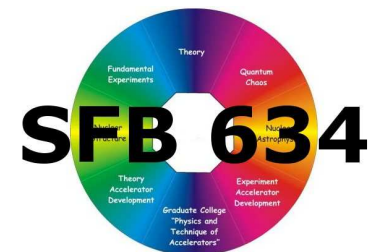


# Nuclear Structure in the UCOM Framework

Many-Body Calculations:  
HF, RPA and beyond

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# Introduction

## Correlated realistic interactions $V_{\text{UCOM}}$

- **Short-range** central and tensor correlations (**SRC**) described by a **unitary correlation operator**  $C = C_{\Omega}C_r$
- Introduce SRC to uncorrelated  $A$ -body state or an operator of interest

$$\langle \tilde{\Psi} | O | \tilde{\Psi} \rangle = \langle \Psi | C^{\dagger} O C | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | \tilde{O} | \Psi \rangle$$

## realistic NN interaction $\rightarrow$ correlated interaction

- Same for **all nuclei**
- **Phase-shift equivalent** to the original NN interaction
- Suitable for use within **simple Hilbert spaces**

$\rightarrow$  H.Hergert's talk, HK18.4 Di 14:45 B

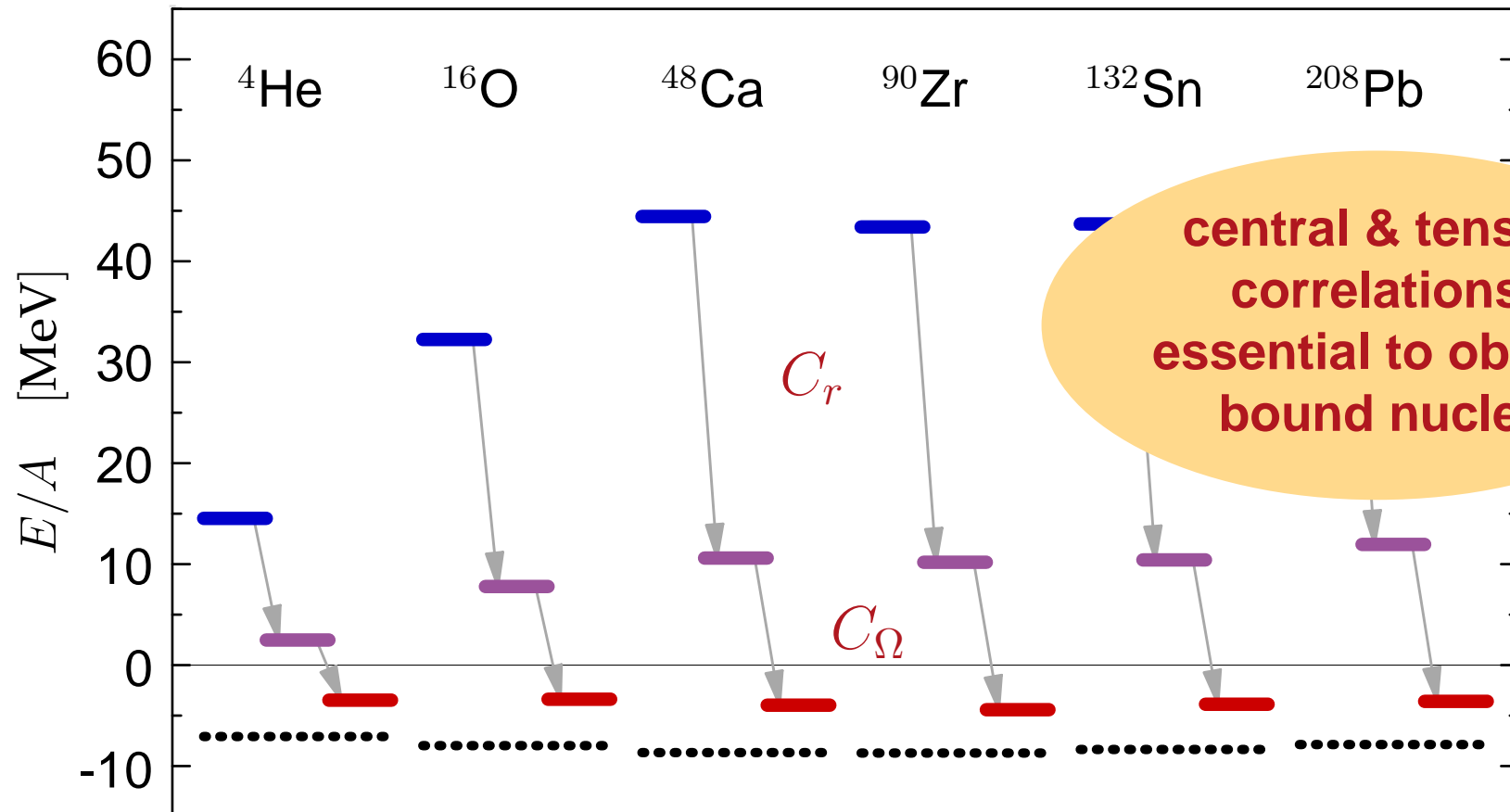
# Overview

Use of the  $V_{\text{UCOM}}$  in many-body calculations across the nuclear chart:

- A UCOM Hamiltonian based on the **Argonne V18** NN interaction is used
- **Ground state** properties and **excited states** of closed-shell nuclei:
  - Hartree-Fock calculations
  - Second-order **perturbation theory**
  - Versions of the **RPA**

# Motivation

- expectation value of Hamiltonian (with AV18) for Slater determinant of harmonic oscillator states



# UCOM-Hartree-Fock

## Standard Hartree-Fock

- Ground state approximated by a single Slater determinant

$$|\text{HF}\rangle = \mathcal{A}\{|\phi_1\rangle \otimes |\phi_2\rangle \otimes \cdots |\phi_A\rangle\} \longrightarrow \text{no correlations}$$

