

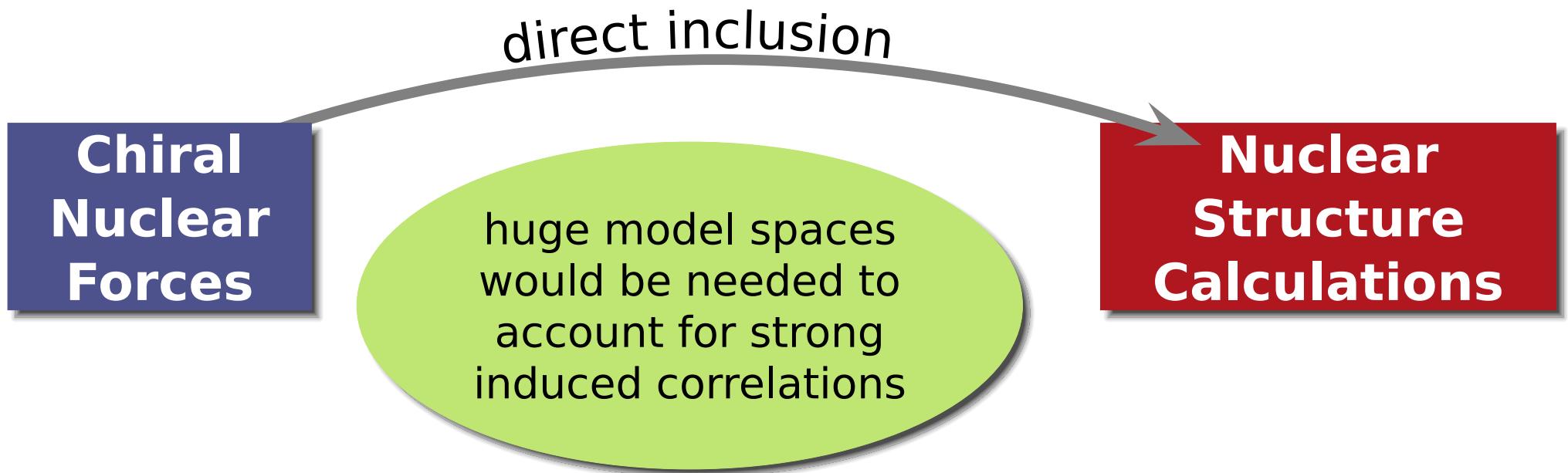
# Similarity Renormalization Group for Chiral Two- plus Three-Body Hamiltonians

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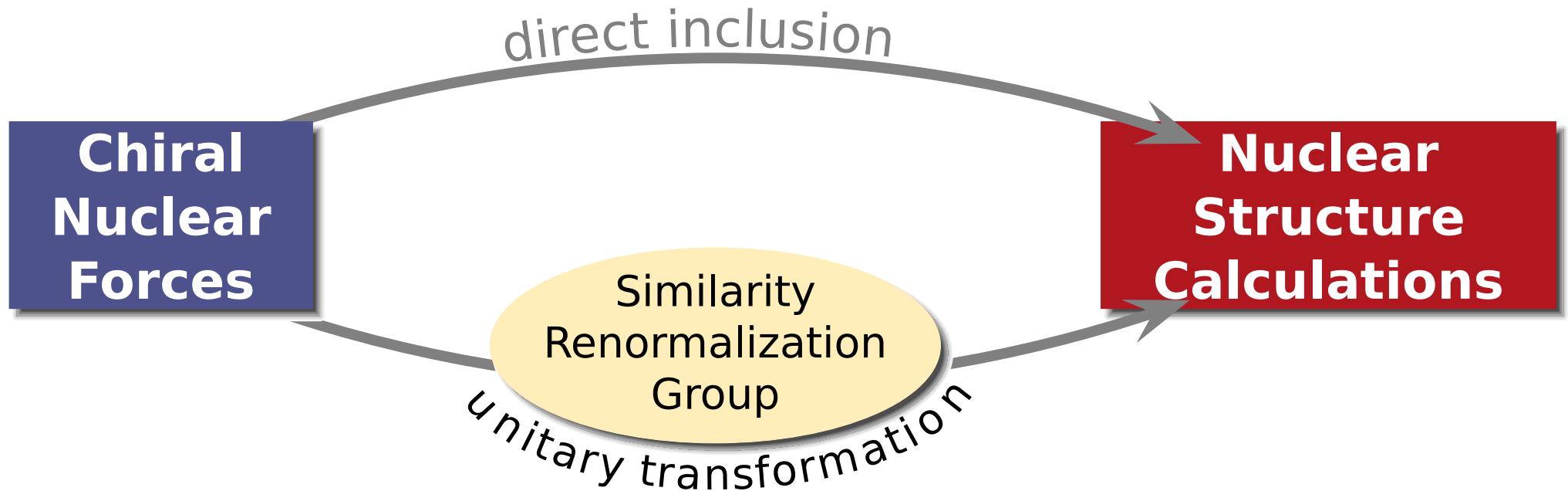


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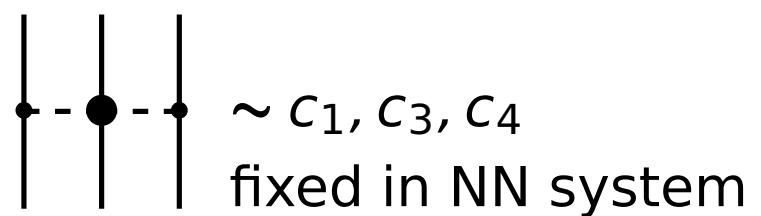
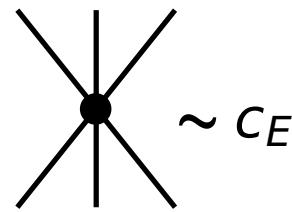
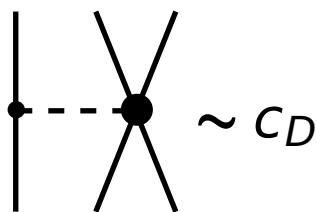
# Chiral Hamiltonian



