

Coarse Graining in Nuclear Interactions

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Motivation

- No unique determination of the nucleon-nucleon interaction
- Effective coarse graining
 - Energy - Oscillator Shell Model
 - Configuration space - Euclidean Lattice EFT
 - Momentum - $V_{\text{low}k}$ interaction
- Effects below a characteristic distance ignored
($b \sim a \sim 1/\Lambda \sim 0.5 - 1.0\text{fm}$)
- Different phenomenological NN potentials
 - Parameters fitted to experimental np and pp scattering data
 - High accuracy $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} \leq 1$
 - OPE as a long range interaction
 - ~ 40 parameters for the short and intermediate range
 - Repulsive core for most of them
 - Short range correlations
- Nuclear structure calculations become complicated



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Motivation

Nyquist Theorem

- Optimal sampling for a signal with finite bandwidth in Fourier space
- For our case

$$\Delta r \Delta k \sim 1 \quad (1)$$

- de Broglie wavelength of the most energetic particle
- Sampling resolution determined
- Coarse graining in configuration space



Delta Shell Potential

- A sum of delta functions

$$V(r) = \sum_i \frac{\lambda_i}{2\mu} \delta(r - r_i) \quad (2)$$

[Aviles Phys.Rev. C6 (1972) 1467]

- Optimal and minimal sampling of the nuclear interaction
- Pion production threshold $\Delta k = 2 \text{ fm}^{-1}$
- Optimal sampling around 0.5 fm



Delta Shell Potential

- 3 well defined regions
- Innermost region $r \leq 0.5$ fm
 - Short range interaction
 - No delta shell (No repulsive core)
- Intermediate region $0.5 \leq r \leq 2.0$ fm
 - Unknown interaction
 - λ_i parameters fitted to experimental data
- Outermost region $r \geq 2.0$ fm
 - Long range interaction
 - Described by OPE
 - Sampled with delta shells as well



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Delta Shell Potential

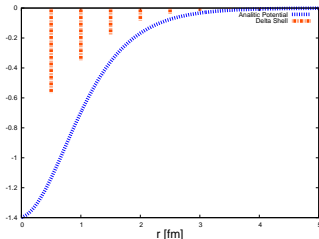
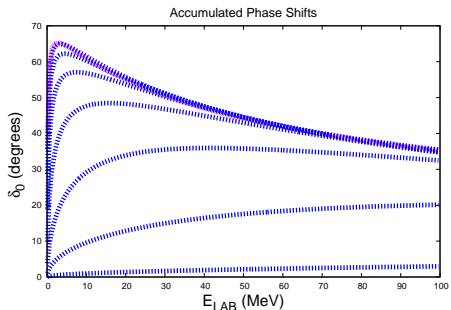
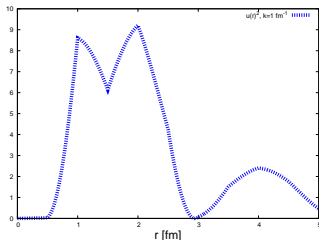
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Comparison with known potential

$$V(r) \sim \sum_{i=1}^n V(r_i) \delta(r - r_i) \Delta r \quad (3)$$

$$k \cot \delta = -\frac{1}{\alpha_0} + \frac{1}{2} r_{\text{eff}} k^2 \quad (4)$$

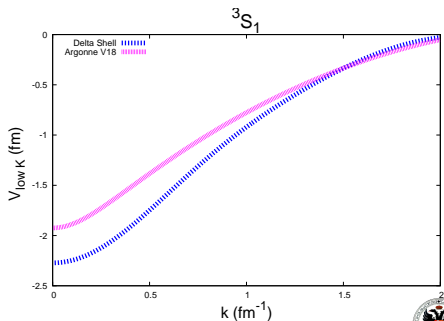
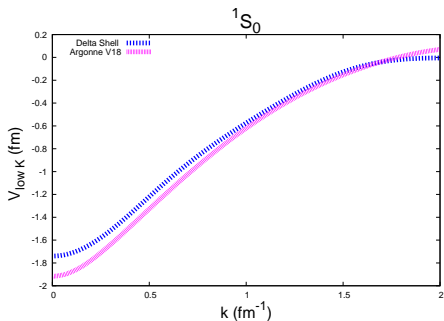