- Single-particle states are expanded in a H.O. basis

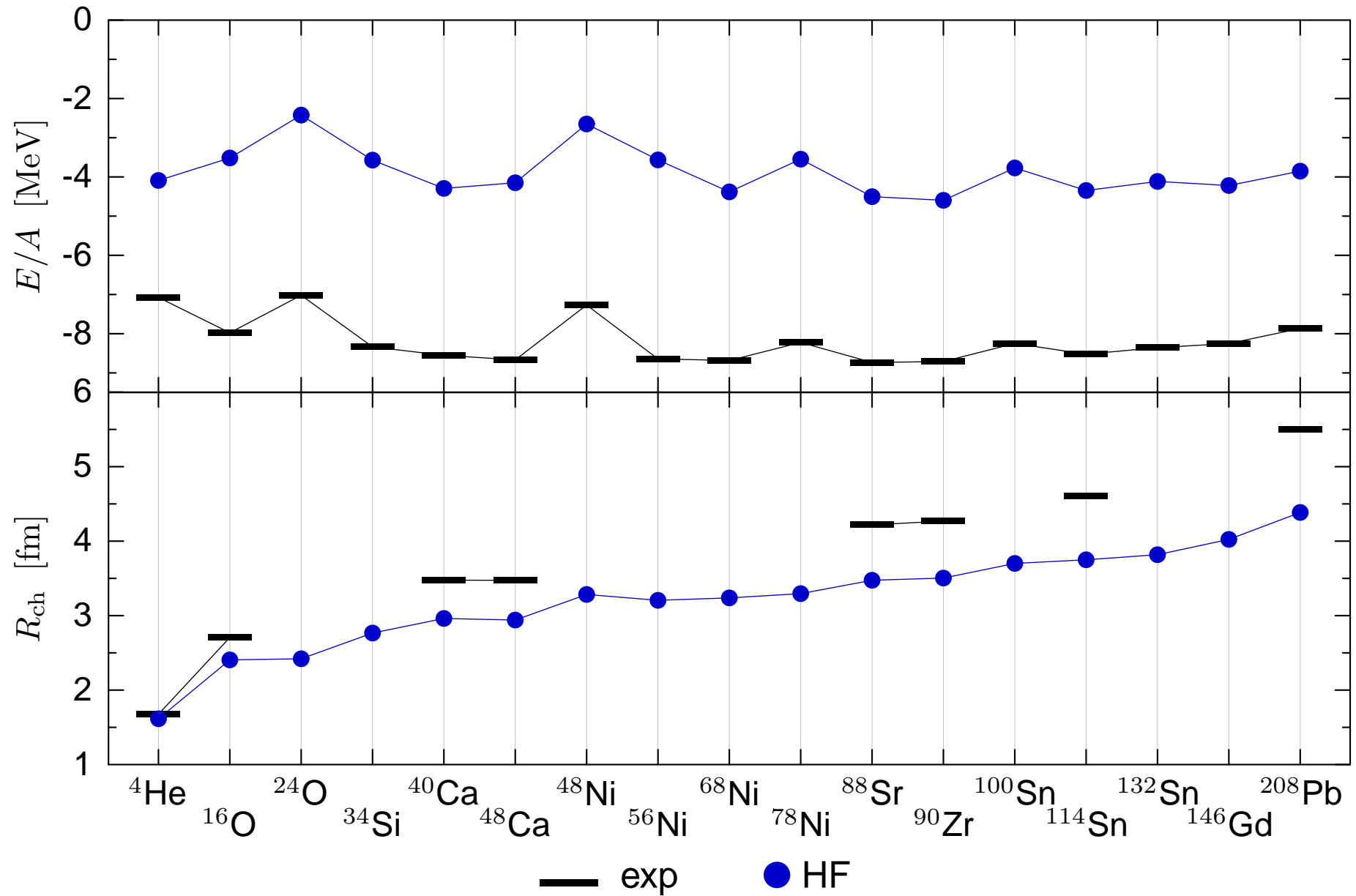
$$|\phi_i\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} D_{i\alpha} |\alpha\rangle \quad ; \quad |\alpha\rangle = |n, (\ell \frac{1}{2}) j m, \frac{1}{2} m_t\rangle$$

- Expansion coeff's  $D_{i\alpha}$  determined by minimizing the energy

$$E_{\text{HF}} = \langle \text{HF} | \hat{H}_{\text{int}} | \text{HF} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^A \langle \phi_i \phi_j | T_{\text{rel}} + V_{\text{UCOM}} | \phi_i \phi_j \rangle$$