# Chiral Hamiltonian



- NN interaction @ N<sup>3</sup>LO [Entem, Machleidt, Phys.Rev C68, 041001(R) (2003)]
- 3N interaction @ N<sup>2</sup>LO



- $c_D$  &  $c_E$  fixed by binding energy and  $\beta$ -decay halflife of triton

[Gazit et.al., Phys.Rev.Lett. 103, 102502 (2009)]

# Similarity Renormalization Group (SRG)

evolution of the **Hamiltonian to band-diagonal form** with respect to a chosen many-body basis

- **unitary transformation** of Hamil-

$$\tilde{H}_\alpha = U_\alpha^\dagger H U_\alpha$$

simplicity and flexibility are great advantages of the SRG approach

- **evolution equations** for  $\tilde{H}_\alpha$  depending on generator  $\eta_\alpha$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \tilde{H}_\alpha = [\eta_\alpha, \tilde{H}_\alpha]$$

$$\eta_\alpha = -U_\alpha^\dagger \frac{dU_\alpha}{d\alpha} = -\eta_\alpha^\dagger$$

- **dynamic generator**: commutator with the operator in whose eigenbasis  $H$  shall be diagonalized

$$\eta_\alpha = (2\mu)^2 [T_{\text{int}}, \tilde{H}_\alpha]$$

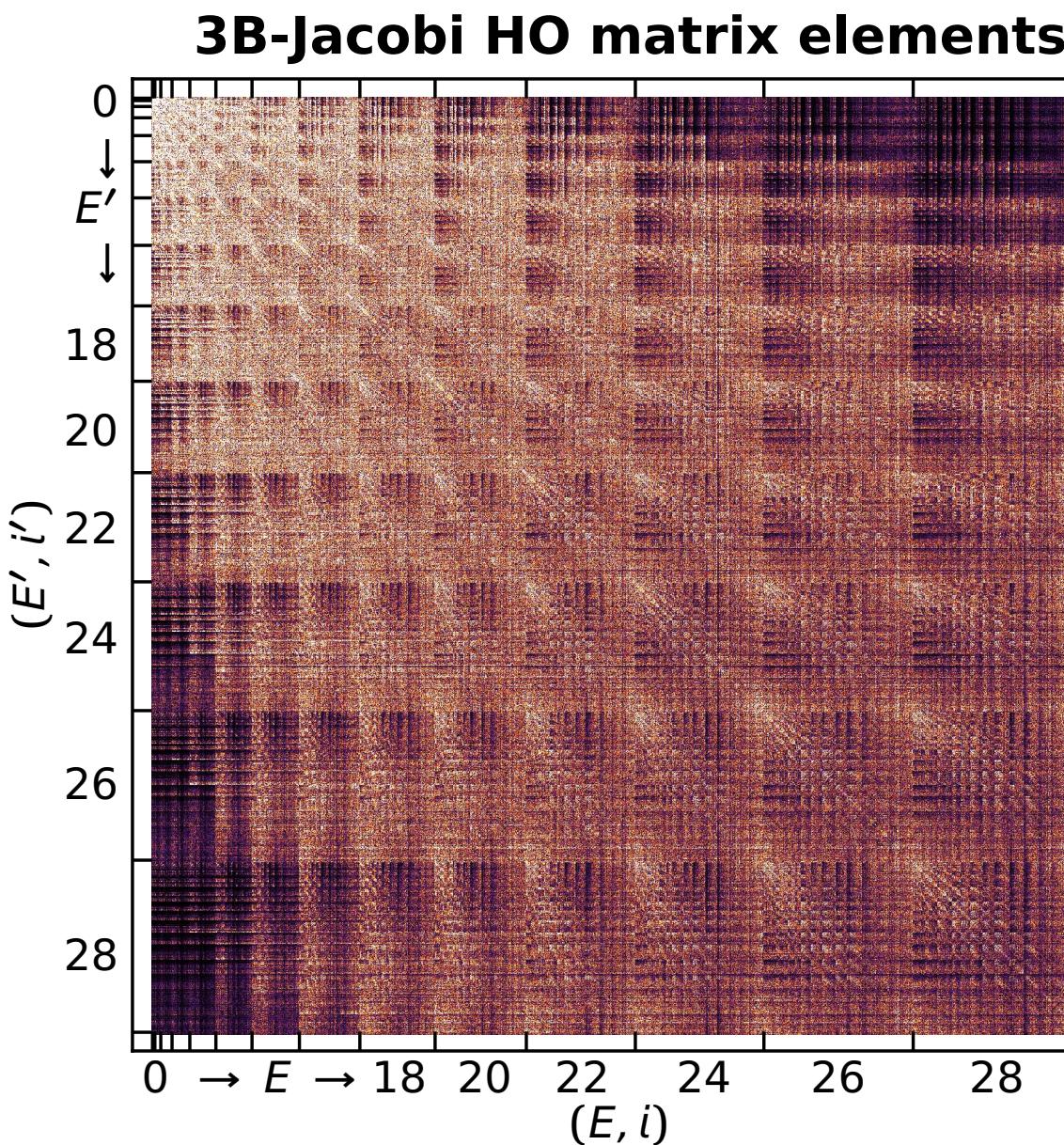
# SRG Evolution of Matrix Elements

- represent operator equation in ***n*-body Jacobi HO basis**  $|Eij^\pi T\rangle$ 
  - $n = 2$ : relative LS-coupled HO states:  $|E(LS)J^\pi T\rangle$
  - $n = 3$ : antisymmetrized Jacobi-coordinate HO states:  $|Eij^\pi T\rangle$
- system of **coupled evolution equations** for each  $(J^\pi T)$ -block

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \langle Eij^\pi T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E'i'J^\pi T \rangle = (2\mu)^2 \sum_{E'', i''}^{E_{\text{SRG}}} \sum_{E''', i'''}^{E_{\text{SRG}}} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \langle Eij^\pi T | T_{\text{int}} | E''i''J^\pi T \rangle \langle E''i''J^\pi T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E'''i'''J^\pi T \rangle \langle E'''i'''J^\pi T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E'i'J^\pi T \rangle \\ - 2 \langle Eij^\pi T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E''i''J^\pi T \rangle \langle E''i''J^\pi T | T_{\text{int}} | E'''i'''J^\pi T \rangle \langle E'''i'''J^\pi T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E'i'J^\pi T \rangle \\ + \langle Eij^\pi T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E''i''J^\pi T \rangle \langle E''i''J^\pi T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E'''i'''J^\pi T \rangle \langle E'''i'''J^\pi T | T_{\text{int}} | E'i'J^\pi T \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

- we use  $E_{\text{SRG}} = 40$  for  $J \leq 5/2$  and ramp down to 24 in steps of 4 (sufficient to converge the intermediate sums for  $\hbar\Omega \gtrsim 16$  MeV)

# SRG Evolution in Three-Body Space

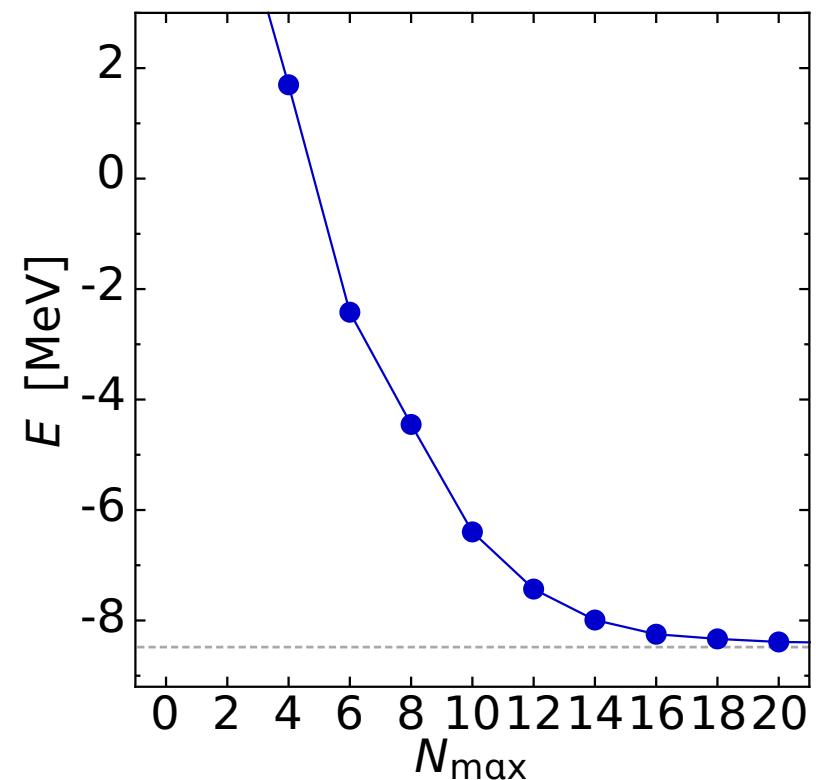


$$\alpha = 0.00 \text{ fm}^4$$

$$\Lambda = \infty \text{ fm}^{-1}$$

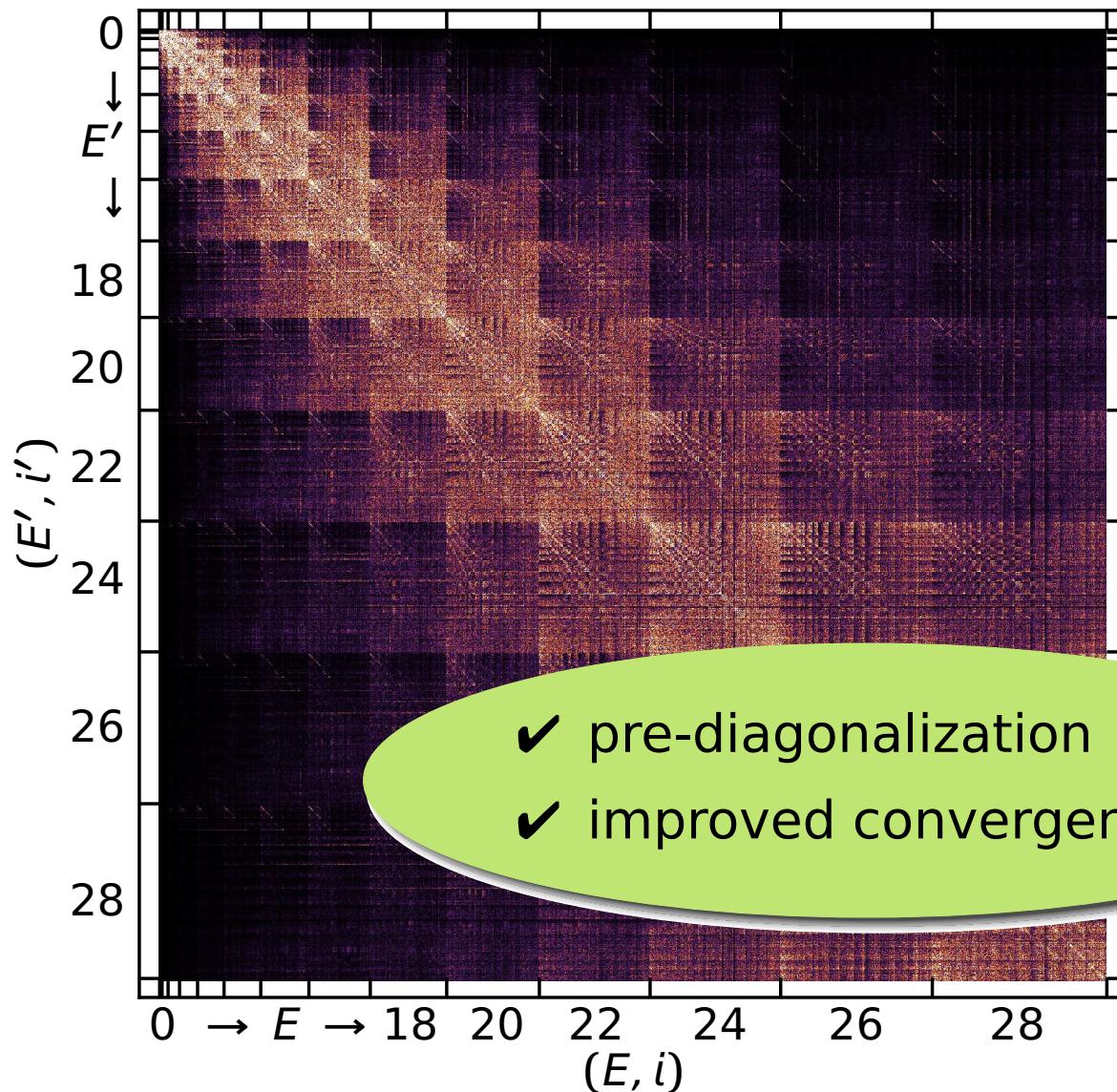
$$|\langle E' i' J T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E i J T \rangle|$$
$$J^\pi = \frac{1}{2}^+, T = \frac{1}{2}, \hbar\Omega = 28 \text{ MeV}$$