Comparison with $V_{\text{low}k}$

- Fourier transform of delta shell potential

$$\langle k|V|k\rangle = \sum_i \lambda_i r_i^2 j_l(kr_i)^2 \quad (5)$$

- Coarse graining the interaction



Fitting np Phase shifts

- Several high quality potentials reproduce the np phase shifts
- NN-OnLine Data base
 - Nijm I
 - Nijm II
 - Reid93
 - ESC96
- Fit for every partial wave with $j \leq 4$
- Long range interaction sampled from OPE and Chiral N2LO TPE potentials
- Up to 3 interaction points inside the intermediate range part
- Strength coefficients as fit parameters and fixed concentration radii



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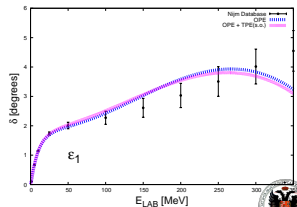
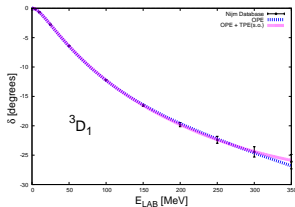
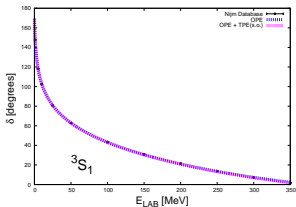
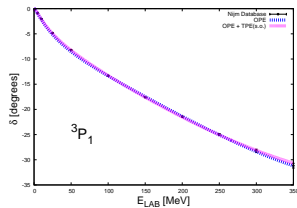
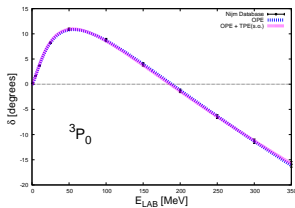
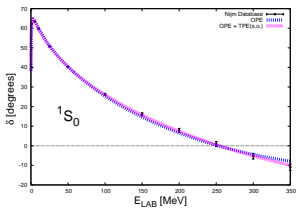


Fitting np Phaseshifts

Fitting Parameters

Wave	Potential	Number of parameters	$\chi^2/D.o.F$
1S_0	OPE	3	2.23
	TPE	3	0.12
3P_0	OPE	2	0.18
	TPE	2	0.49
3P_1	OPE	2	1.04
	TPE	2	0.71
3S_1	OPE	3	
	TPE	3	
3D_1	OPE	2	0.97
	TPE	2	0.54
ϵ_1	OPE	2	
	TPE	2	

Fitting np Phaseshifts



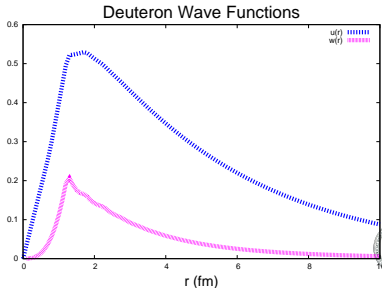
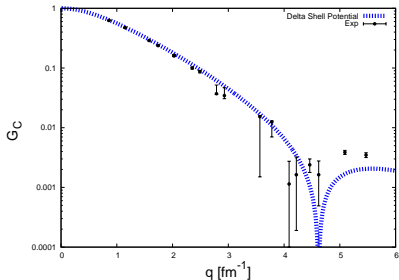
Deuteron Properties

- ${}^3S_1 - {}^3D_1$ Coupled channels
- Schrödinger equation integrated for bound states
- Deuteron wave γ number determined by normalizable wave functions
- Wave functions can be calculated
 - Matter radius
 - Quadrupole moment
 - D-state probability
 - Inverse moment
 - Charge form factor