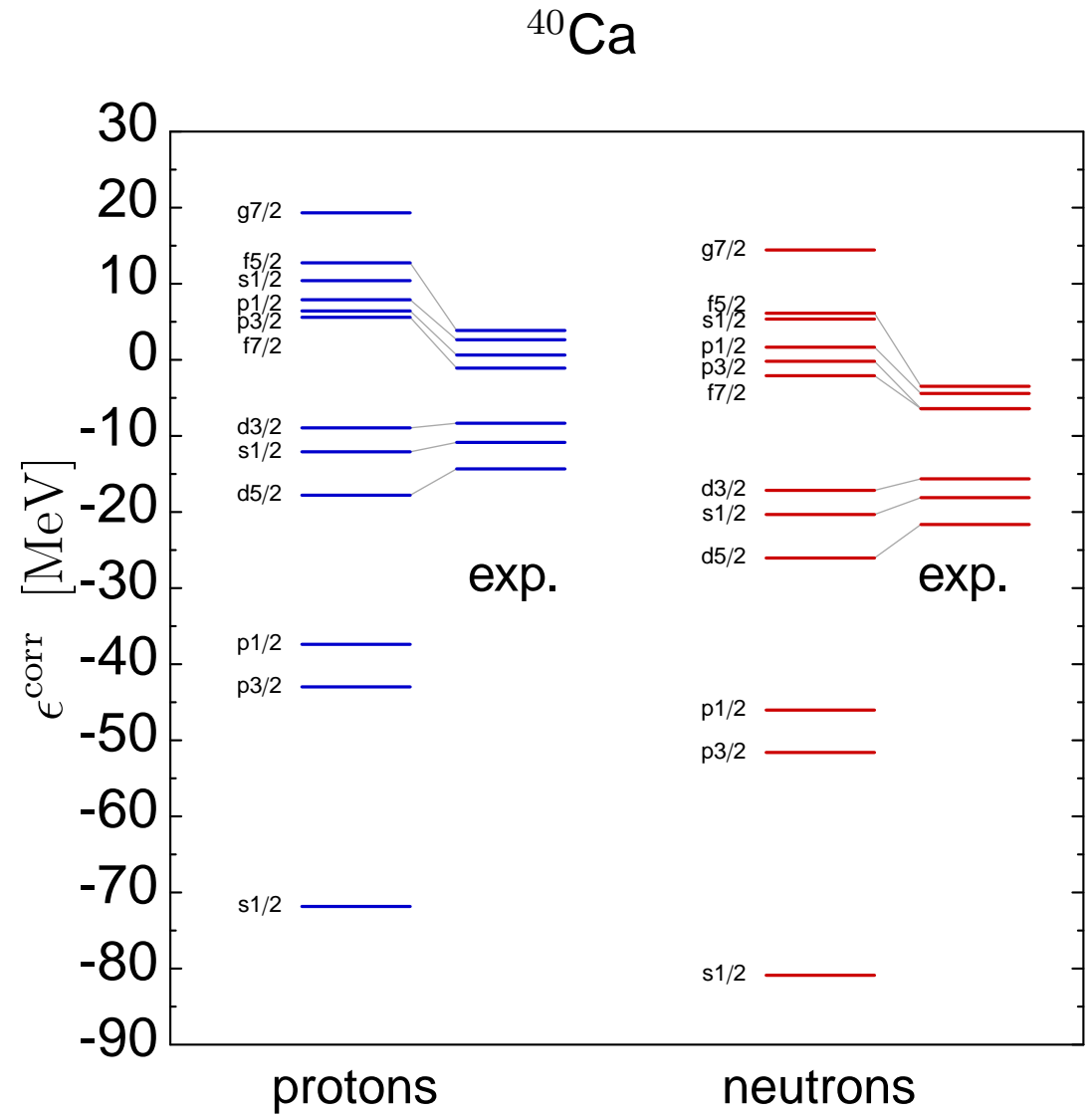
inclusion of SRC

# UCOM-HF



## Single-particle energies

- Reasonable agreement with **experimental levels**
- Energy of **highest occupied state** reproduced
- Density** of levels low





# Missing Pieces

**long-range  
correlations**

**genuine  
three-body forces**

**three-body cluster  
contributions**

## **Beyond Hartree-Fock**

- improve many-body states such that long-range correlations are included
- many-body perturbation theory (MBPT), configuration interaction (CI), coupled-cluster (CC),...

# Perturbation Theory

LRC: extending the model space

## Second-order perturbation theory

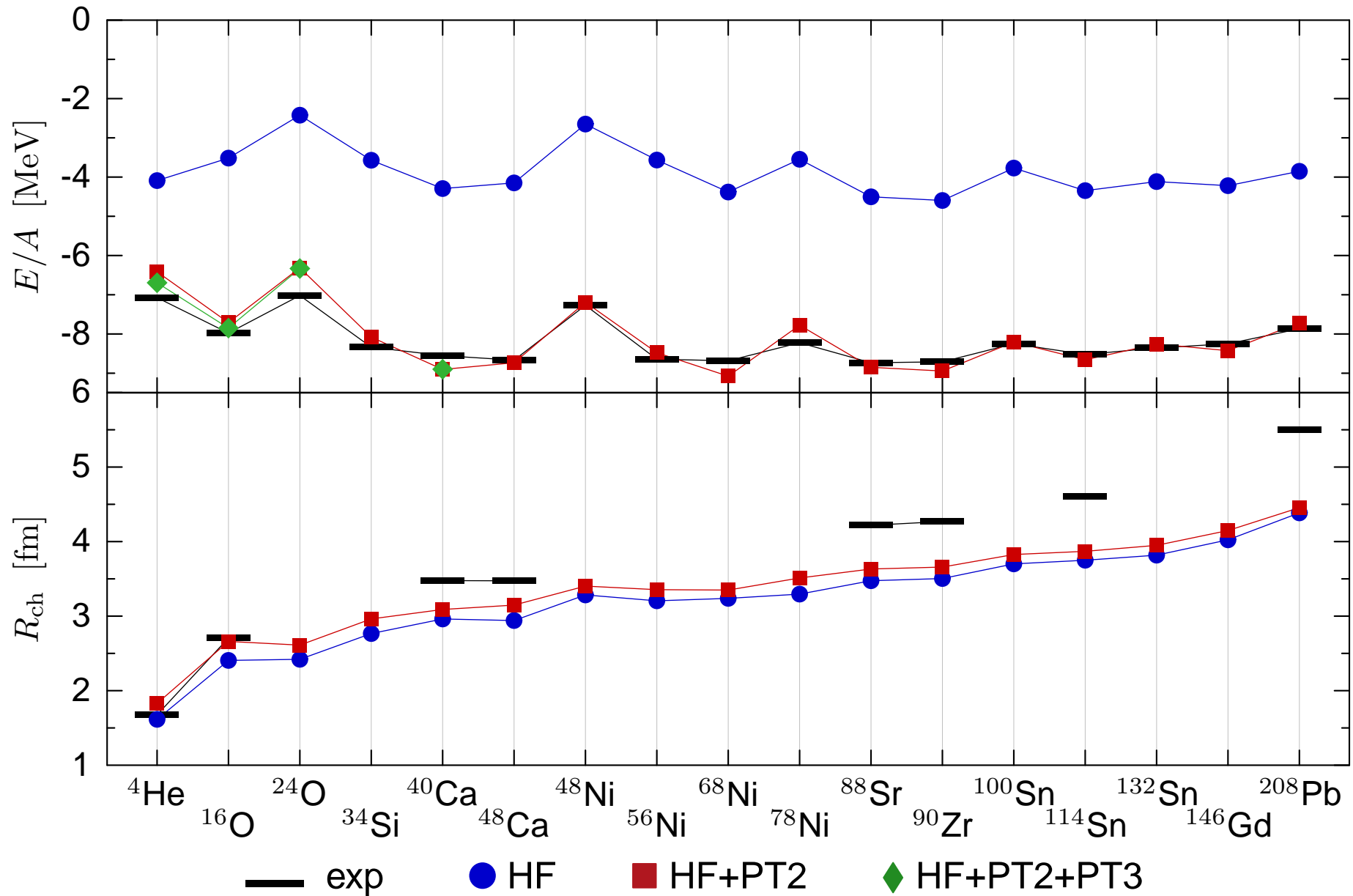
- Binding-energy correction:

$$E^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i,j}^{\text{occ}} \sum_{a,b}^{\text{unocc}} \frac{|\langle ij|H_{\text{int}}|ab\rangle|^2}{e_a + e_b - e_i - e_j} ; \quad H_{\text{int}} = T_{\text{rel}} + V_{\text{UCOM}}$$

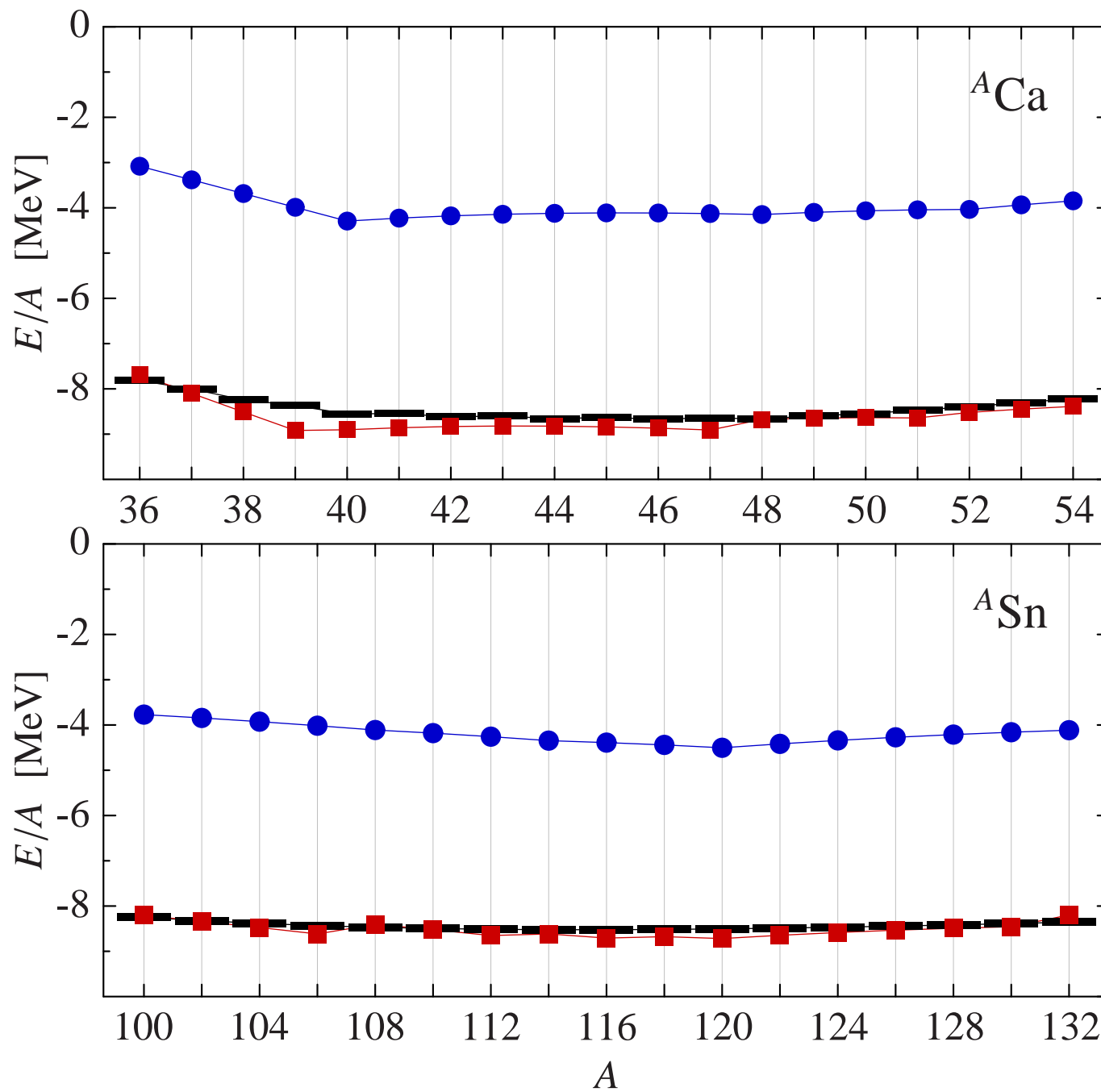
- Modified density matrix and occupation numbers

