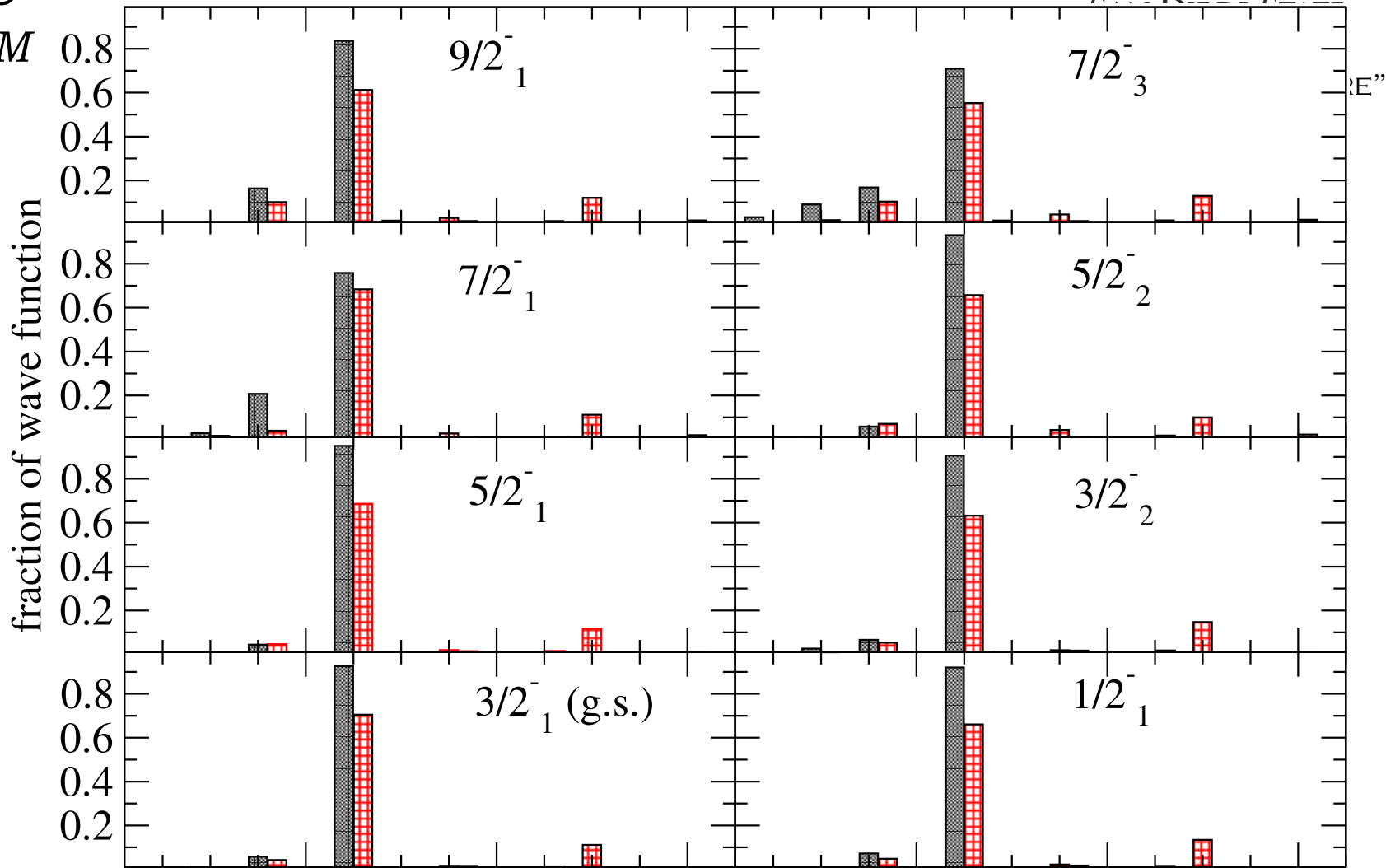
RE"





${}^9\text{Be}$

NCSM



$$C_2(SU(3)) = \frac{1}{4}(Q^2 + 3L^2)$$

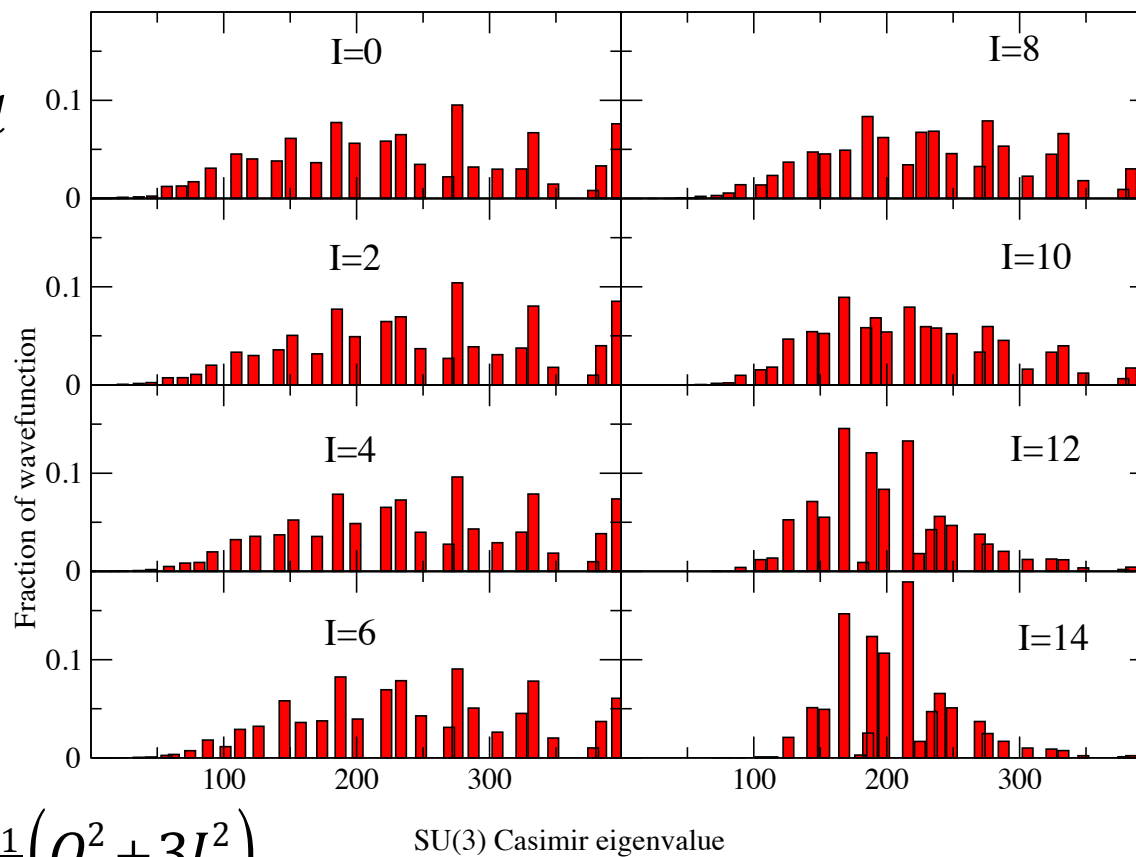
$C_2(SU(3))$




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"COTTON HERE"

^{48}Cr
in *pf* shell



$$C_2(SU(3)) = \frac{1}{4}(Q^2 + 3L^2)$$



Let me start with
"standard" no-core
shell model (NCSM)
calculations:

That is, diagonalize the
nuclear many-body
Hamiltonian in a basis of
Slater determinants
built from h.o. s.p. states
with an " N_{\max} " truncation

I do this with the
BIGSTICK code





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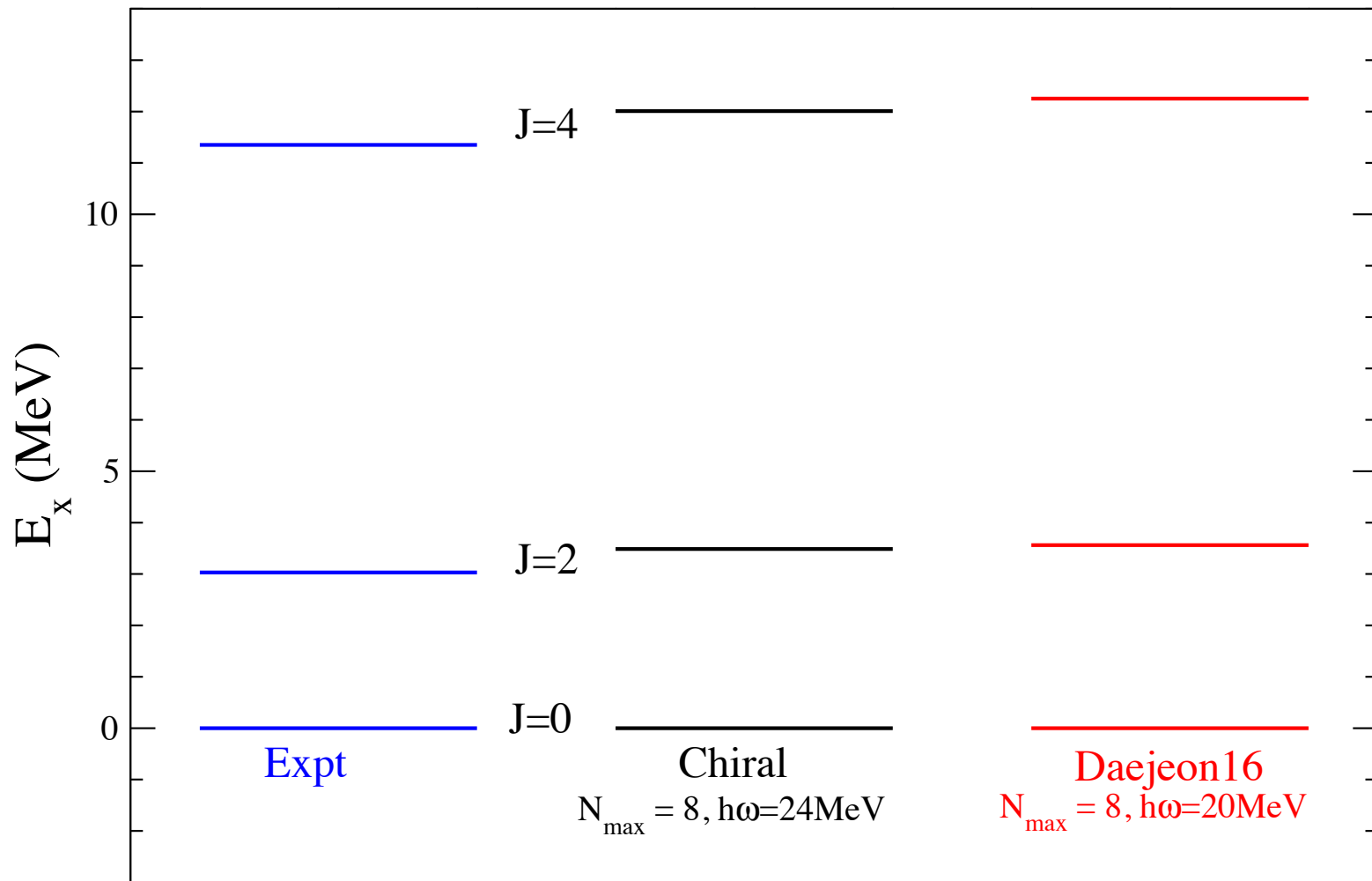
RE”

Let me start with beryllium isotopes
(see also pioneering studies of
Caprio, Maris, Vary, Phys Lett B 719, 179 (2013)
Maris, Caprio, Vary, Phys Rev C 91, 014310 (2015))



Used Entem & Machleidt N3LO Chiral,
Daejeon16 interactions

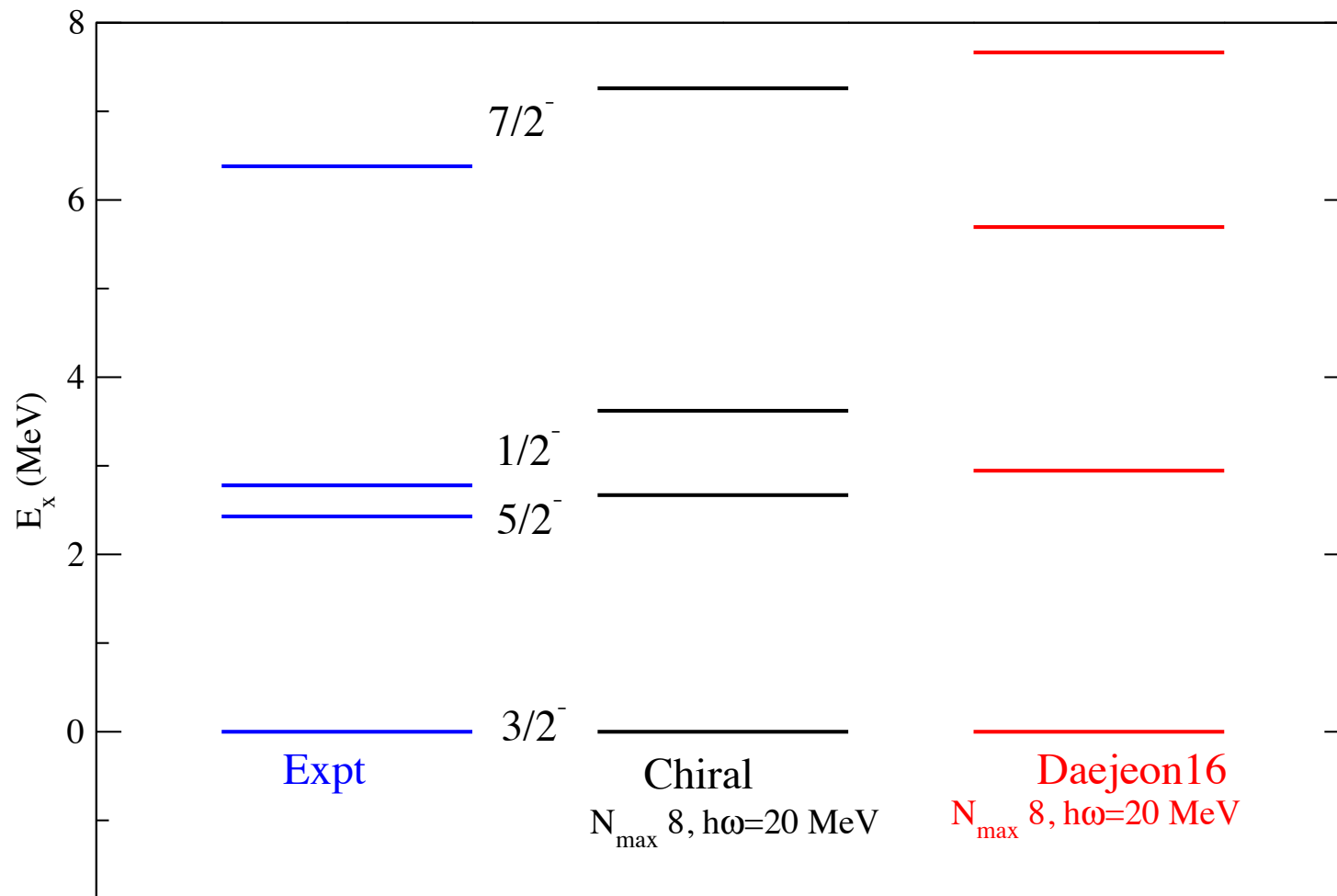
${}^8\text{Be}$



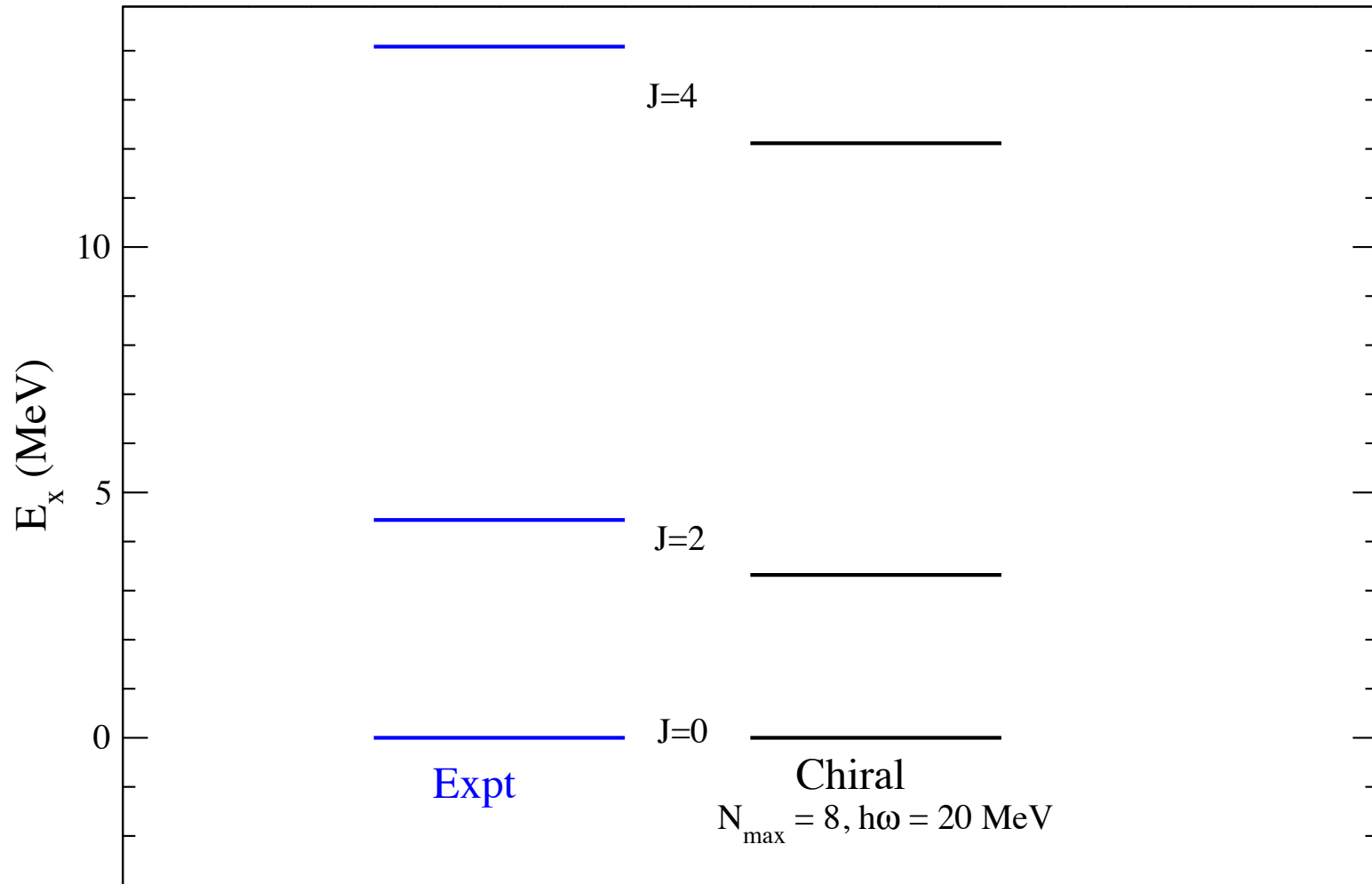
E''



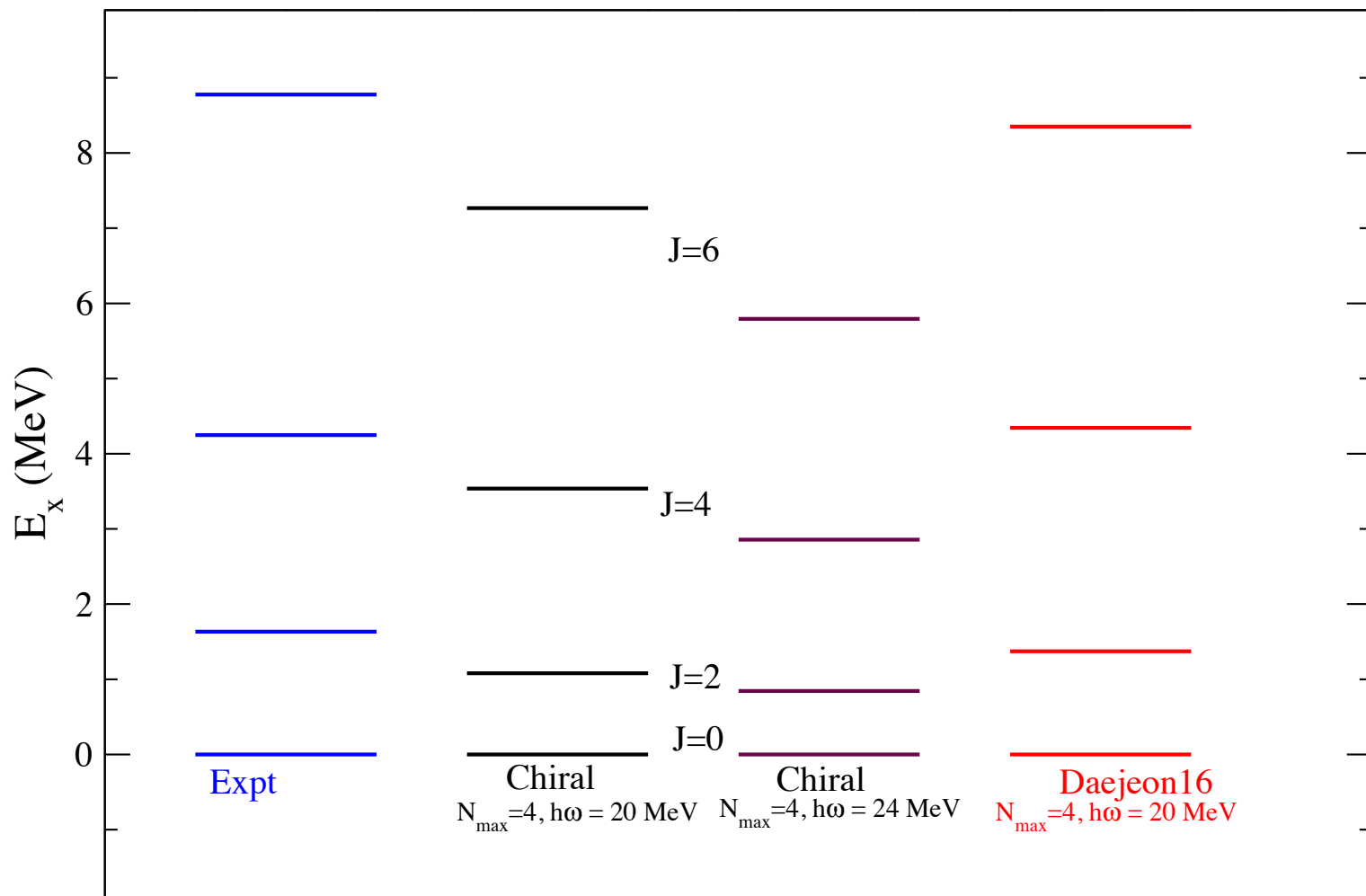
${}^9\text{Be}$



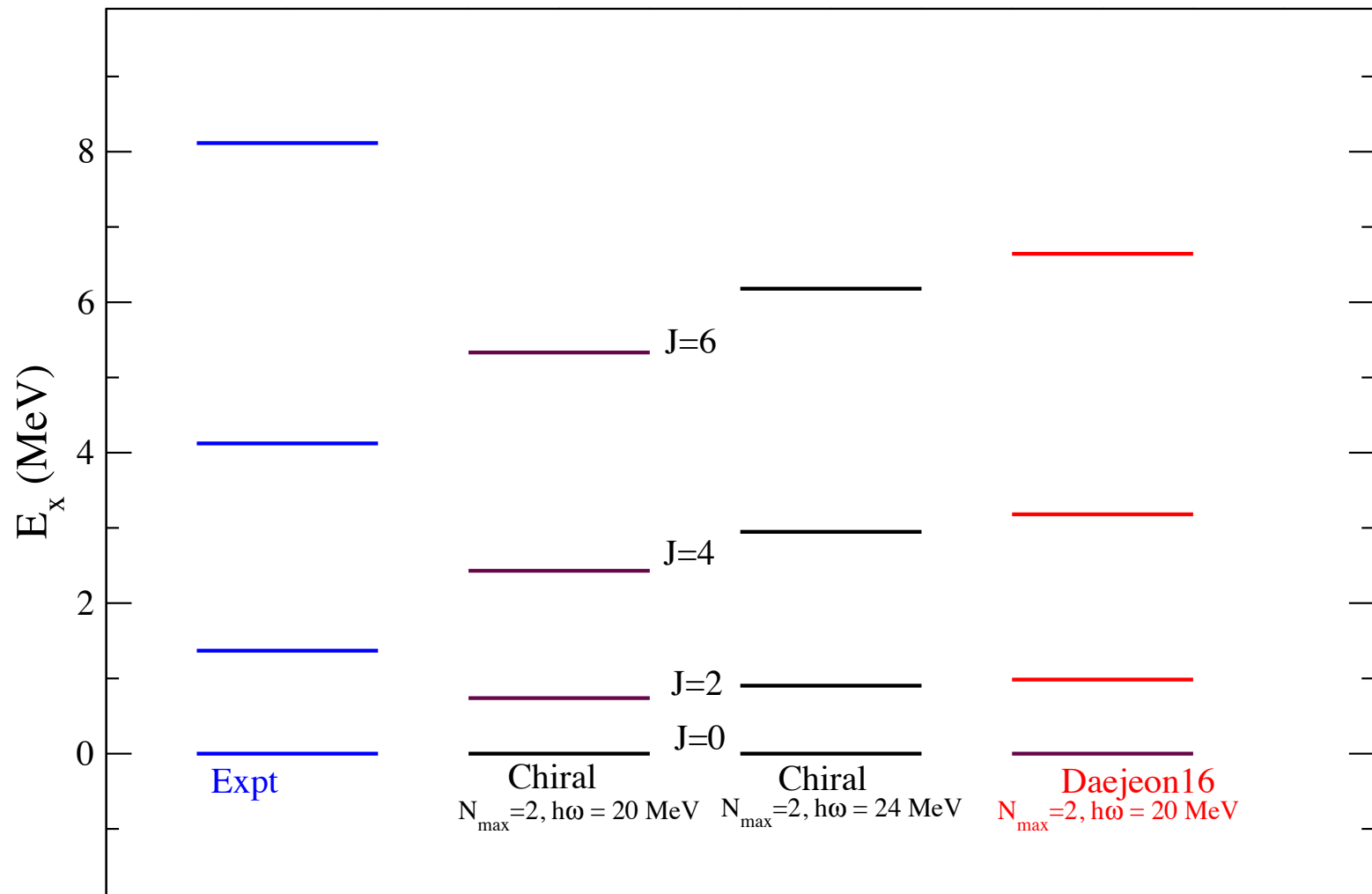
^{12}C



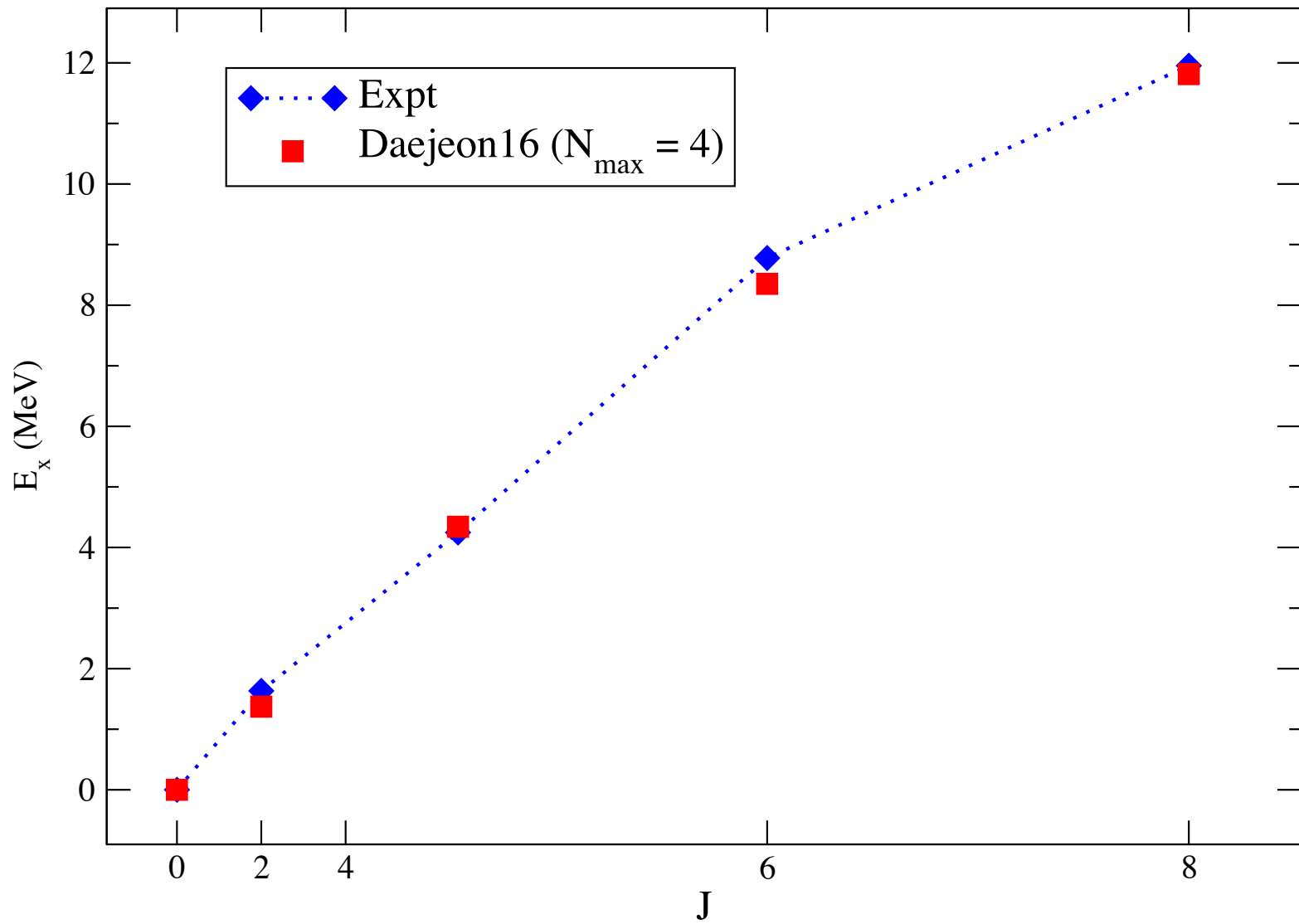
^{20}Ne



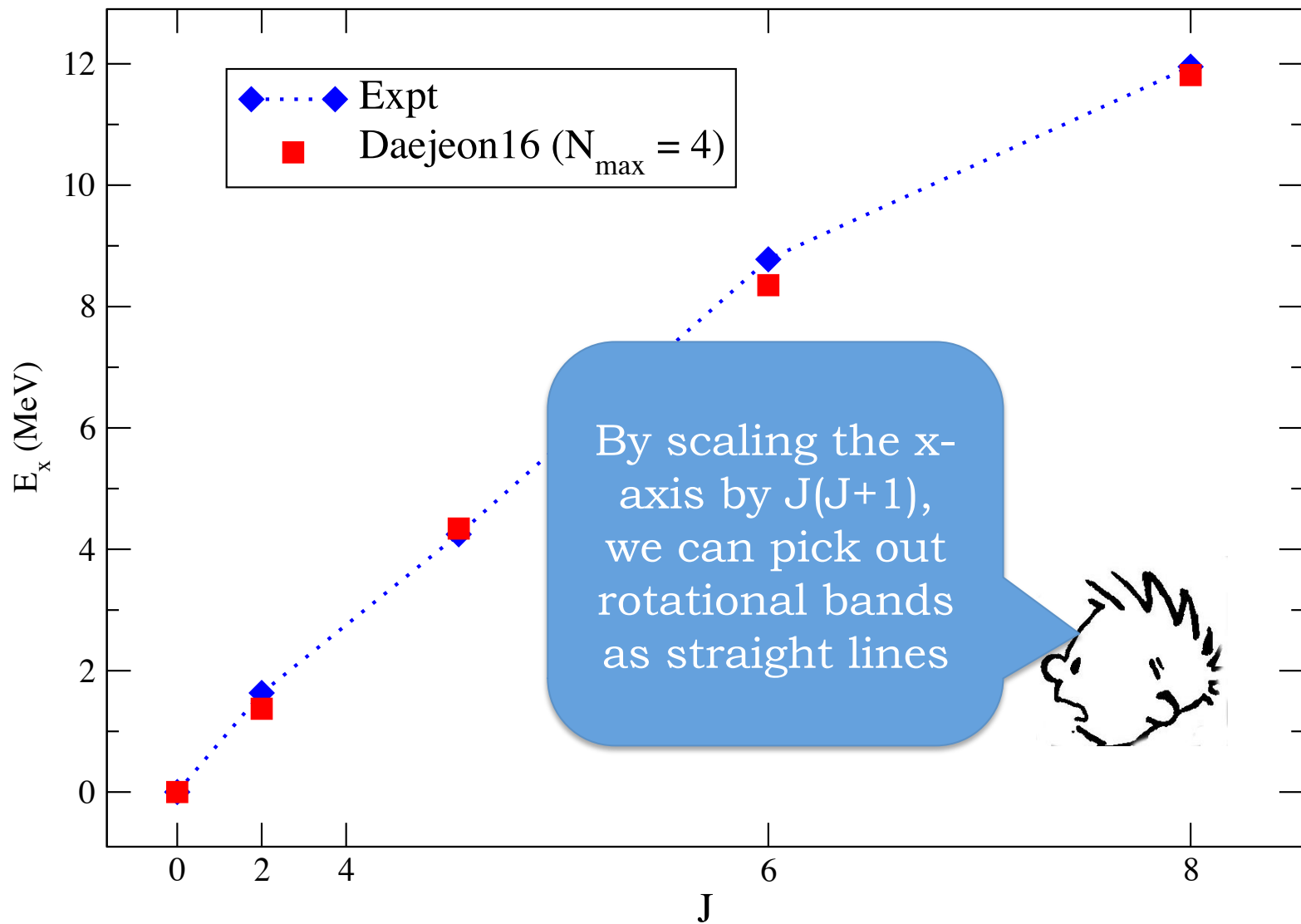
^{24}Mg




^{20}Ne



^{20}Ne

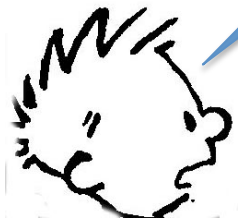




Beyond this point
it becomes
challenging to
carry out
NCSM calculations

And do we really need a full
solution anyway?

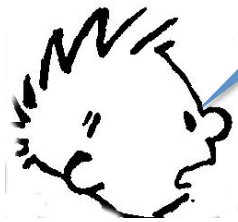
If we imagine a liquid drop
picture, then some mean-
field approach should suffice





So I carry out
Hartree-Fock
and then project
states of good
angular momentum

This can be done using the
same shell-model
interactions as for those
NCSM calculations