**NCSM ground state  ${}^3\text{H}$**



# SRG Evolution in Three-Body Space

## 3B-Jacobi HO matrix elements

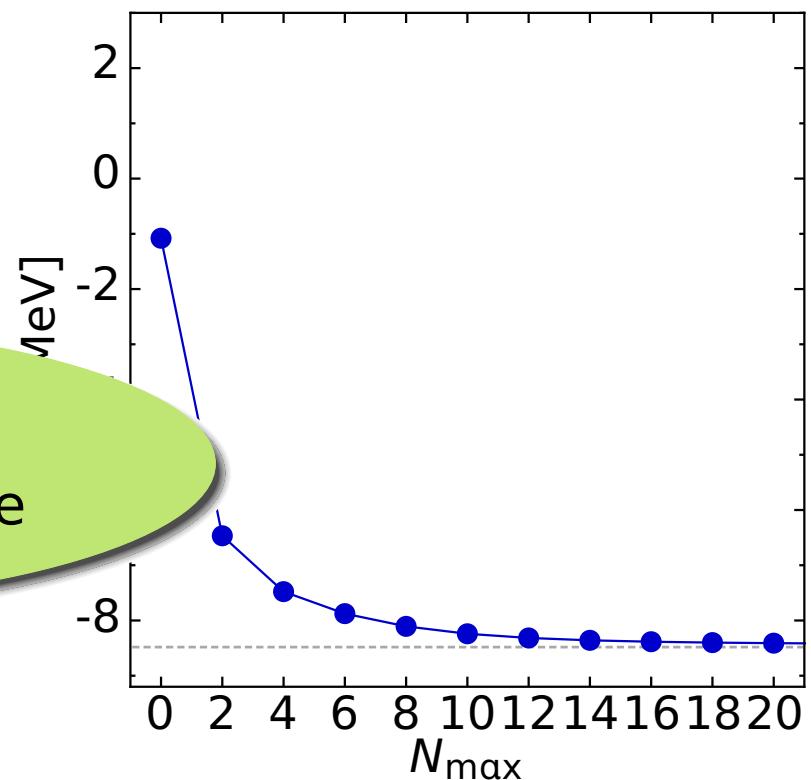


$$\alpha = 0.32 \text{ fm}^4$$

$$\Lambda = 1.33 \text{ fm}^{-1}$$

$$|\langle E' i' J T | \tilde{H}_\alpha | E i J T \rangle|$$
$$J^\pi = \frac{1}{2}^+, T = \frac{1}{2}, \hbar\Omega = 28 \text{ MeV}$$

## NCSM ground state ${}^3\text{H}$



# Calculations in A-Body Space

- SRG transformation induces **irreducible  $n$ -body forces**
- we omit all contributions with  $n > 3$   
⇒ unitarity might be lost

## Investigate induced and genuine 3N effects

- **NN only:**  
evolve NN-only initial Hamiltonian in two-body space  
⇒ omit induced 3N forces
- **NN+3N-induced:**  
evolve NN-only initial Hamiltonian in three-body space  
⇒ account for induced 3N forces
- **NN+3N-full:**  
evolve NN+3N initial Hamiltonian in four-body space  
⇒ omit induced 4N contributions