☞ Modified charge radii

# UCOM-HF + PT



# UCOM-HF + PT



# Missing Pieces

long-range  
correlations

genuine  
three-body forces

three-body cluster  
contributions

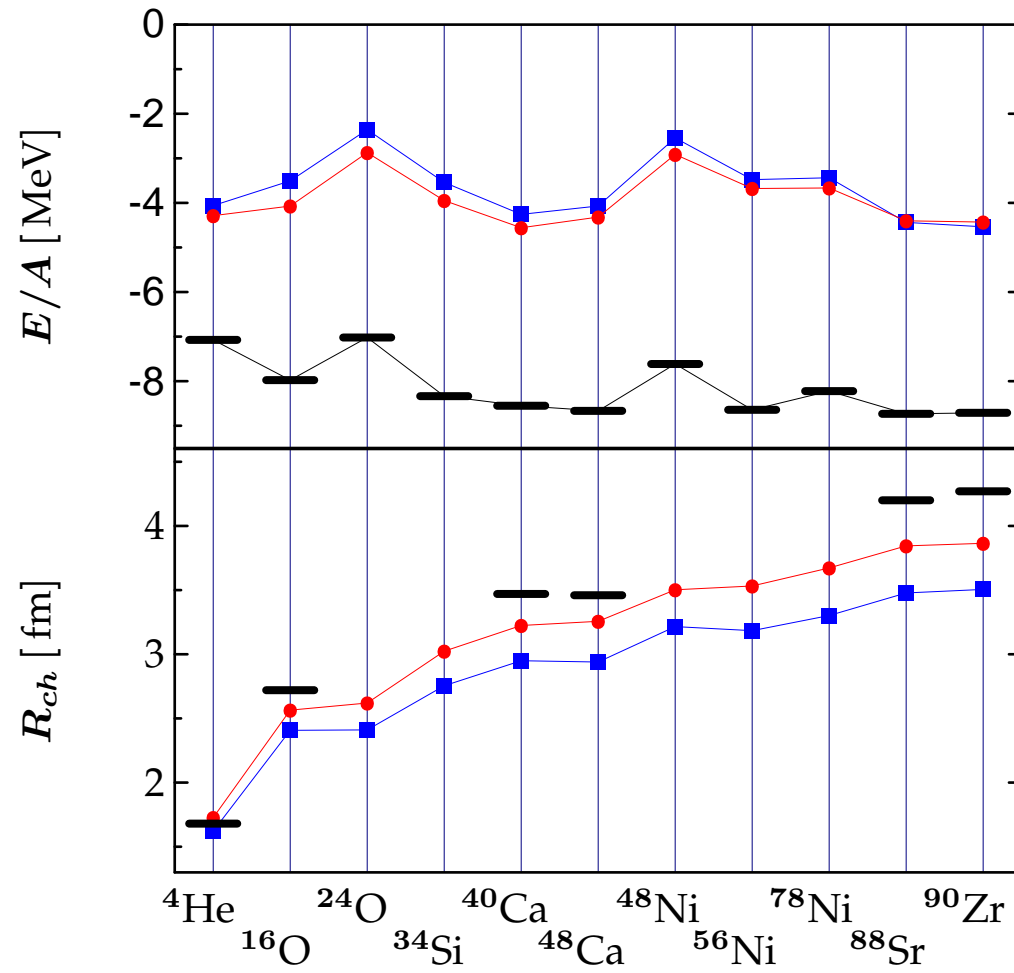
## Beyond Hartree-Fock

- residual long-range correlations are **perturbative**
- mostly long-range **tensor correlations**
- easily tractable within MBPT, CI, CC,...

## Net Three-Body Force

- small effect on binding energies for all masses
- cancellation does not work for all observables
- construct simple effective three-body force

## Three-body force - In progress



# Standard RPA



# Standard RPA

- Vibration creation operator:

$$Q_\nu^\dagger = \sum_{ph} X_{ph}^\nu O_{ph}^\dagger - \sum_{ph} Y_{ph}^\nu O_{ph} \quad ; \quad Q_\nu |\text{RPA}\rangle = 0 \quad ; \quad Q_\nu^\dagger |\text{RPA}\rangle = |\nu\rangle$$

- Standard RPA - the RPA vacuum is approximated by the HF ground state:

$$\langle \text{RPA} | \dots | \text{RPA} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{HF} | \dots | \text{HF} \rangle \quad ; \quad O_{ph} \rightarrow a_p^\dagger a_h$$

- RPA equations in  $ph$ -space:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -B^* & -A^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X^\nu \\ Y^\nu \end{pmatrix} = \hbar\omega_\nu \begin{pmatrix} X^\nu \\ Y^\nu \end{pmatrix}$$