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- Hartree-Fock carried out using SHERPA code (Stetcu and Johnson, 2002)
- * Found HF energy minimized by $\hbar\Omega \sim 20$ MeV
- For light to medium, added H_{cm} ,
- Found $\langle H_{\text{cm}} \rangle \sim 1.51$ or $1.52 \hbar\Omega$

- Also used Entem & Machleidt N3LO Chiral, Daejeon16 interactions





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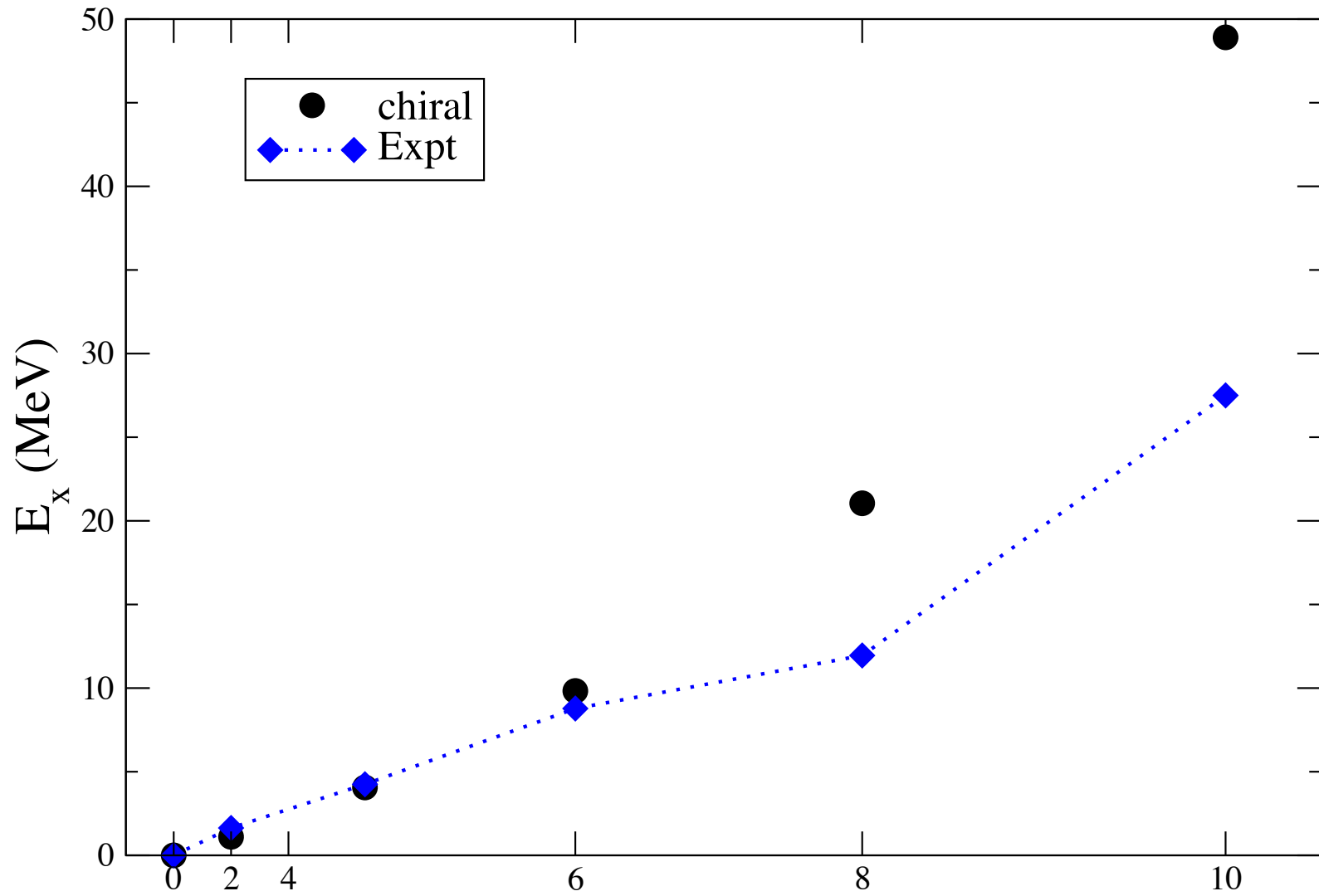
- Angular momentum projection done by novel linear algebra method which is more efficient than the standard integral when projecting out many value of J (not yet published)

Worked in “full configuration” space up to 10 h.o. shells.

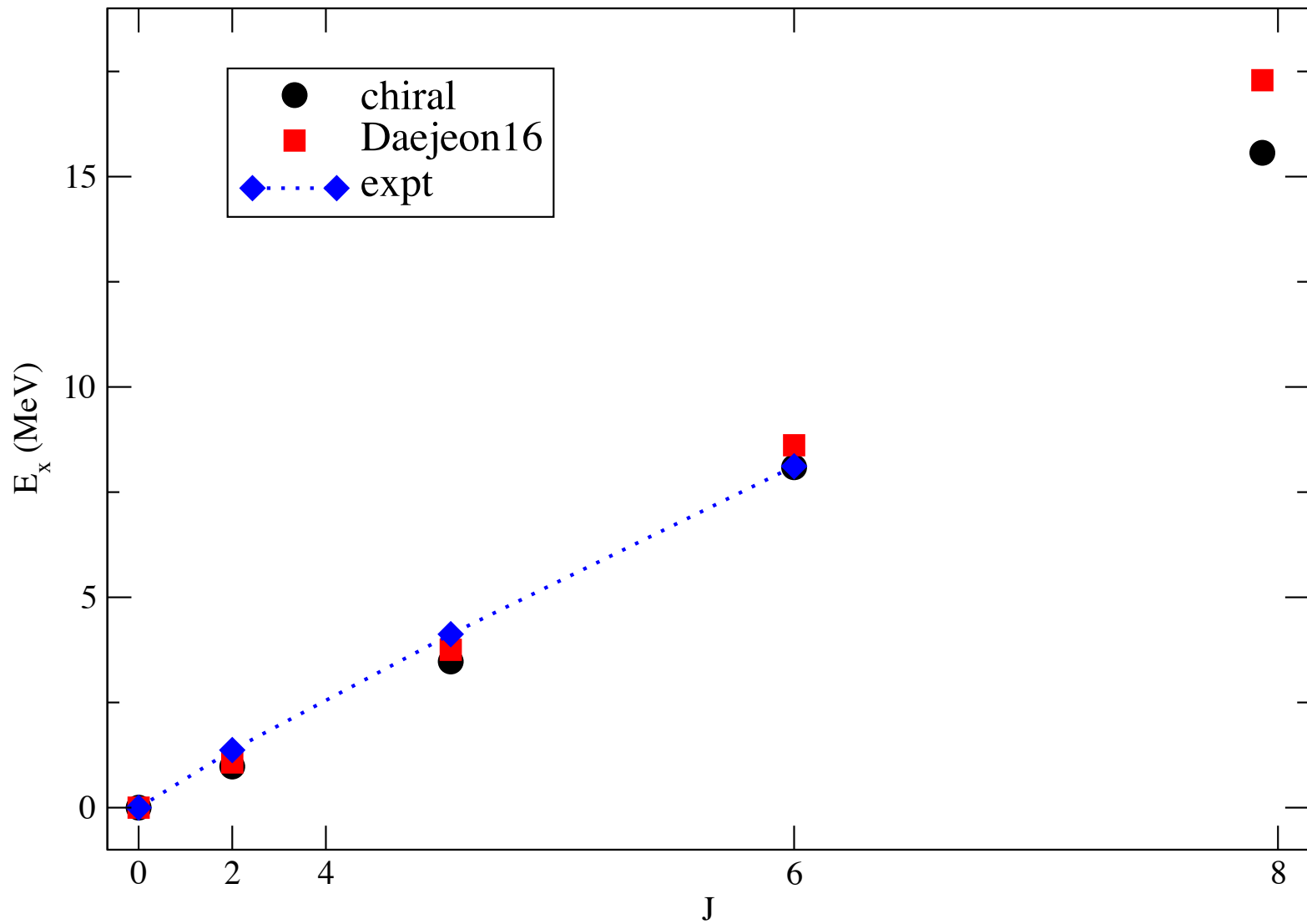


Method is approximate but
forces are full *ab initio* -
no adjustments!

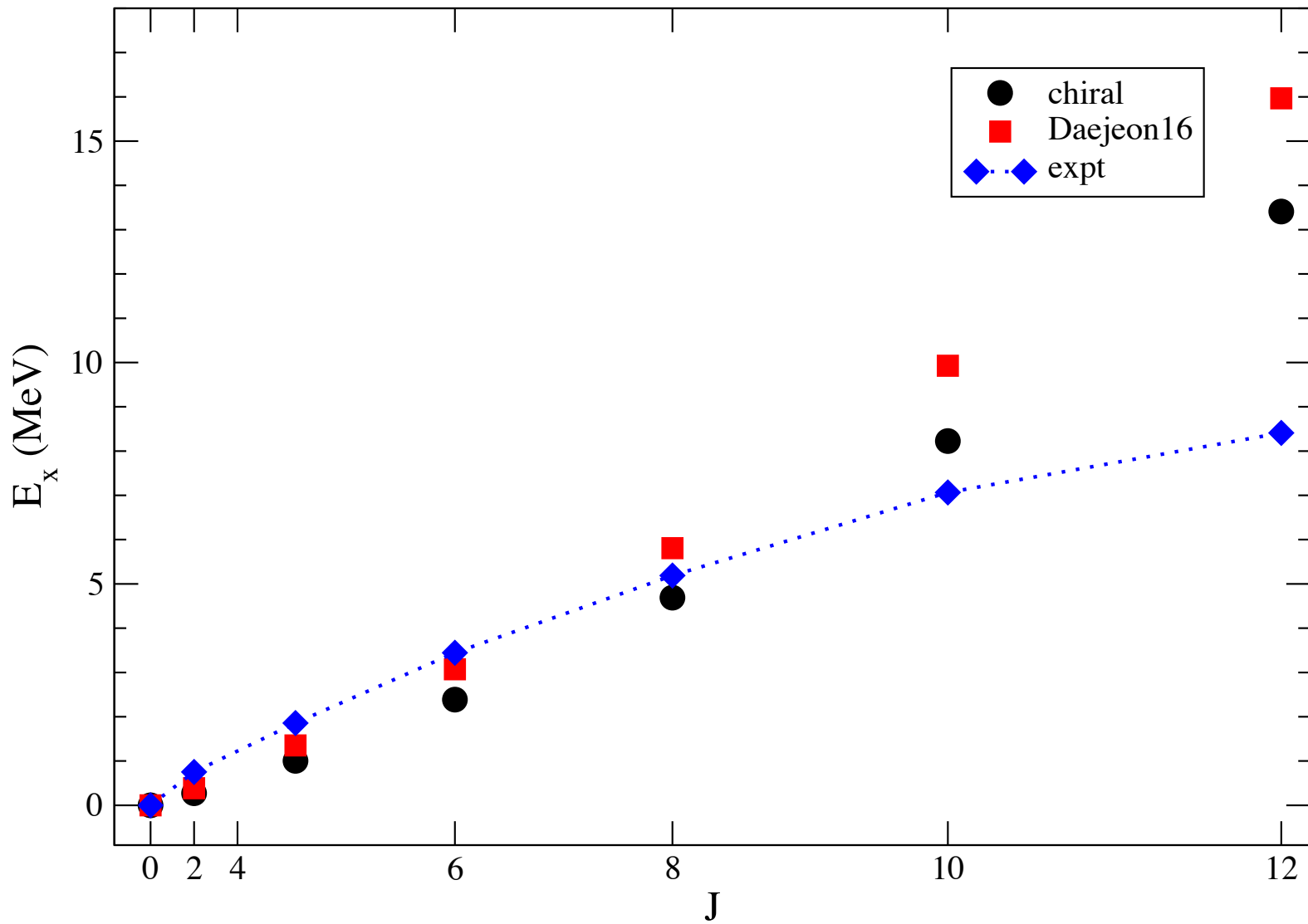
^{20}Ne



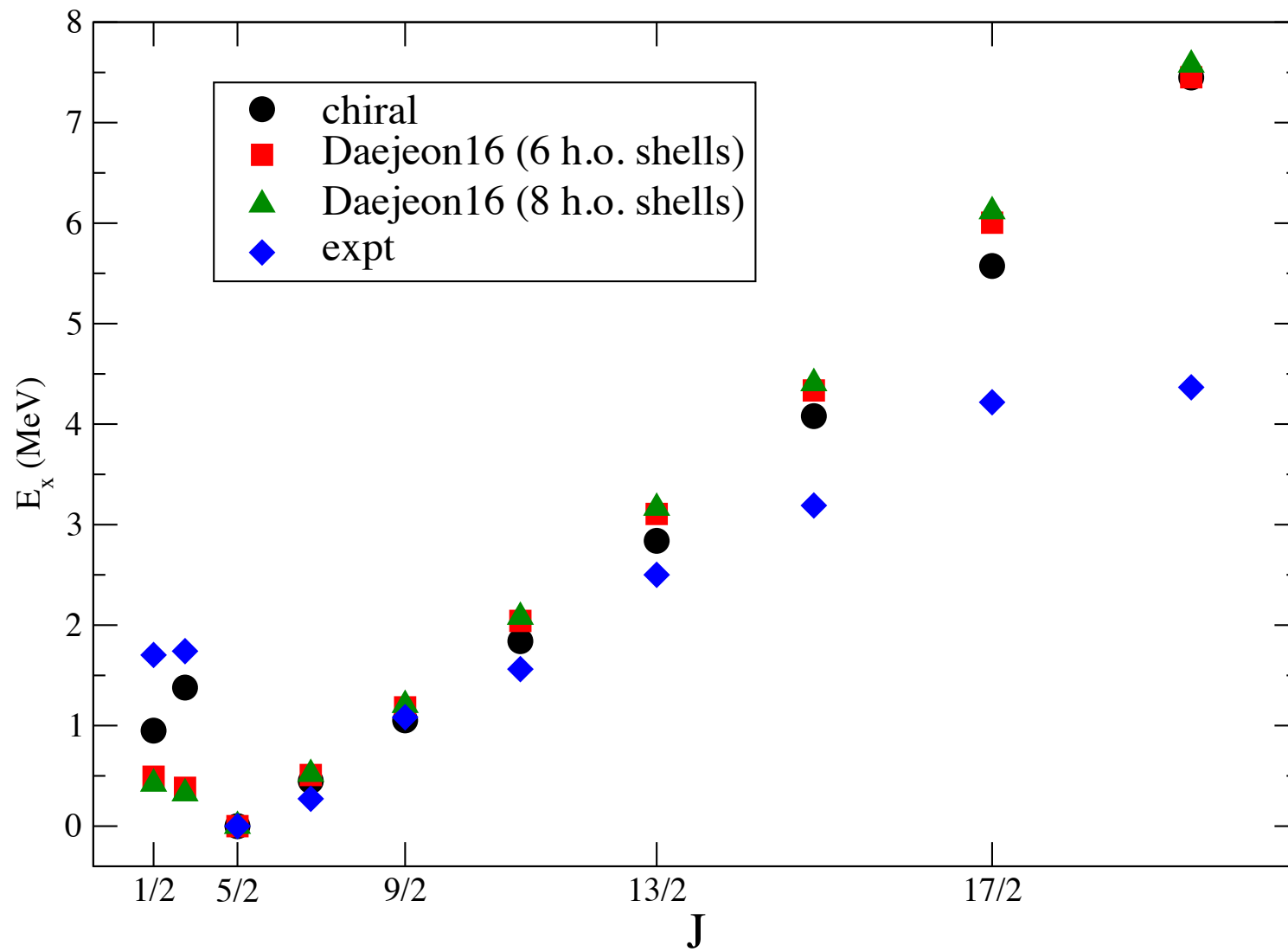
^{24}Mg



^{48}Cr



^{49}Cr

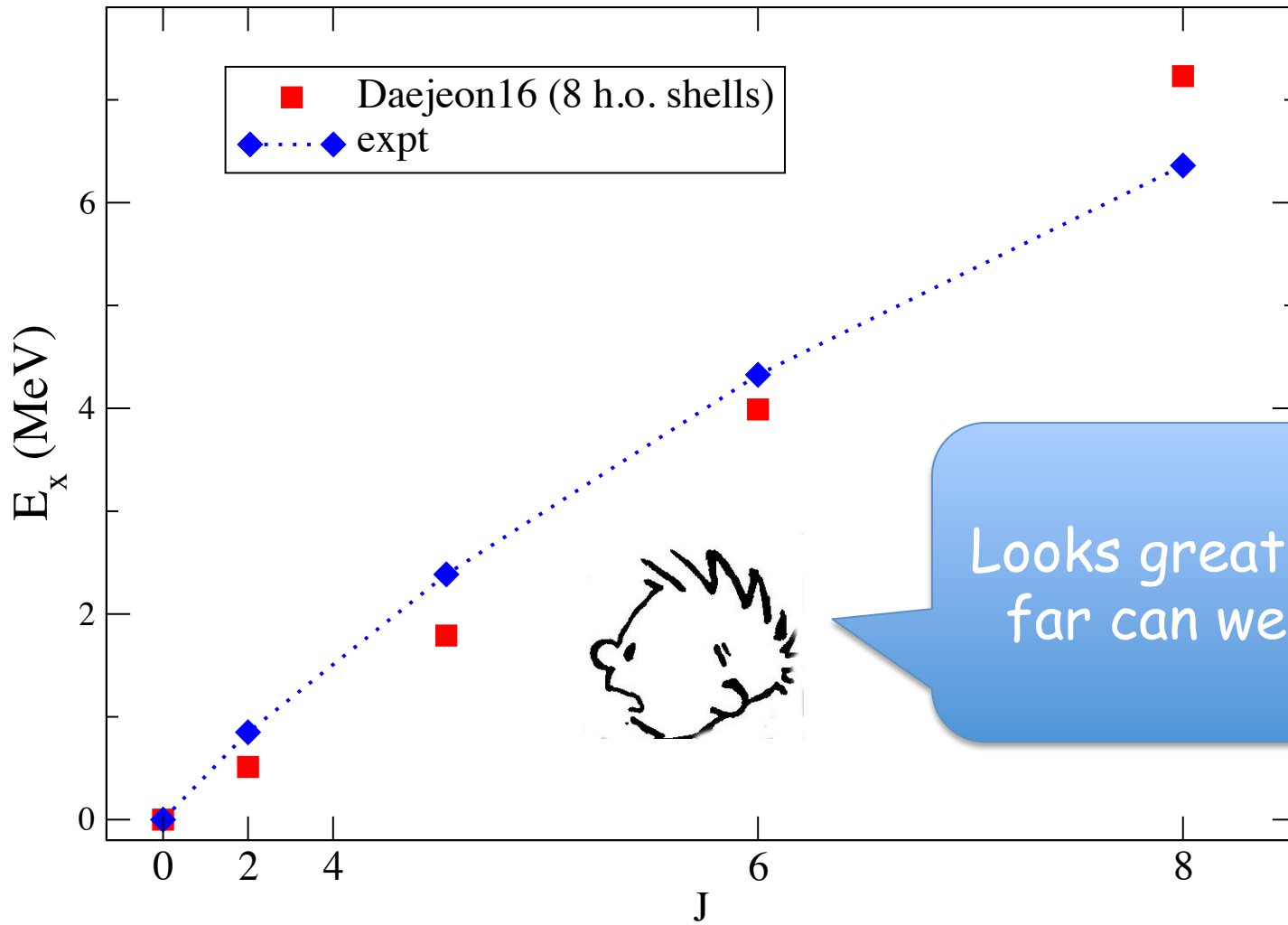


三”

^{52}Fe

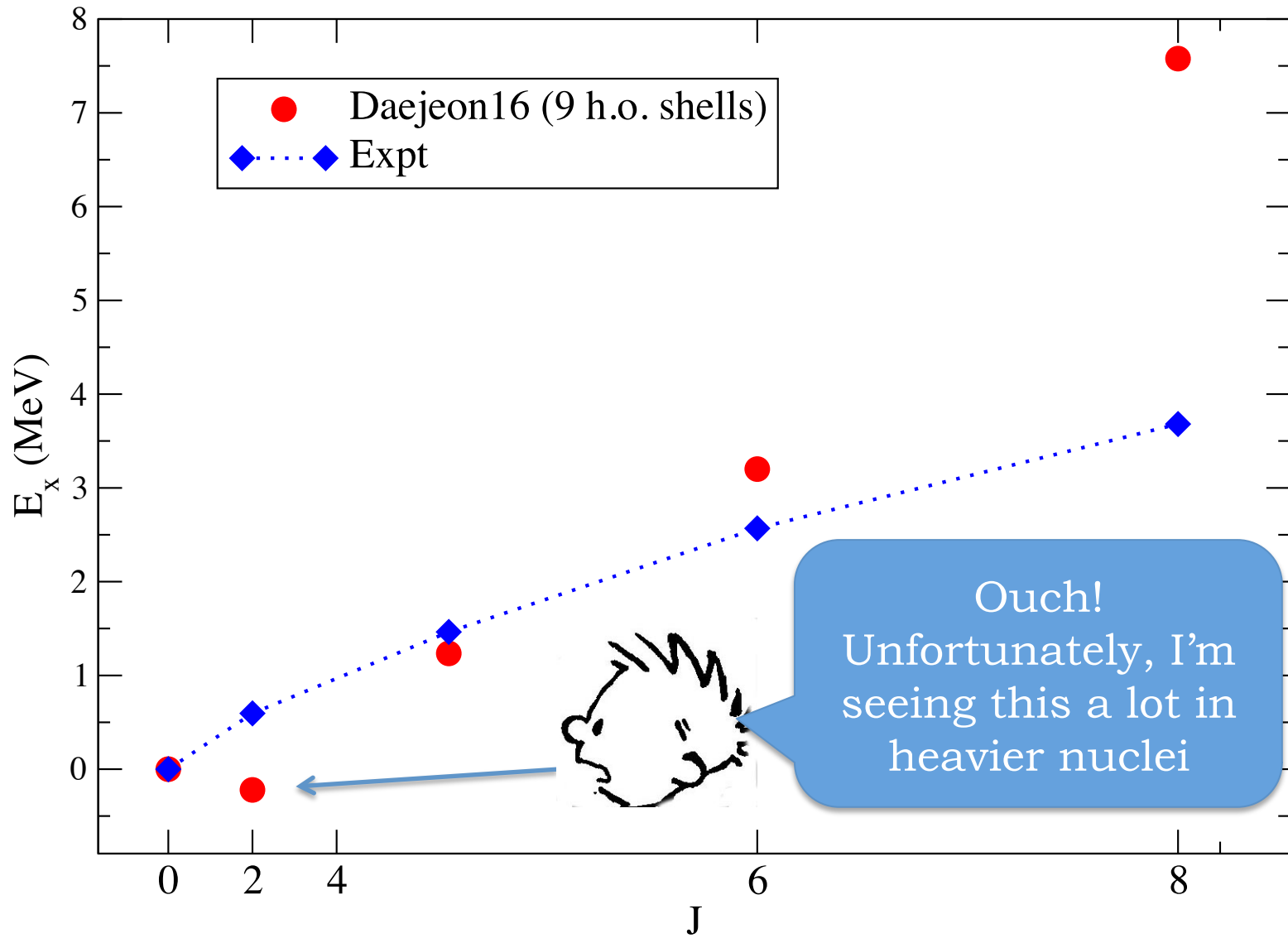


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HERE”

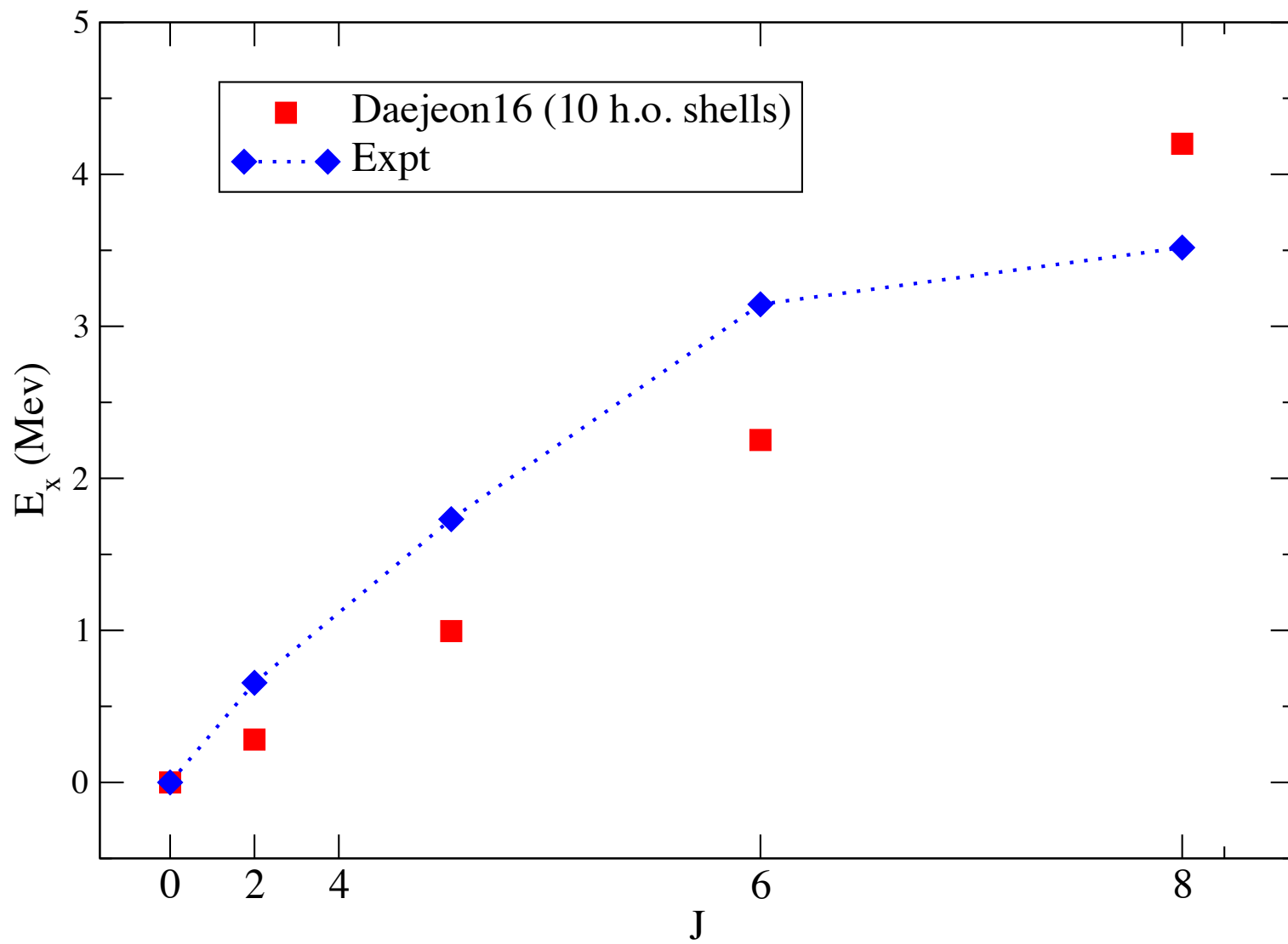


Looks great! How far can we go?

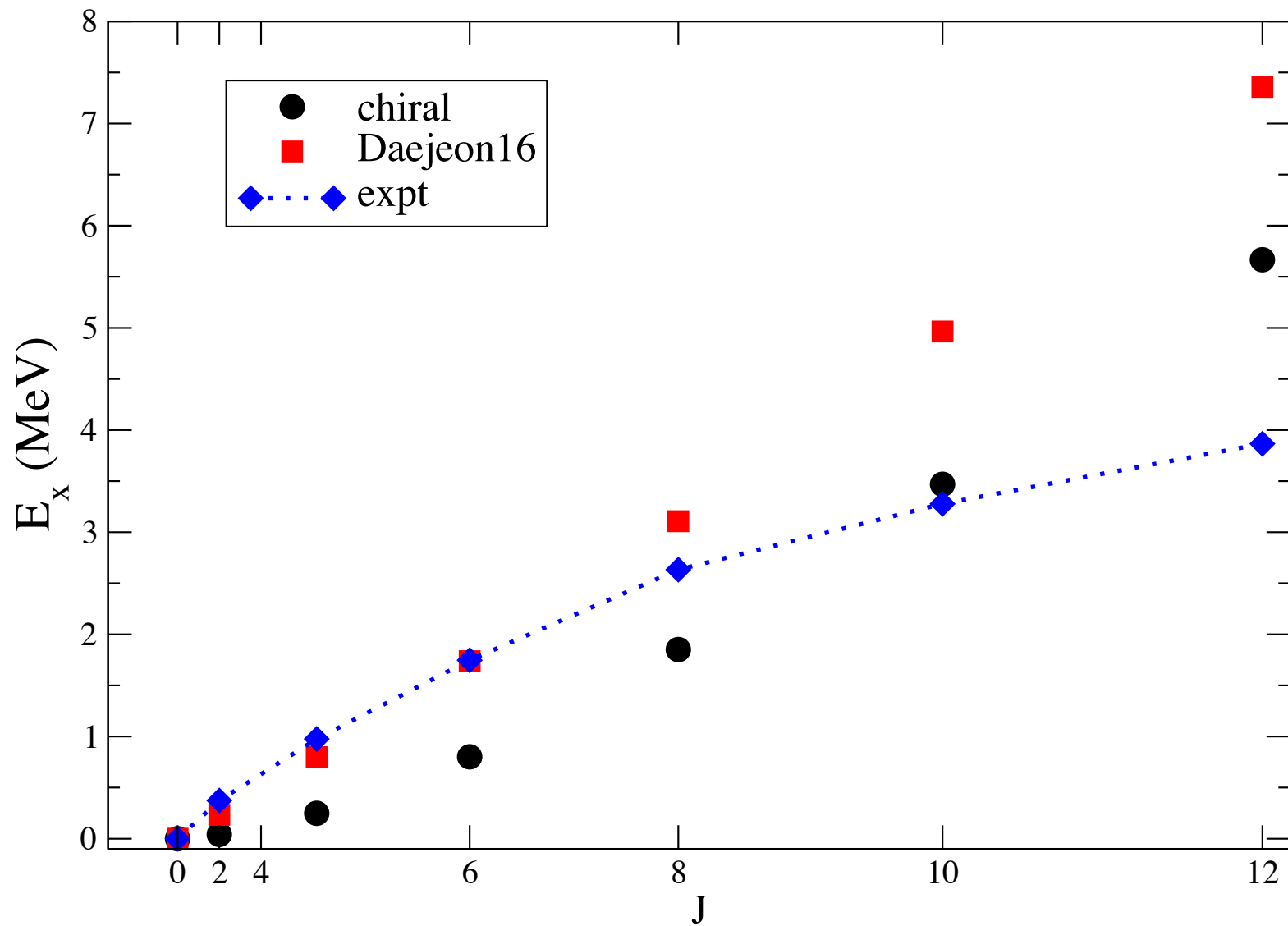
^{74}Ge

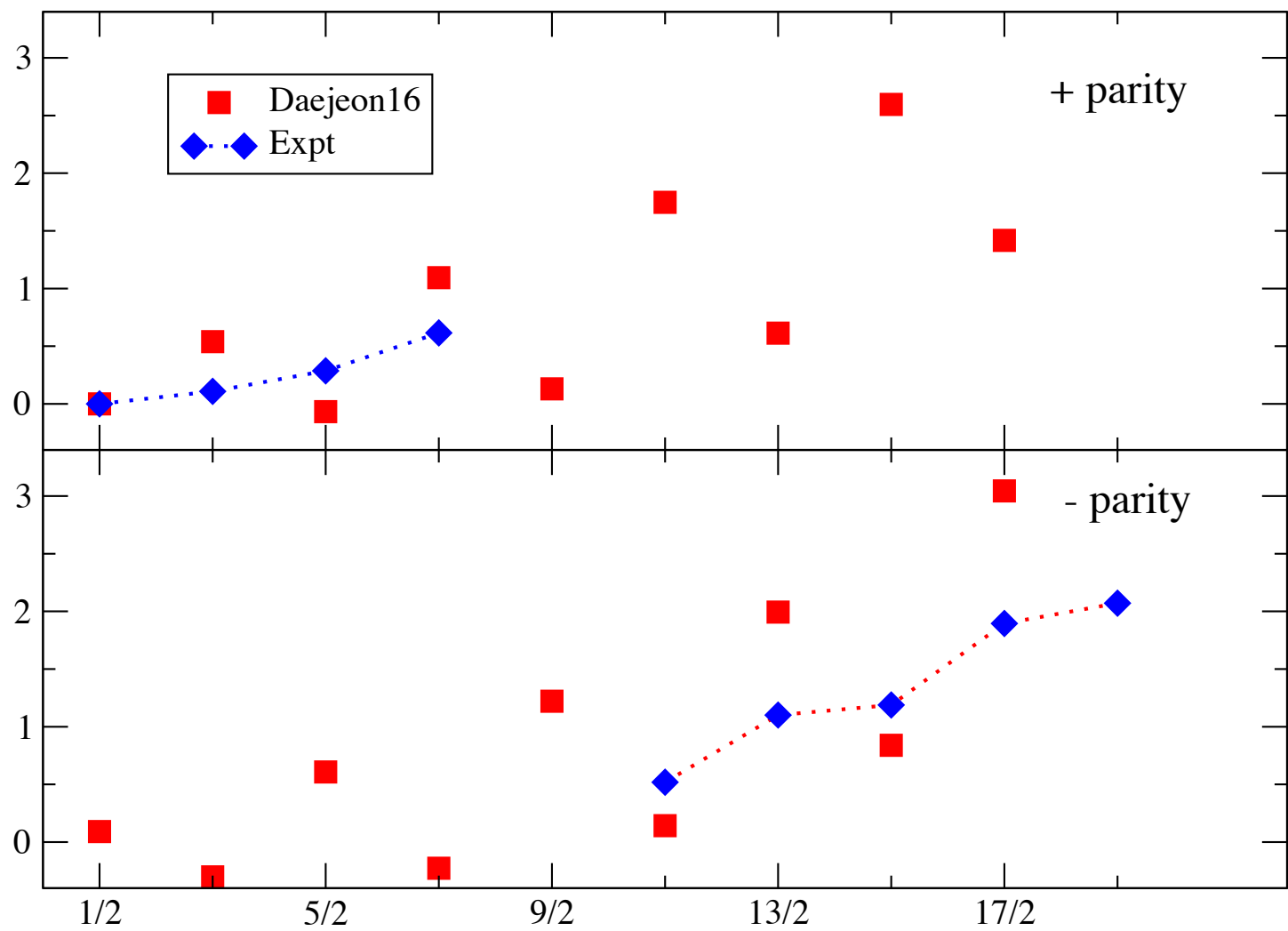


^{82}Se

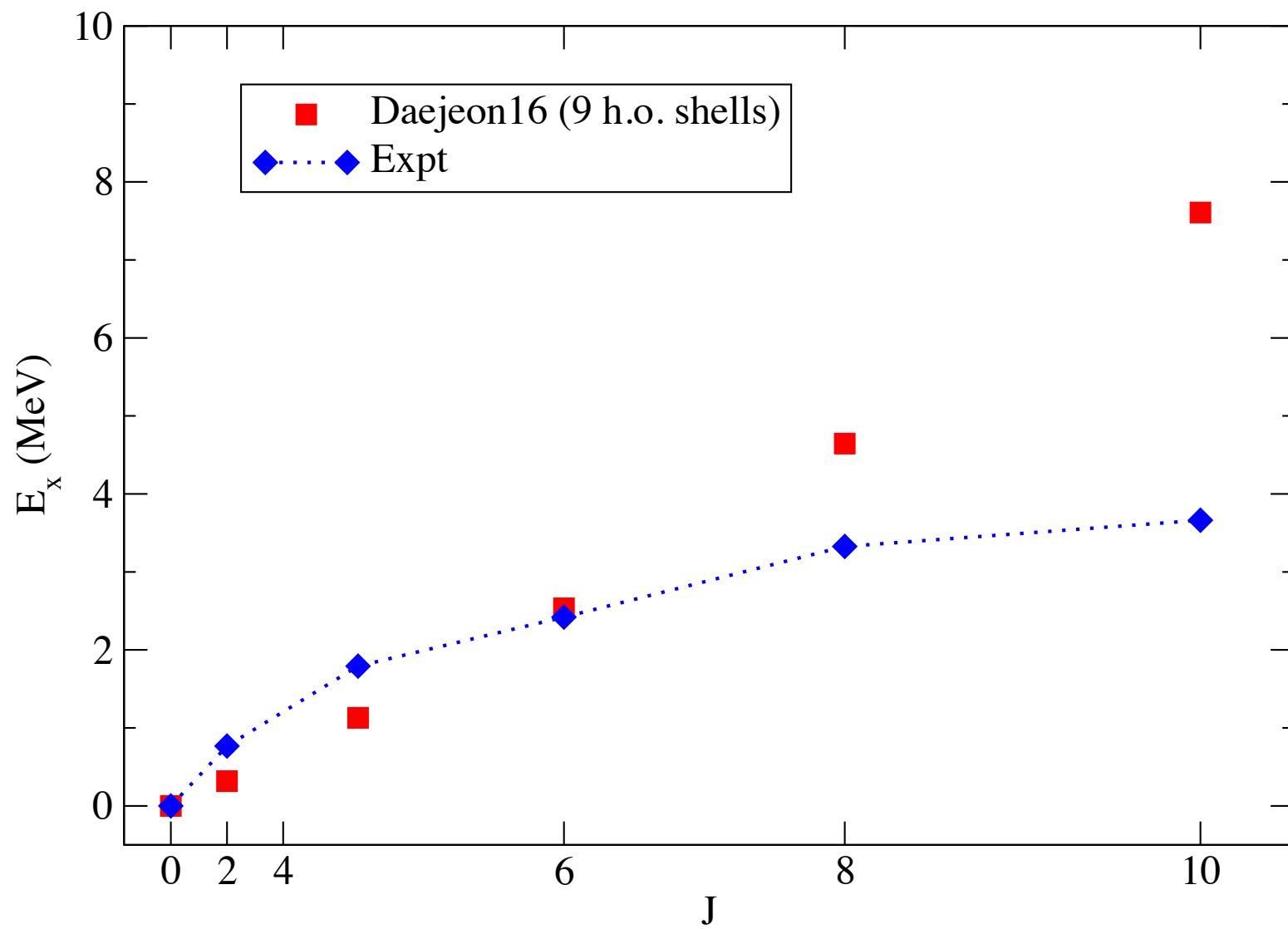


^{136}Nd



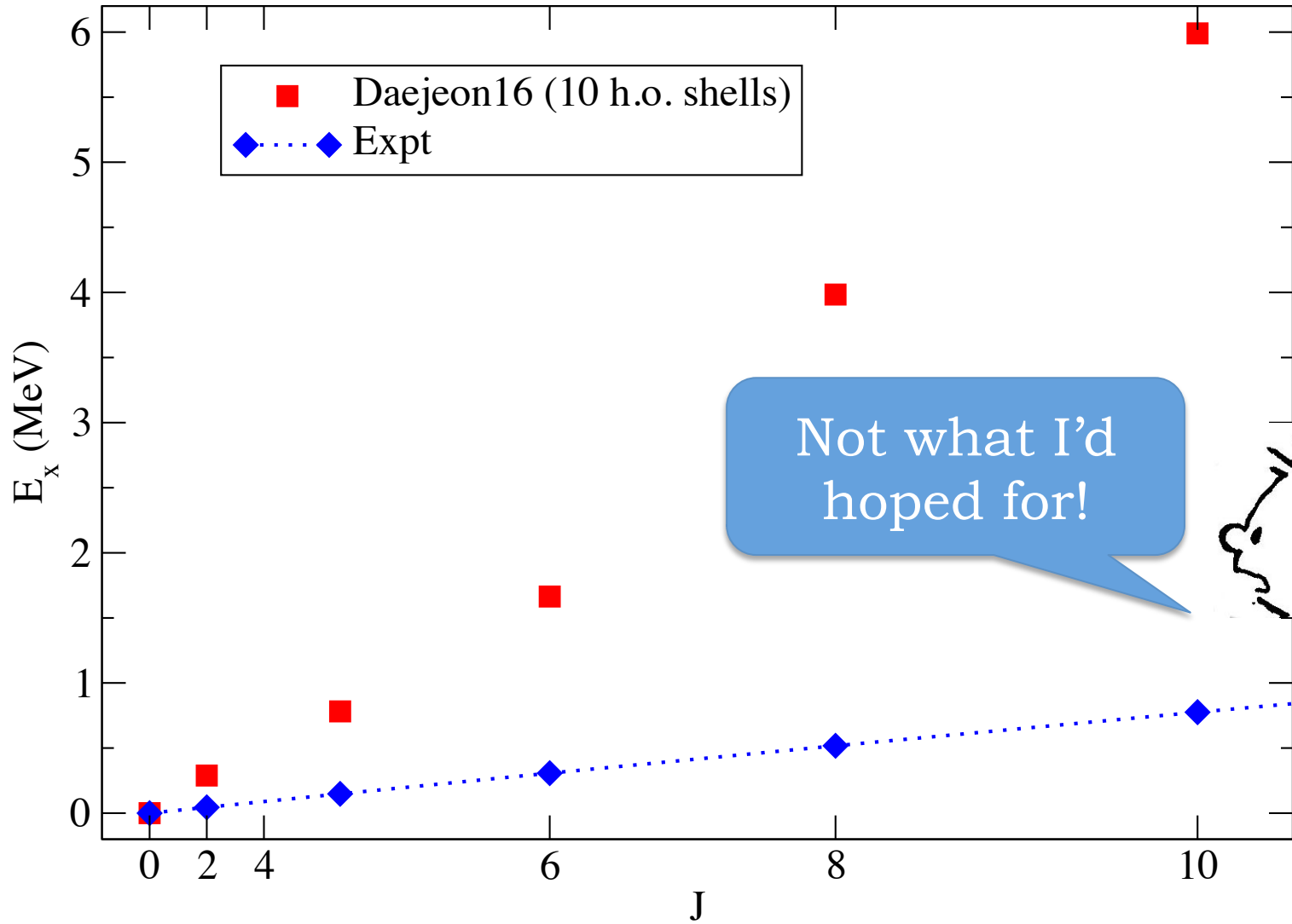
^{137}Nd 

^{142}Sm





^{238}U





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Summary

We have strong evidence that

- Rotational motion is a robust phenomenon
- We can use a “classic” method: angular-momentum projected Hartree-Fock
- Works very well for medium-mass nuclei, may need to go to larger spaces for heavy nuclei
- Still, rare earths and actinides *may be in reach!*

While the *many-body method* is approximate, the force is full *ab initio*: no parameters were tuned!



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What needs to be done:

- Calculate expectation values, e.g. of H_{cm}