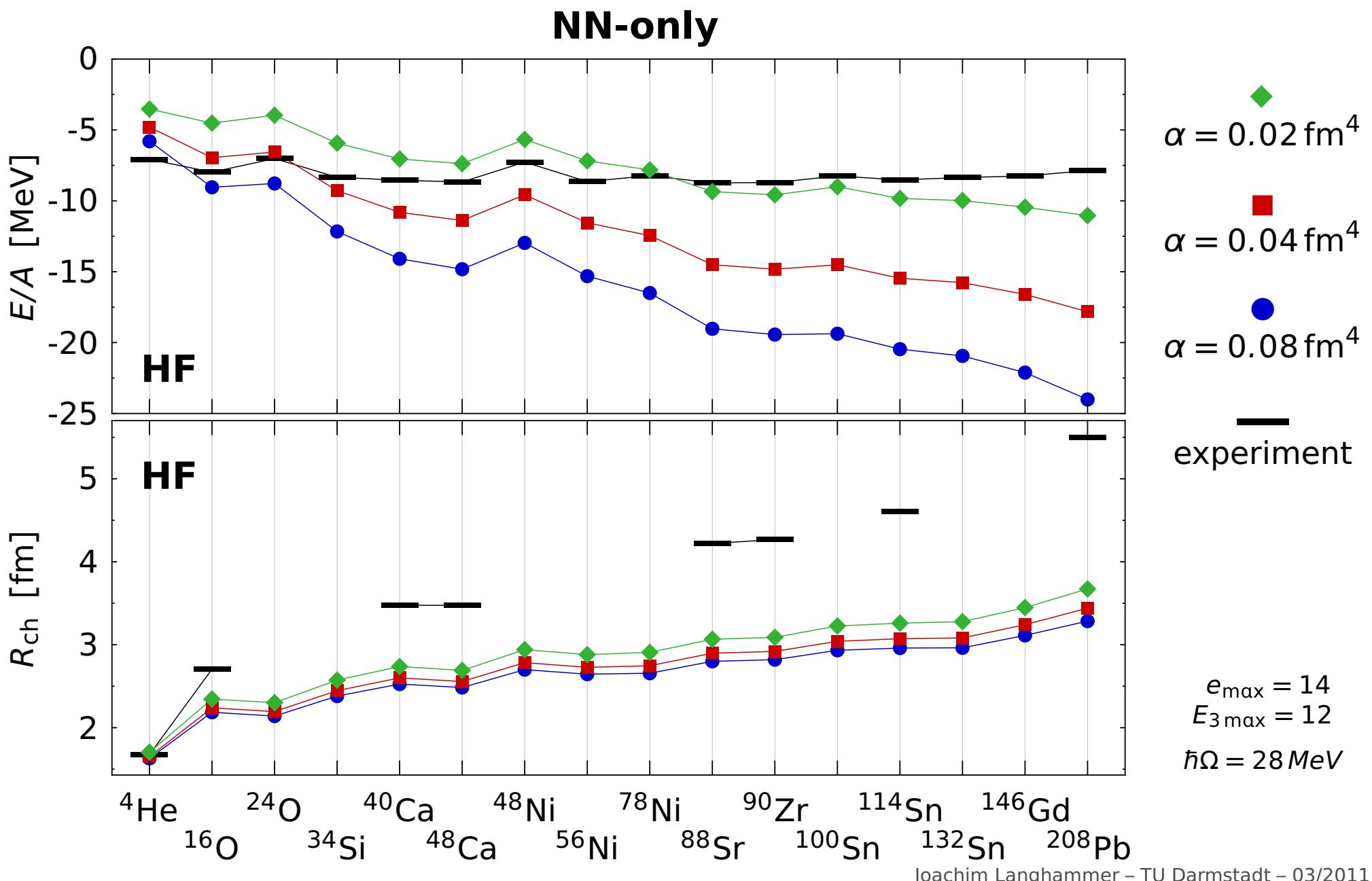
$\alpha$ -variation provides a **diagnostic tool** to assess the contributions of omitted many-body interactions

# Hartree-Fock & Perturbation Theory

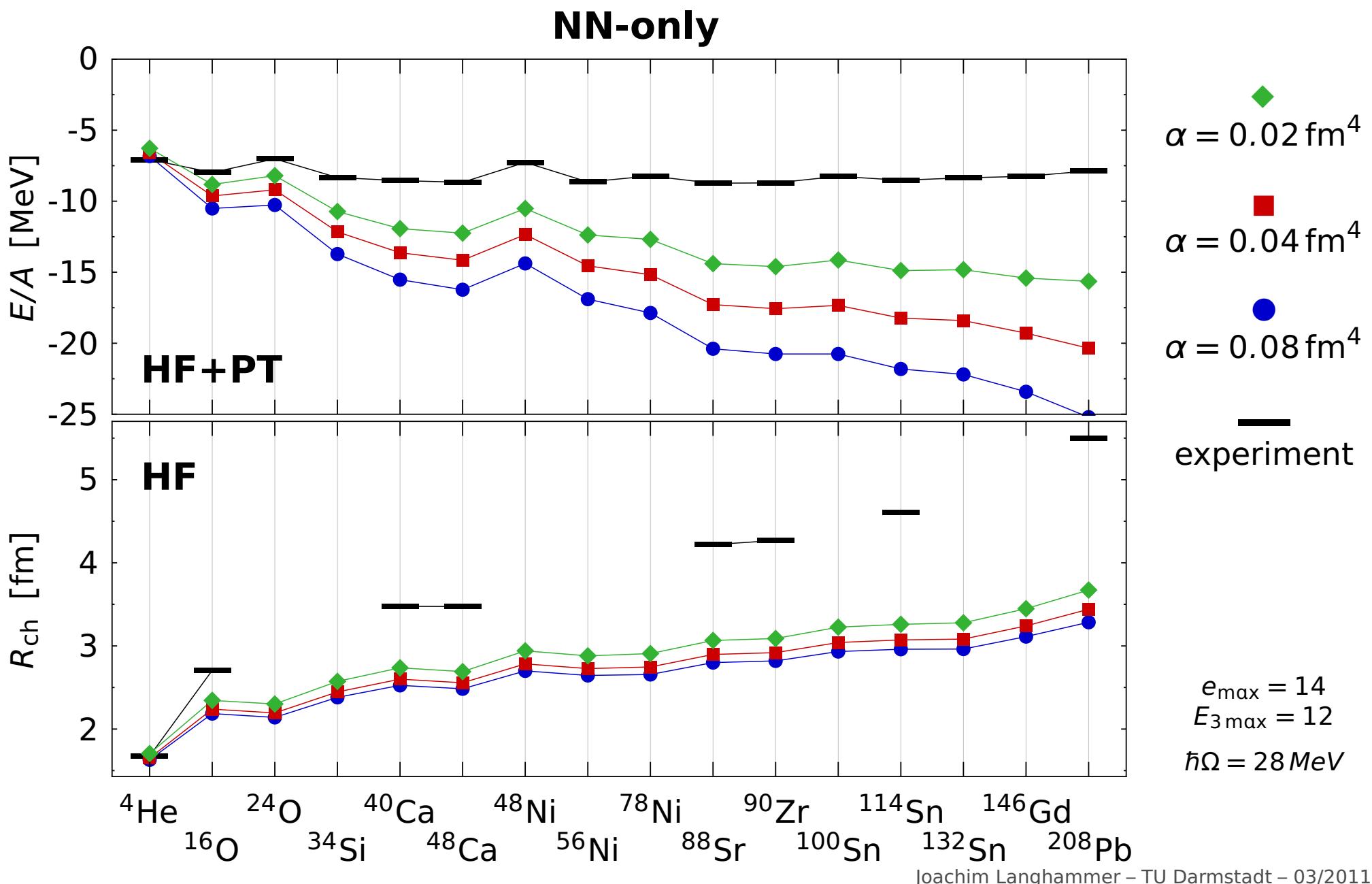
HF & PT provides information on  
the systematics of ground-state obser-  
vables over a wide mass range

- solution of the HF equations with 3N interaction computationally simple
- second-order PT for energy  $E_{HF}^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq HF} \frac{|\langle m | H | HF \rangle|^2}{E_{HF} - E_m}$  on top of HF results
- all following results preliminary with some limitations
  - 3N matrix elements only up to  $E_{3\max} = 12$
  - fixed oscillator frequency  $\hbar\Omega = 28$  MeV
  - second-order perturbative correction includes NN contribution only

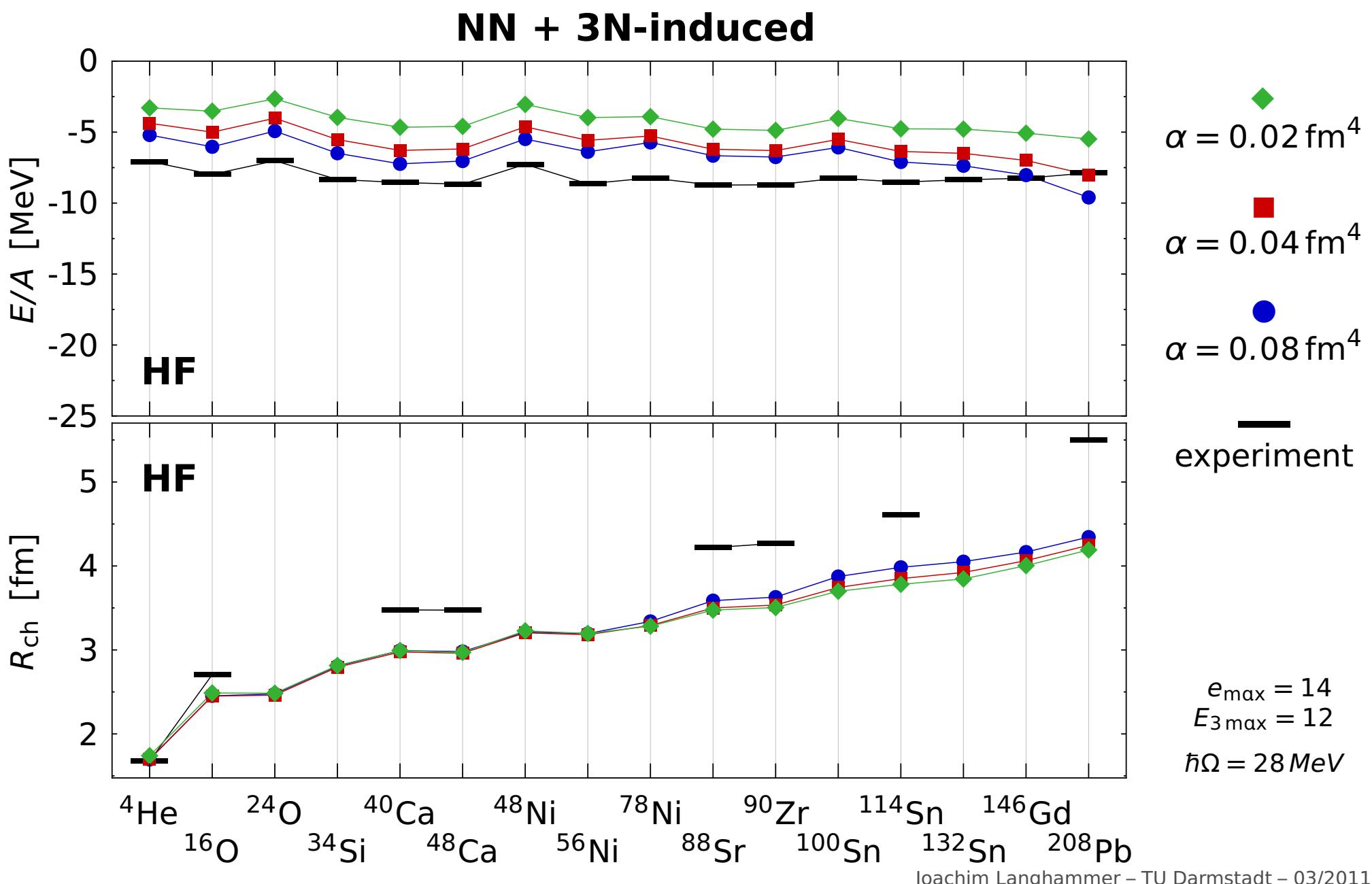
# Systematics: E/A and R<sub>ch</sub>



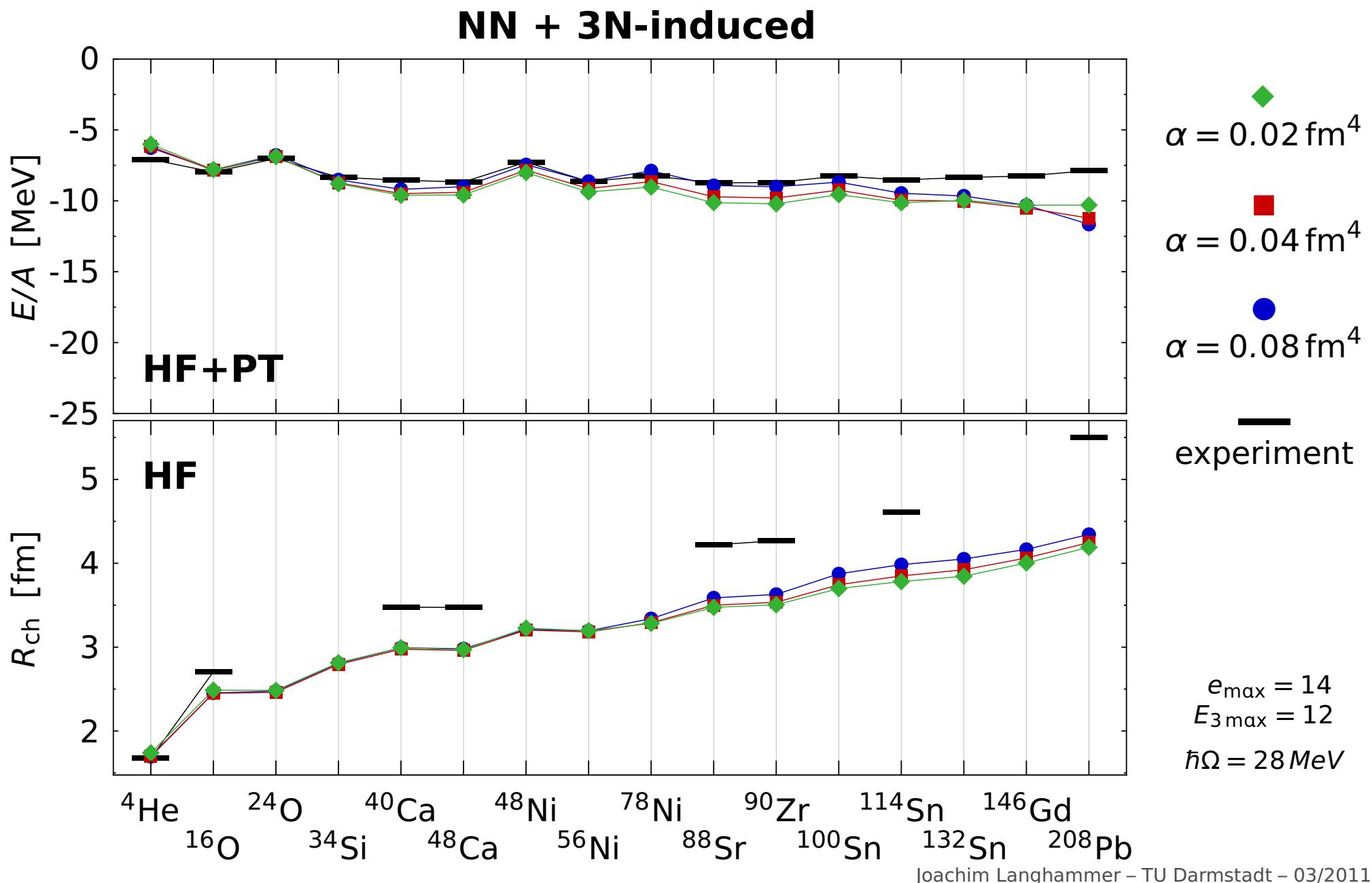
# Systematics: E/A and R<sub>ch</sub>



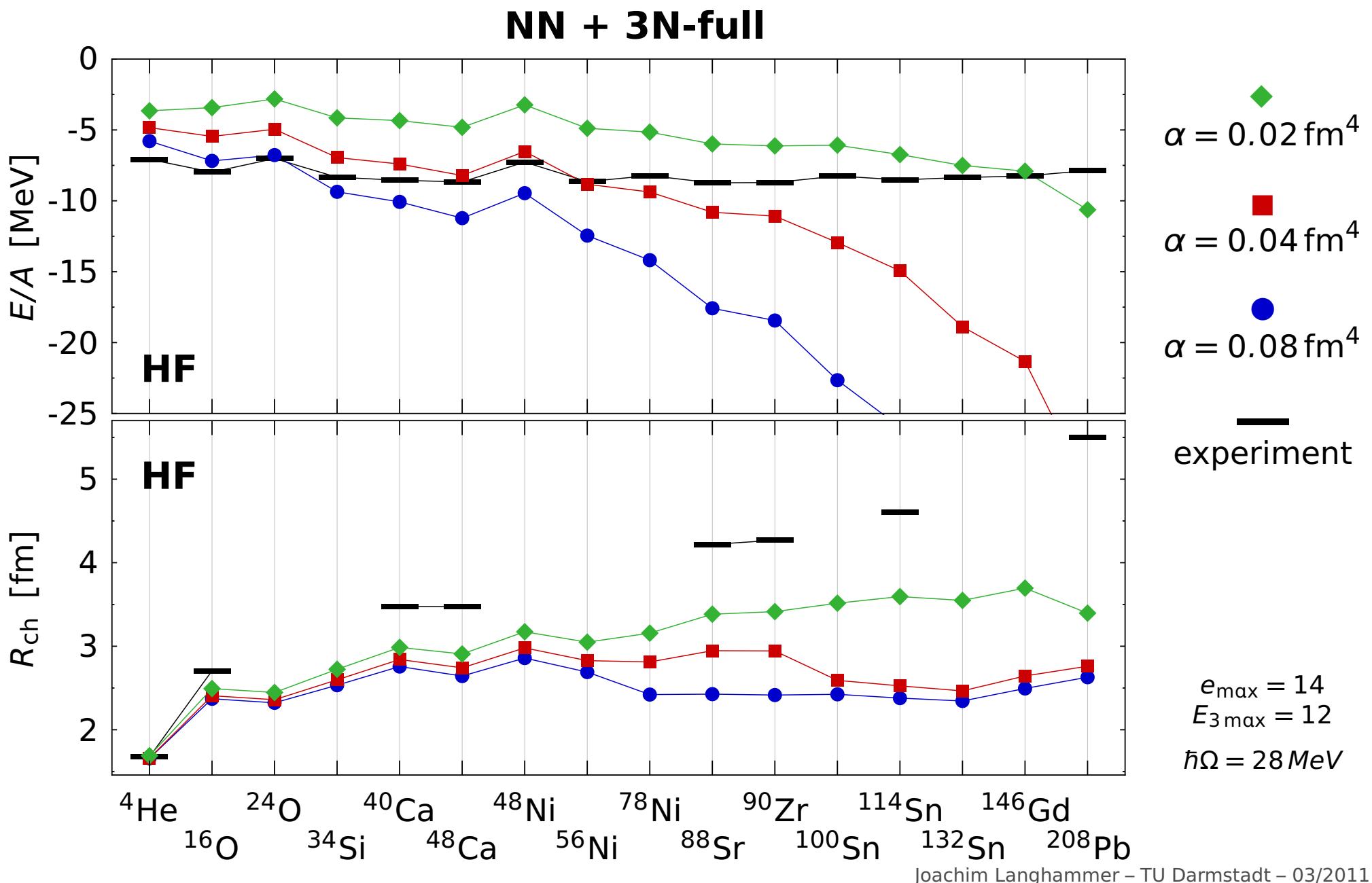
# Systematics: E/A and R<sub>ch</sub>



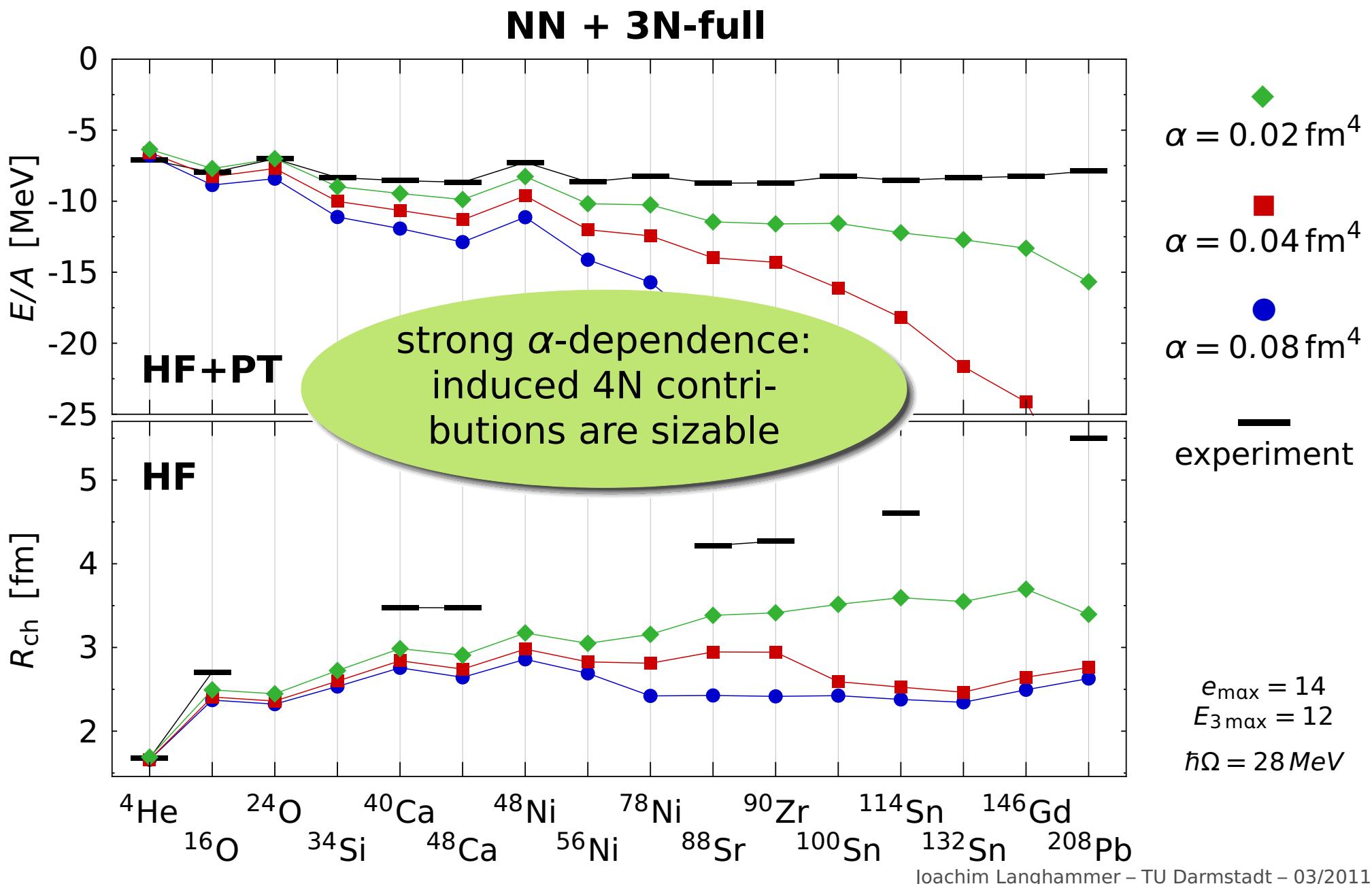
# Systematics: E/A and R<sub>ch</sub>



# Systematics: E/A and R<sub>ch</sub>



# Systematics: E/A and R<sub>ch</sub>



# Conclusions

- **SRG transformation of chiral NN+3N interactions**
  - consistent SRG evolution in two- & three-body space
  - pre-diagonalization of Hamilton matrix leads to improved convergence in many-body calculations
  - effects of 3N-induced & genuine 3N forces distinguishable
- **Hartree-Fock and 2nd-Order Perturbation Theory**
  - efficient transformation and management of JT-coupled 3N matrix elements necessary
  - genuine 3N forces induce 4N contributions, which become important beyond the mid-p-shell
  - eliminate induced 4N contribution with help of alternative SRG generator from the beginning
- **many exciting applications ahead...**

→ HK 23.4  
A. Calci

# Epilogue

## ■ thanks to our group & collaborators

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Deutsche  
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 **LOEWE** – Landes-Offensive  
zur Entwicklung Wissenschaftlich-  
ökonomischer Exzellenz



## Thank you for your attention!