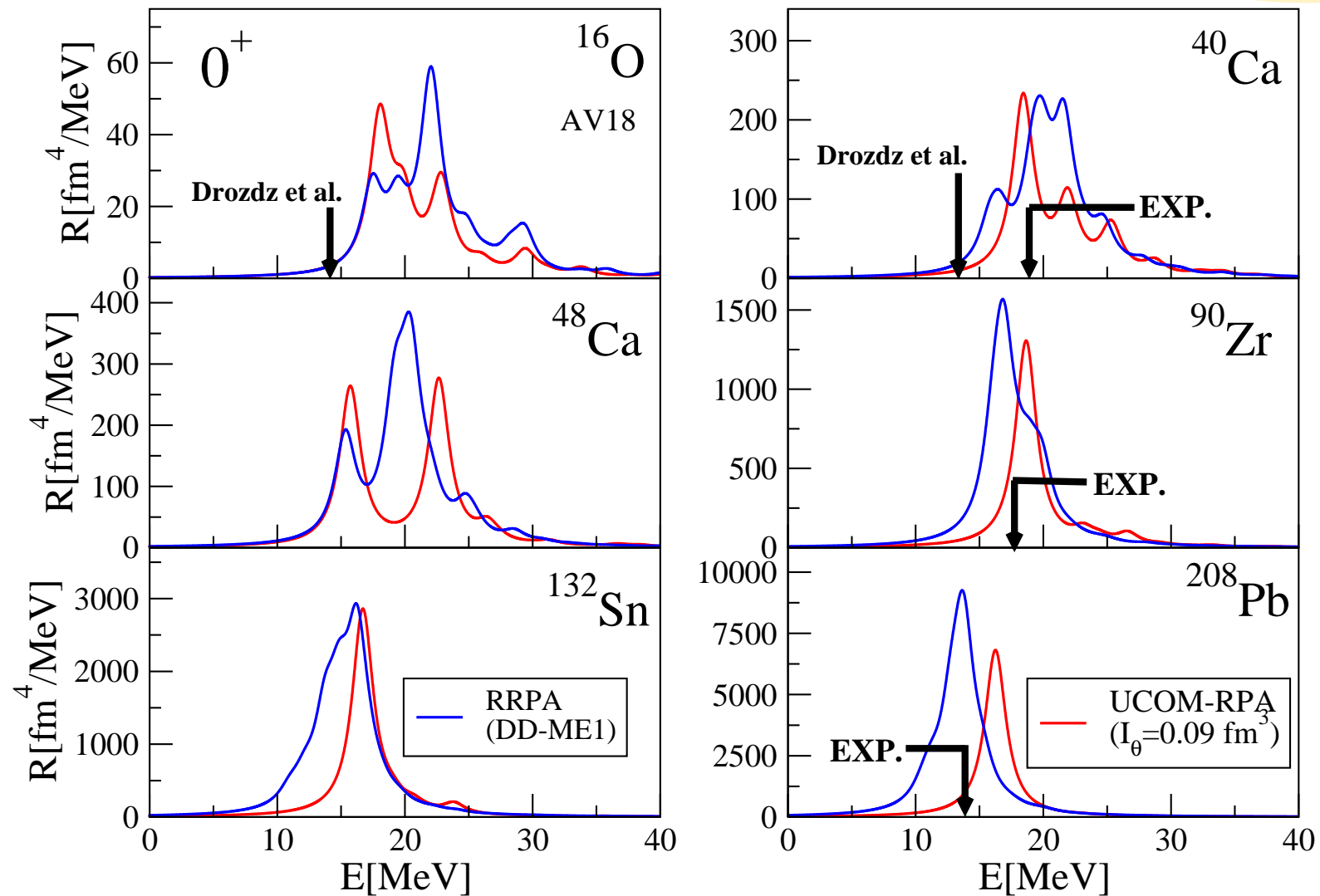
$$A_{ph,p'h'} = \delta_{pp'} \delta_{hh'} (e_p - e_h) + H_{hp',ph'} \quad ; \quad B_{ph,p'h'} = H_{hh',pp'} \quad ; \quad H = H_{\text{int}} = T_{\text{rel}} + V_{\text{UCOM}}$$

👉 Self-consistent HF+RPA: spurious state and sum rules

# Standard RPA

## Isoscalar monopole response

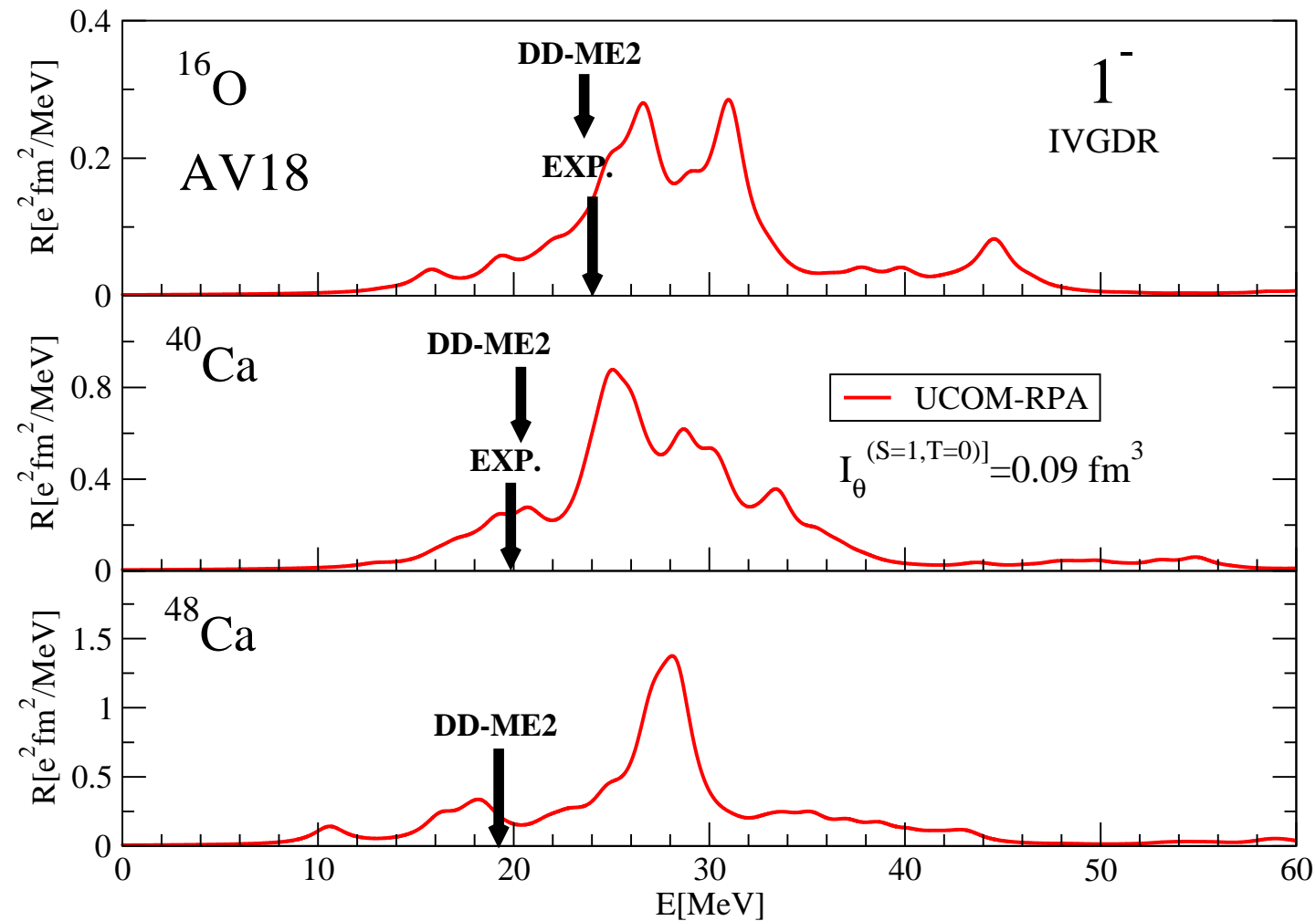
$$N_{\max} = 12$$



# Standard RPA

## Isovector dipole response

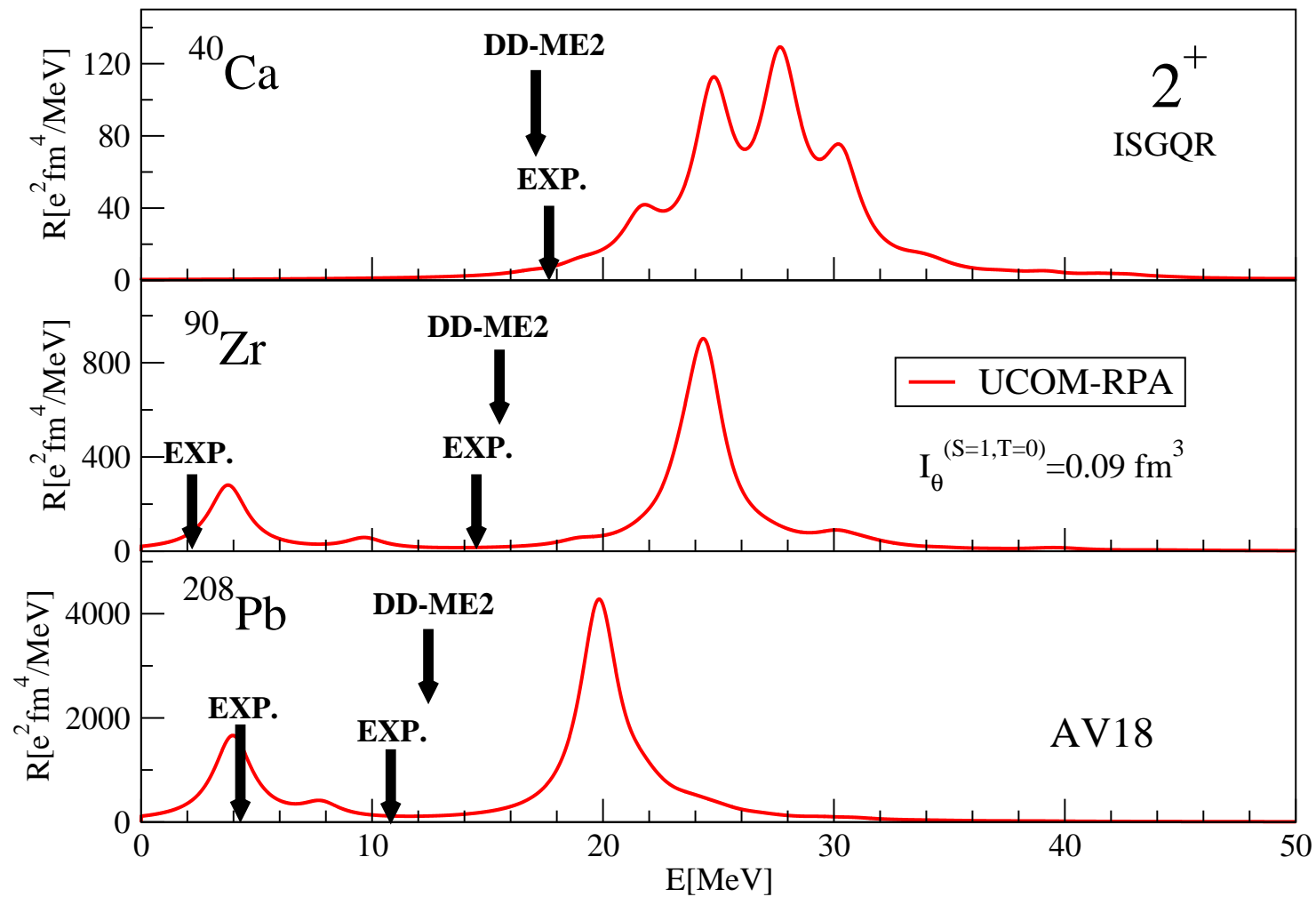
$$N_{\max} = 12$$



# Standard RPA

## Isoscalar quadrupole response

$$N_{\max} = 12$$



# “Extended” RPA

# Extended RPA

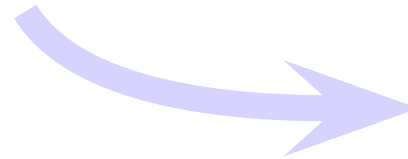
The HF+RPA method is based mainly on the following **approximations**:

☞ Coupling to higher order excitations  
( $np - nh$ ) is neglected



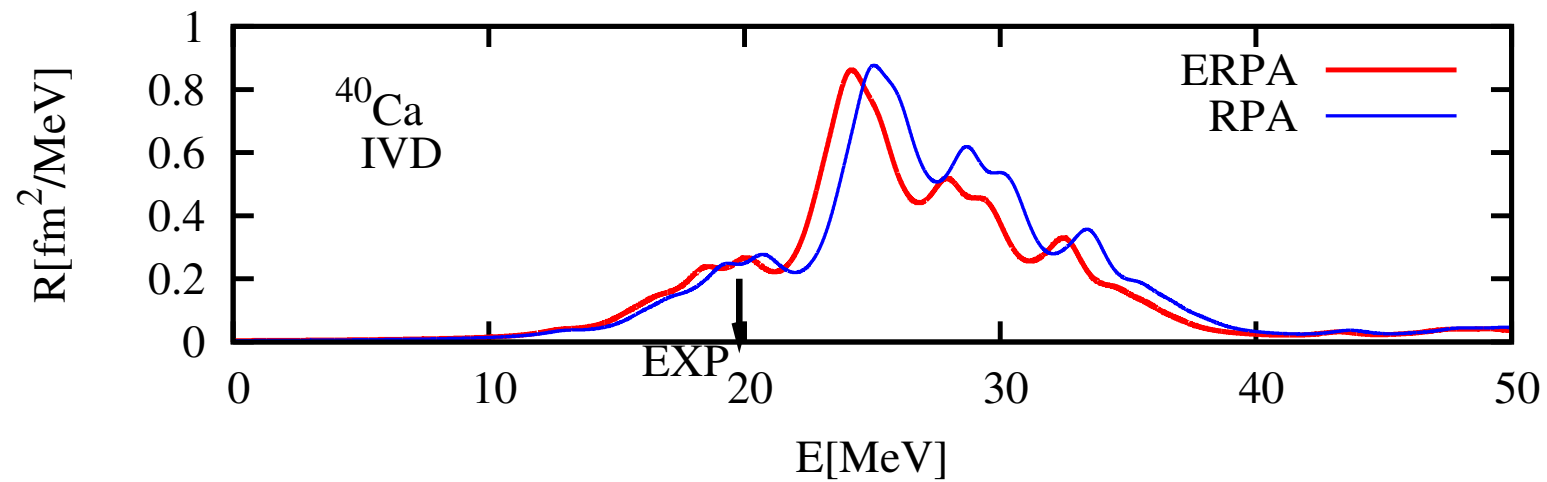
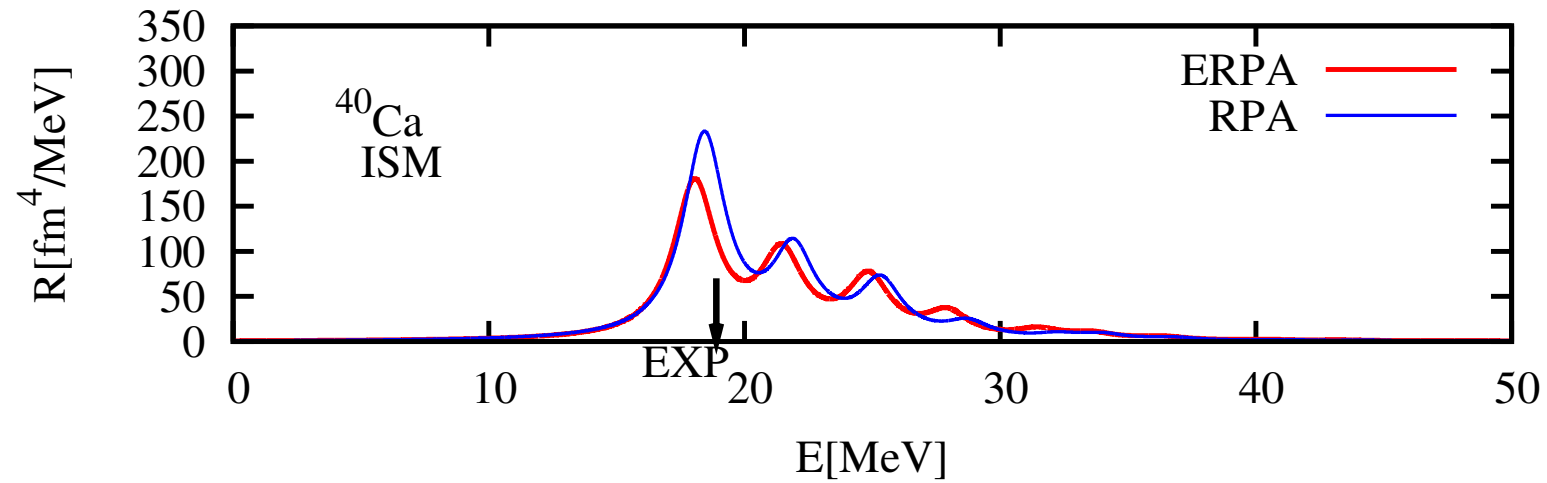
Second RPA

☞ The ground state does not deviate much  
from the HF ground state



Renormalized RPA,  
“Extended” RPA, ...

# Extended RPA



# Summary

Use of the  $V_{\text{UCOM}}$  in many-body calculations across the nuclear chart:

- **Ground-state** properties: HF, PT
  - Binding energies, radii, ...
- **Excited states**: RPA, ERPA
  - Properties of collective excitations
- **Properties** of the  $V_{\text{UCOM}}$  as an “effective interaction”
  - Effective mass, compressibility

See also: H.Hergert's talk, HK18.4 Di 14:45 B

👉 **Role of residual long-range correlations and three-body terms**



# Thank you!

## Work in collaboration with:

- R. Roth, N. Paar, H.Hergert, A. Zapp  
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- T. Neff  
NSCL, Michigan State University
- H. Feldmeier  
Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung (GSI)

## Recent References

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- R. Roth, P. Papakonstantinou, N.Paar, H. Hergert, T. Neff, and H. Feldmeier, nucl-th/0510036, accepted for publication in Phys. Rev. C
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