- Calculate transition densities (requires double-projection),



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What needs to be done:

- Improve codes to be more efficient in larger spaces, better parallelization (currently only OpenMP)
- Crank (implemented, not fully exploited) and/or add multiple Slater determinants (generator coordinate)



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What I'd like to tackle

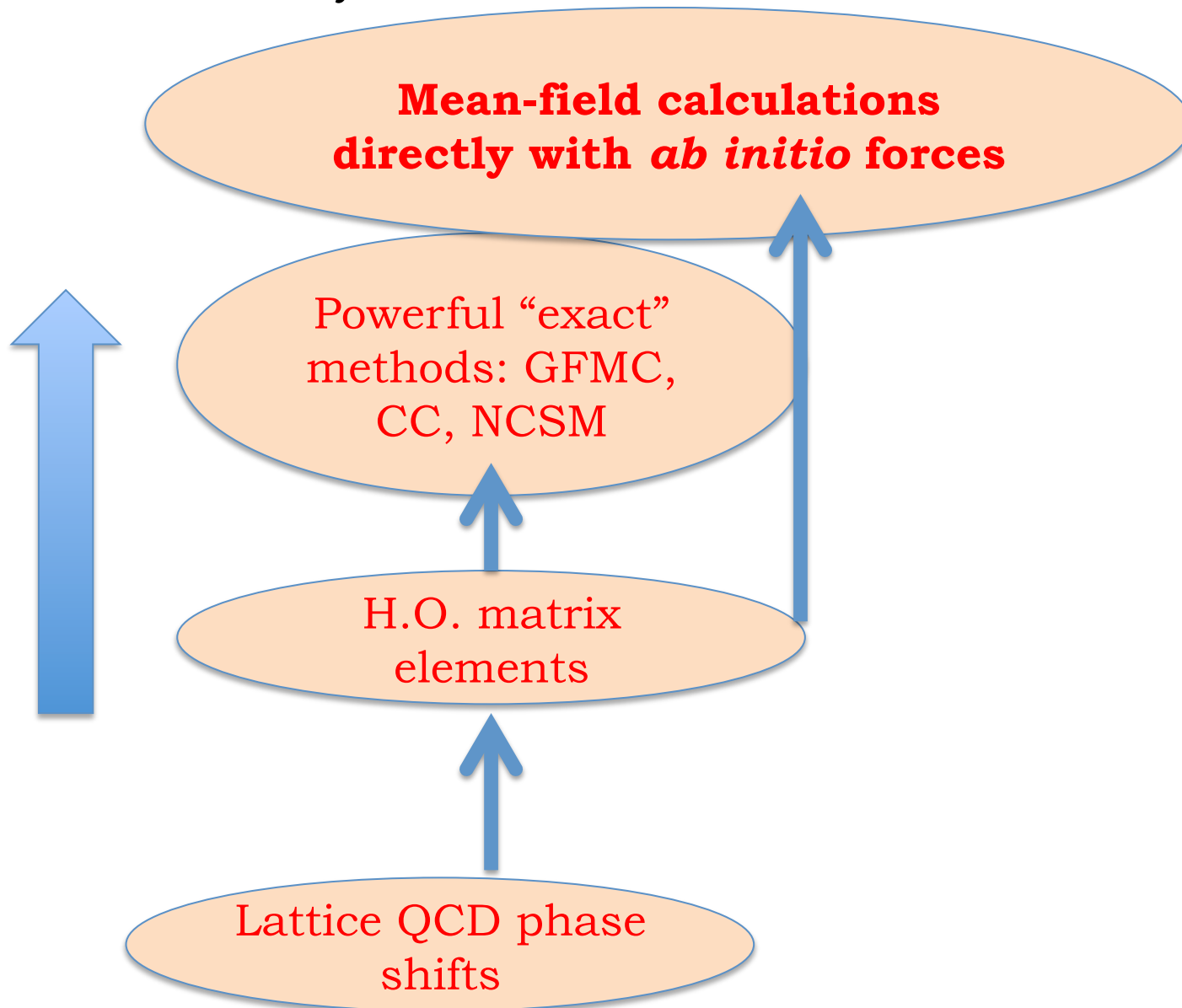
- Dark matter scattering
- (elastic) neutrino scattering
- Other properties of heavy nuclei

The Day after Tomorrow's "nuclear ladder"



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Thanks to

Joshua Staker (MS/PhD)

Kevin O’Mara (undergrad)



CODE MONKEYS

Dillon Adams (undergrad)

Miguel Godinez (undergrad)