Deuteron Properties

	Delta Shell	Empirical	Nijm I	Nijm II	Reid93	Argonne v_{18}	Units
γ	0.230348	0.231605	Input	Input	Input	Input	fm^{-1}
η	0.02488	0.0256(5)	0.02534	0.02521	0.02514	0.0250	
A_S	0.8768	0.8781(44)	0.8841	0.8845	0.8853	0.8850	$\text{fm}^{1/2}$
r_m	1.9676	1.953(3)	1.9666	1.9675	1.9686	1.967	fm
Q_D	0.2693	0.2859(3)	0.2719	0.2707	0.2703	0.270	fm^2
P_D	5.498	5.67(4)	5.664	5.635	5.699	5.76	%
$\langle r^{-1} \rangle$	0.4596			0.4502	0.4515		fm^{-1}



Nuclear Structure

- Harmonic Oscillator Shell Model
- Anti-symmetrized product of single particle wave functions
- Relative coordinates representation - Talmi-Moshinsky coefficients
- Binding Energy for closed shell nuclei
 - ${}^4\text{He}, (1s)^4$
 - ${}^{16}\text{O}, (1s)^4(1p)^{12}$
 - ${}^{40}\text{Ca}, (1s)^4(1p)^{12}(2s)^4(1d)^{20}$
- Variational approach with oscillator length parameter

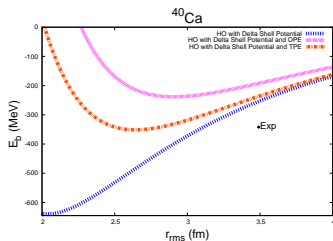
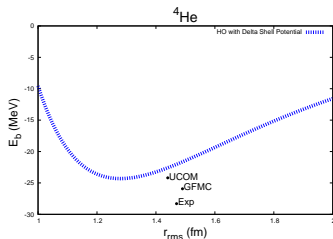
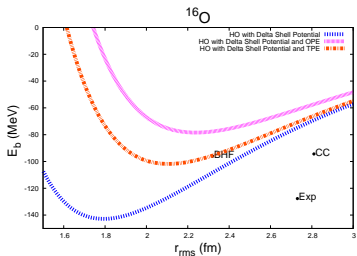


Nuclear Structure

- ${}^4\text{He}$ occupies the $1s$ shell
- Potential energy expectation value

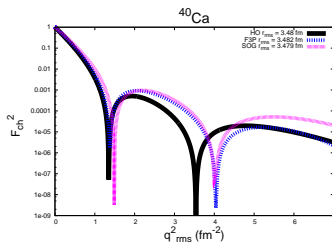
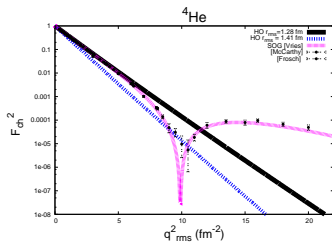
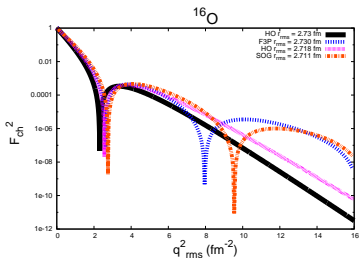
$$\langle V \rangle = 3\langle 1s | V_{1S_0} | 1s \rangle + 3\langle 1s | V_{3S_1} | 1s \rangle$$

- Similar for ${}^{16}\text{O}$ and ${}^{40}\text{Ca}$



Nuclear Structure

- Charge form factors for closed shell nuclei
- Comparison with experimental data (^4He) and other parametrizations



Summary

- Sampling of the NN interaction by a delta shell potential
- Sampling resolution determined by the deBroglie wavelength of the most energetic particle in our scheme
- 3 well defined regions
- Coarse graining in configuration space, analogous to $V_{\text{low}k}$
- Fit to the np phase shifts in the Nijmegen data base
 - Every partial wave with $j \leq 4$
 - 40 fitting parameters
 - $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} \lesssim 2$ (less than 1 in some waves)
- Nuclear structure calculations are analytic and simple! (Android App)
- Deuteron wave functions and properties
- Good agreement with empirical values and other calculations
- Variational approach to nuclei binding energy
- Charge Form factors of closed shell nuclei

