# New Horizons in Ab Initio Nuclear Structure Theory

#### **Robert Roth**



TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DARMSTADT

### New Era of Nuclear Structure Theory



#### QCD at low energies

improved understanding through effective field theories & lattice simulations

#### quantum many-body methods

advances in ab initio treatment of the nuclear many-body problem

#### computing & algorithms

increase of computational resources & improved algorithms

#### experimental facilities

amazing perspectives for the study of nuclei far-off stability



Robert Roth – TU Darmstadt – 06/2013





#### **Nuclear Structure Observables**





## Nuclear Interactions from Chiral EFT

Weinberg, van Kolck, Machleidt, Entem, Meißner, Epelbaum, Krebs, Bernard,...

- talks by Machleidt & Meißner
- low-energy effective field theory for relevant degrees of freedom (π,N) based on symmetries of QCD
- long-range pion dynamics explicitly, short-range physics absorbed in contact terms fitted to data (NN, πN,...)
- hierarchy of consistent NN, 3N,... interactions plus currents
- **standard Hamiltonian**:
  - NN at N3LO: Entem & Machleidt, 500 MeV cutoff
  - 3N at N2LO: Navrátil, A=3 fit, 500 MeV cutoff



D

Ē

σ

 $\overline{\mathbf{O}}$ 

<u>ons</u>

 $\overline{\mathsf{O}}$ 

Z

Ŏ

ttice

0 T

> С 0

gluon

Z

guarks

U

Ŏ

Ľ

Γ



**Exact Solutions** solve nuclear manybody problem with converged truncations **Controlled Approx.** treat many-body problem with controlled & improvable approximations

#### **Similarity Transformations**

physics-conserving unitary transformation to adapt Hamiltonian to limited model space

Chiral EFT Hamiltonians

consistent NN,3N,... interactions & current operators

#### **Chiral Effective Field Theory**

based on relevant degrees of freedom & symmetries of QCD

#### Low-Energy Quantum Chromodynamics

Funct.

5

ensi

ergy

с С Р

 $\frac{2}{2}$ 

0 0

 $\overline{\mathbf{O}}$ 

5

### Similarity Renormalization Group

Wegner, Glazek, Wilson, Perry, Bogner, Furnstahl, Hergert, Roth, Jurgenson, Navratil,...

continuous transformation driving  
Hamiltonian to band-diagonal form  
with respect to a uncorrelated basis  
simplicity and flexibility  
are great advantages of  
the SRG approach  

$$G_{\alpha}^{\dagger} H U_{\alpha}$$
  
evolution equations for  $H_{\alpha}$  and  $I_{\alpha}$   
 $\frac{d}{d\alpha}H_{\alpha} = [\eta_{\alpha}, H_{\alpha}]$   
solve SRG evolution  
equations using two-,  
three- & four-body matrix  
representation  
dynamic generator: commutator with the operator in whose  
eigenbasis  $H_{\alpha}$  shall be diagonalized

$$\eta_{\alpha} = (2\mu)^2 [\mathsf{T}_{int}, \mathsf{H}_{\alpha}]$$

#### SRG Evolution in Three-Body Space



Robert Roth - TU Darmstadt - 06/2013

### SRG Evolution in Three-Body Space



### Hamiltonian in A-Body Space

• evolution induces *n*-body contributions  $H_{\alpha}^{[n]}$  to Hamiltonian

$$\mathsf{H}_{\alpha} = \mathsf{H}_{\alpha}^{[1]} + \mathsf{H}_{\alpha}^{[2]} + \mathsf{H}_{\alpha}^{[3]} + \mathsf{H}_{\alpha}^{[4]} + \mathsf{H}_{\alpha}^{[5]} + \dots$$

- truncation of cluster series formally destroys unitarity and invariance of energy eigenvalues (independence of  $\alpha$ )
- flow-parameter α provides diagnostic tool to assess neglected higher-order contributions

#### **SRG-Evolved Hamiltonians**

<b>NN<sub>only</sub></b>	use initial NN, keep evolved NN
NN + 3N <sub>ind</sub>	use initial NN, keep evolved NN+3N
NN + 3N <sub>full</sub>	use initial NN+3N, keep evolved NN+3N
$NN + 3N_{full} + 4N_{ind}$	use initial NN+3N, keep evolved NN+3N+4N



### No-Core Shell Model

Barrett, Vary, Navratil, Maris, Nogga, Forssen, Roth,...

NCSM is one of the most powerful and universal exact ab-initio methods

- construct matrix representation of Hamiltonian using a **basis of HO** Slater determinants truncated w.r.t. HO excitation energy  $N_{max}h\Omega$
- solve large-scale eigenvalue problem for a few extremal eigenvalues, all relevant observables can be computed from the eigenstates
- range of applicability limited by **factorial growth** of basis with  $N_{max} \& A$

Roth, PRC 79, 064324 (2009); PRL 99, 092501 (2007)

adaptive importance truncation extends the range of NCSM by reducing the model space to physically relevant states

Otsuka, Abe, Draayer, Dytrych,...

Monte-Carlo NCSM and symmetry-adapted NCSM employ analogous strategies to reduce model-space dimension

#### <sup>4</sup>He: Ground-State Energies



#### <sup>16</sup>O: Ground-State Energies



#### <sup>16</sup>O: Ground-State Energies

Roth, et al; PRL 107, 072501 (2011); PRL 109, 052501 (2012)



oxygen isotopic chain has received significant attention and documents the rapid progress over the past years

Otsuka, Suzuki, Holt, Schwenk, Akaishi, PRL 105, 032501 (2010)

2010: shell-model calculations with 3N effects highlighting the role of 3N interaction for drip line physics

Hagen, Hjorth-Jensen, Jansen, Machleidt, Papenbrock, PRL 108, 242501 (2012)

2012: coupled-cluster calculations with phenomenological two-body correction simulating chiral 3N forces

Hergert, Binder, Calci, Langhammer, Roth, PRL 110, in print (2013)

■ 2013: **ab initio IT-NCSM** with explicit chiral 3N interactions...





### Spectroscopy of Carbon Isotopes

Forssen et al., JPG 40, 055105 (2013); Roth et al., in prep.



### Spectroscopy of Carbon Isotopes





#### Frontier: Medium-Mass Nuclei

advent of novel ab initio many-body approaches applicable in the medium-mass regime

Hagen, Papenbrock, Dean, Piecuch, Binder,...

coupled-cluster theory: ground-state parametrized by vponential wave operator applied to single-determinant refer

- uncertainties due to various truncations is truncation at doubles level (CCSD) plus tri
- equations of motion for excited c

■ in-medium SP many-bod

- normal-o
- both close

yama, Schwenk, Hergert,... Je excitations from

D(T)

mitonian truncated at two-body level

ground states; excitations via EOM or SM

Barbieri, Soma, Duquet,...

self-consistent Green's function approaches and others...

### CCSD with Explicit 3N Interactions

Roth, et al., PRL 109, 052501 (2012); Binder et al., PRC 87, 021303(R) (2013)







Robert Roth - TU Darmstadt - 06/2013



### Next Step: Calcium & Nickel Isotopes



### Next Step: Calcium & Nickel Isotopes





### Ab Initio Hyper-Nuclear Structure

U

Ŏ

0

ŭ

Ł

#### Hyper-Nuclear Structure Observables **Exact Solutions Controlled Approx. (**) solve nuclear manytreat many-body prob-σ body problem with lem with controlled & im-LT O converged truncations provable approximations 0 T 0 5 **Similarity Transformations** Т 6 $\bigcirc$ physics-conserving unitary transformation to Ο <u>o</u>lu adapt Hamiltonian to limited model space ທ O Z $\overline{\mathbf{O}}$ Ð **Chiral EFT Hamiltonians** S guarl consistent NN, 3N, YN, YY, ... interactions & current operators **Chiral Effective Field Theory** based on relevant degrees of freedom & symmetries of QCD

### Motivation: Hyper-Nuclear Structure



- precision data on ground states and spectroscopy of hypernuclei: talk by Nakamura
- ab initio few-body (A ≤ 4) and phenomenological shell model or cluster calculations so far

Haidenbauer et al.

- chiral YN & YY interactions at LO and NLO are available
- constrain YN & YY interaction by ab initio hyper-nuclear structure calculations

# Application: $^{7}_{\Lambda}$ Li



# Application: $^{7}_{\Lambda}$ Li



#### New Horizons...

#### nuclear structure theory connected to QCD via chiral EFT

- chiral EFT as universal, controlled and improvable starting point
- consistent and optimized interactions at N2LO, N3LO,...
- consistent similarity transformation of Hamiltonian and observables

#### innovations in ab initio many-body theory

- consistent inclusion of 3N (and 4N) interactions
- precision structure and spectroscopy in p- and sd-shell (IT-NCSM,...)
- access to the medium-mass regime (CC, IM-SRG,...)
- extension to ab initio hyper-nuclear structure
- bridge to reaction theory (NCSM/RGM, NCSMC)
- uncertainty quantification, error propagation, feedback cycle

#### many exciting applications ahead...

# Epilogue

#### thanks to my group & my collaborators

- S. Binder, A. Calci, S. Fischer, E. Gebrerufael, H. Krutsch, J. Langhammer, S. Reinhardt, S. Schulz, C. Stumpf, A. Tichai, R. Trippel, R. Wirth Institut für Kernphysik, TU Darmstadt
- P. Navrátil TRIUMF Vancouver, Canada
- J. Vary, P. Maris Iowa State University, USA
- S. Quaglioni, G. Hupin LLNL Livermore, USA
- P. Piecuch Michigan State University, USA

- H. Hergert, K. Hebeler Ohio State University, USA
- P. Papakonstantinou IPN Orsay, F
- C. Forssén Chalmers University, Sweden
- H. Feldmeier, T. Neff GSI Helmholtzzentrum



Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

DFG





Exzellente Forschung für Hessens Zukunft







COMPUTING TIME



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung