

# Ab Initio Theory of Light Nuclei

Solving  $A$ -nucleon systems as  $A$ -body problems with “bare” interactions that fit elastic  $NN$  scattering data.

$$H = \sum_i K_i + \sum_{i < j} v_{ij} + \sum_{i < j < k} V_{ijk}$$

Barrett, Mihaila, Pieper, & Wiringa, Nucl.Phys.News **13**, 17 (2003)

## *NN* interactions

Nijmegen partial-wave analysis (PWA93) obtained  $\chi^2/N_{data} = 1$  for 1787 *pp* + 2514 *np* observables in range  $E_{lab} = 0 - 350$  MeV.

*NN* potentials of comparable quality became available in 1990s:

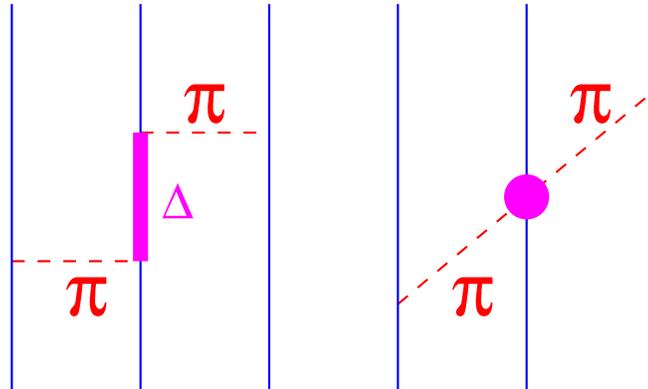
Potential	<i>pp</i>	<i>np</i>	Structure
Argonne $v_{18}$	1.10	1.08	Operator CD-CSB-EM local r-space
CD Bonn	1.03	1.03	PW CD OBE nonlocal k-space
Nijmegen I	1.00	1.04	PW CD nonlocal r- & k-space
Nijmegen II	1.00	1.04	PW CD local r- & k-space
Reid 93	1.00	1.04	PW CD r-space

New Nijmegen PWA in progress; new models, e.g., CD Bonn 2000 and various EFT-based potentials, continue to be developed.

Representation of *NN* interaction is already **VERY GOOD**.

## 3N interactions

First models constructed by Fujita & Miyazawa in 1950s from p-wave  $2\pi$ -exchange (TPE) with intermediate  $\Delta$  resonance.



Most three-body scattering data fit by good  $NN$  interactions; some problems remain – three-body PWA needed for progress.

Potential	Fit	Structure
Tucson-Melbourne	$\pi N, A=3$	p- & s-wave TPE
TM'	$\pi N, A=3$	p- & s-wave TPE (chiral corrected)
Urbana IX	$A = 3, 4, \infty$	p-wave TPE + SR repulsion
Illinois 2	$A \leq 8$	p- & s-wave TPE + $3\pi$ -rings + SR

New EFT-based models also being produced – promise of closer relation to  $NN$  models.

## Currents

Consistent charge, current, and axial operators also needed for electroweak properties, either in meson-exchange or EFT.

## Benchmark test calculation of a four-nucleon bound state

Kamada et al., Phys.Rev.C **64**, 044001 (2001)

18 theorists + 7 methods solve  ${}^4\text{He}$  for AV8' NN interaction.

Method	$\langle T \rangle$	$\langle V \rangle$	$E_b$	$\sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle}$
FY	102.39(5)	-128.33(10)	-25.94(5)	1.485(3)
CRCGV	102.25	-128.13	-25.90	1.482
SVM	102.35	-128.27	-25.92	1.486
HH	102.44	-128.34	-25.90(1)	1.483
GFMC	102.3(1.0)	-128.25(1.0)	-25.93(2)	1.490(5)
NCSM	103.35	-129.45	-25.80(20)	1.485
EIHH	100.8(9)	-126.7(9)	-25.944(10)	1.486(1)

Faddeev-Yakubovsky

Coupled-Rearrangement-Channel Gaussian-basis Variational

Stochastic Variational Method

Hyperspherical Harmonic

Green's Function Monte Carlo

No-Core Shell Model

Effective Interaction Hyperspherical Harmonic

Results agree to better than 0.5% !

## Green's function Monte Carlo

Carlson, Nollett, Pandharipande, Pieper, Schiavilla, Wiringa

- Generate orthogonal set of  $\Psi_T(J^\pi)$  from VMC calculation
- $\Psi_T(\mathbf{R})$  is vector with  $2^A \times \binom{A}{Z}$  spin-isospin components
- Remove excited state contamination from  $\Psi_T$  by propagation with Green's function in imaginary time:

$$\Psi(\tau) = \{\exp[-(H - E_0)\Delta\tau]\}^n \Psi_T = G^n(\Delta\tau)\Psi_T$$

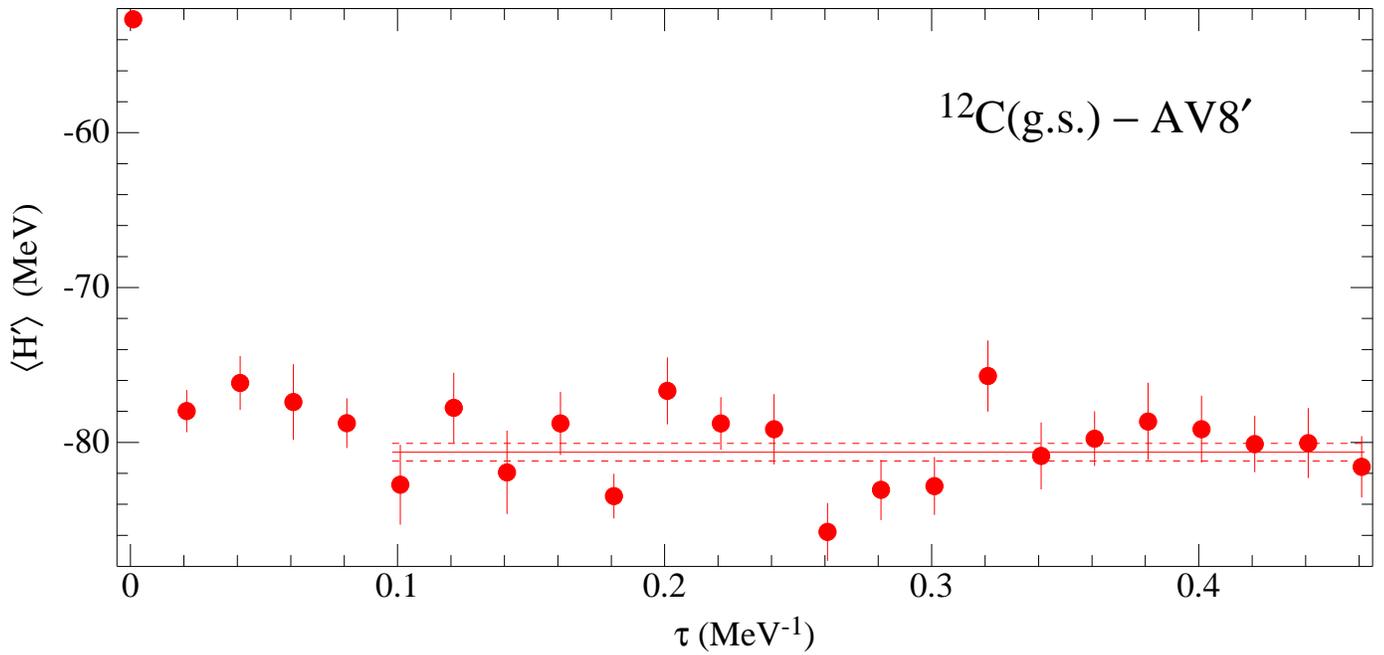
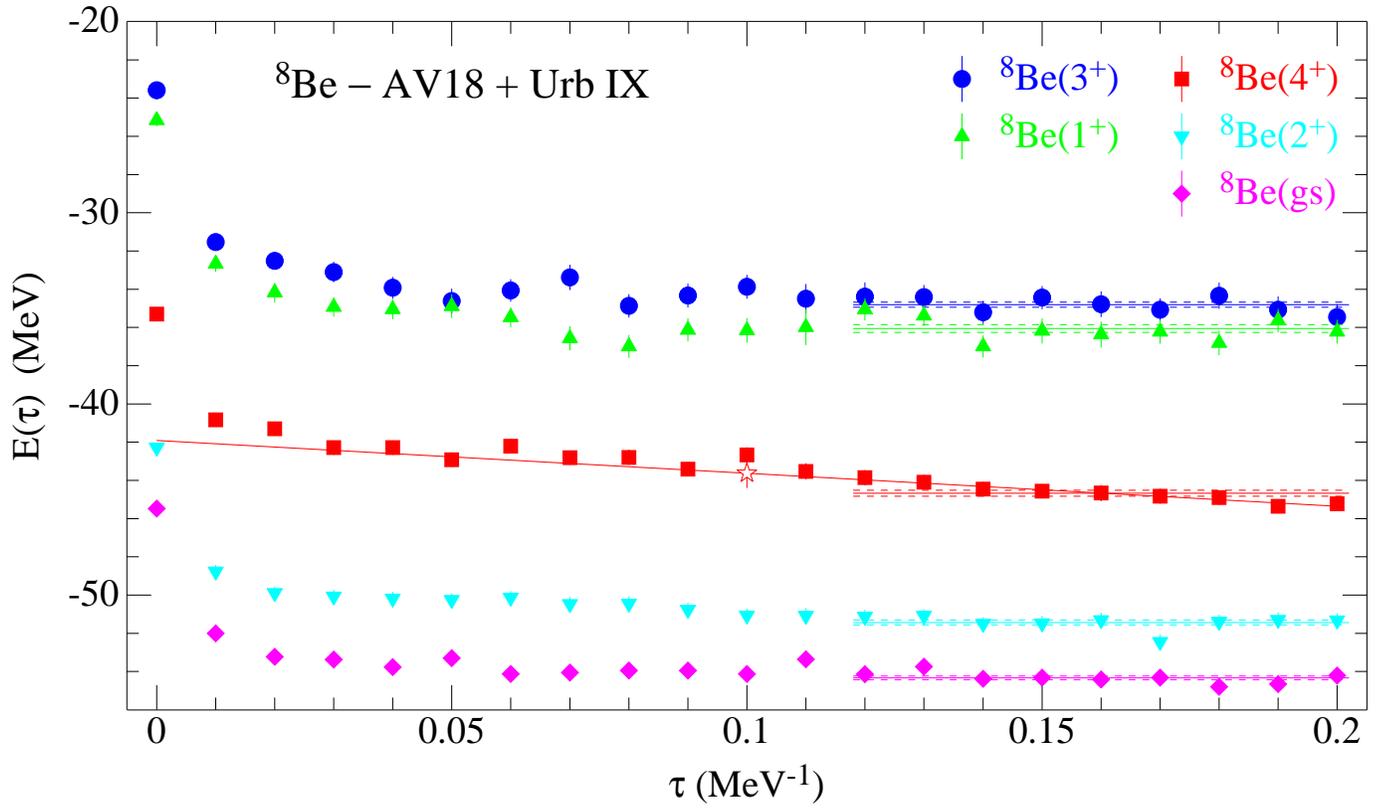
- Constrained paths needed to overcome Fermion sign problem
- Evaluate mixed energy and look for convergence in  $\tau$

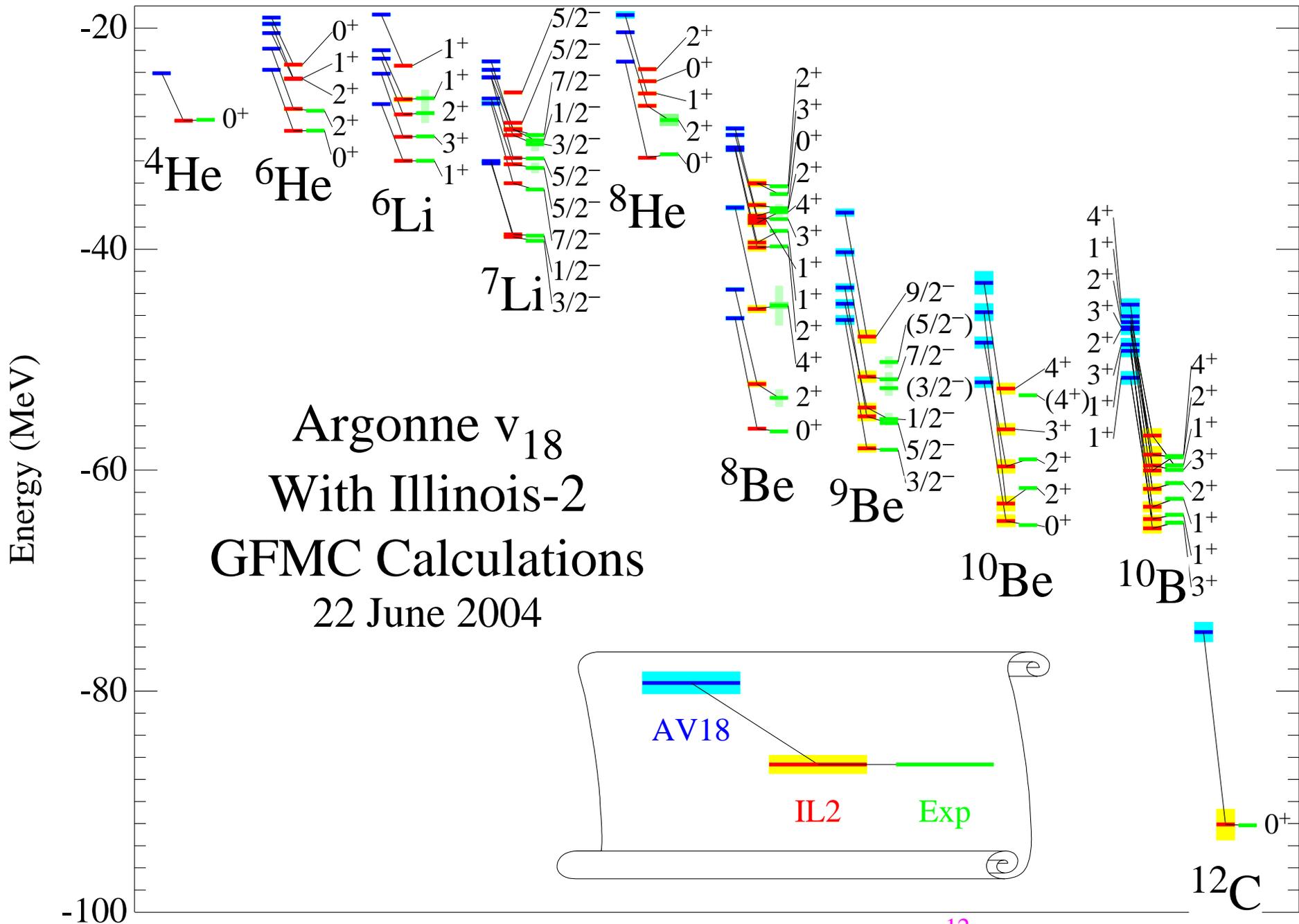
$$E(\tau) = \langle \Psi_T | H | \Psi(\tau) \rangle / \langle \Psi_T | \Psi(\tau) \rangle \geq E_0$$

- Statistical & systematic errors  $\approx 1-2\%$  for  $6 \leq A \leq 10$
- Each  $J^\pi$  state done separately
- Bare electroweak operators for transitions –  
VMC calculations done for form factors, weak decays, inelastic pion scattering,  $(e, e'p)$ ,  $(\alpha, \gamma)$  reactions
- CPU time grows exponentially; current limit  $A \leq 12$

Pieper & Wiringa, Annu.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. **51**, 53 (2001)

# $E(\tau)$ convergence





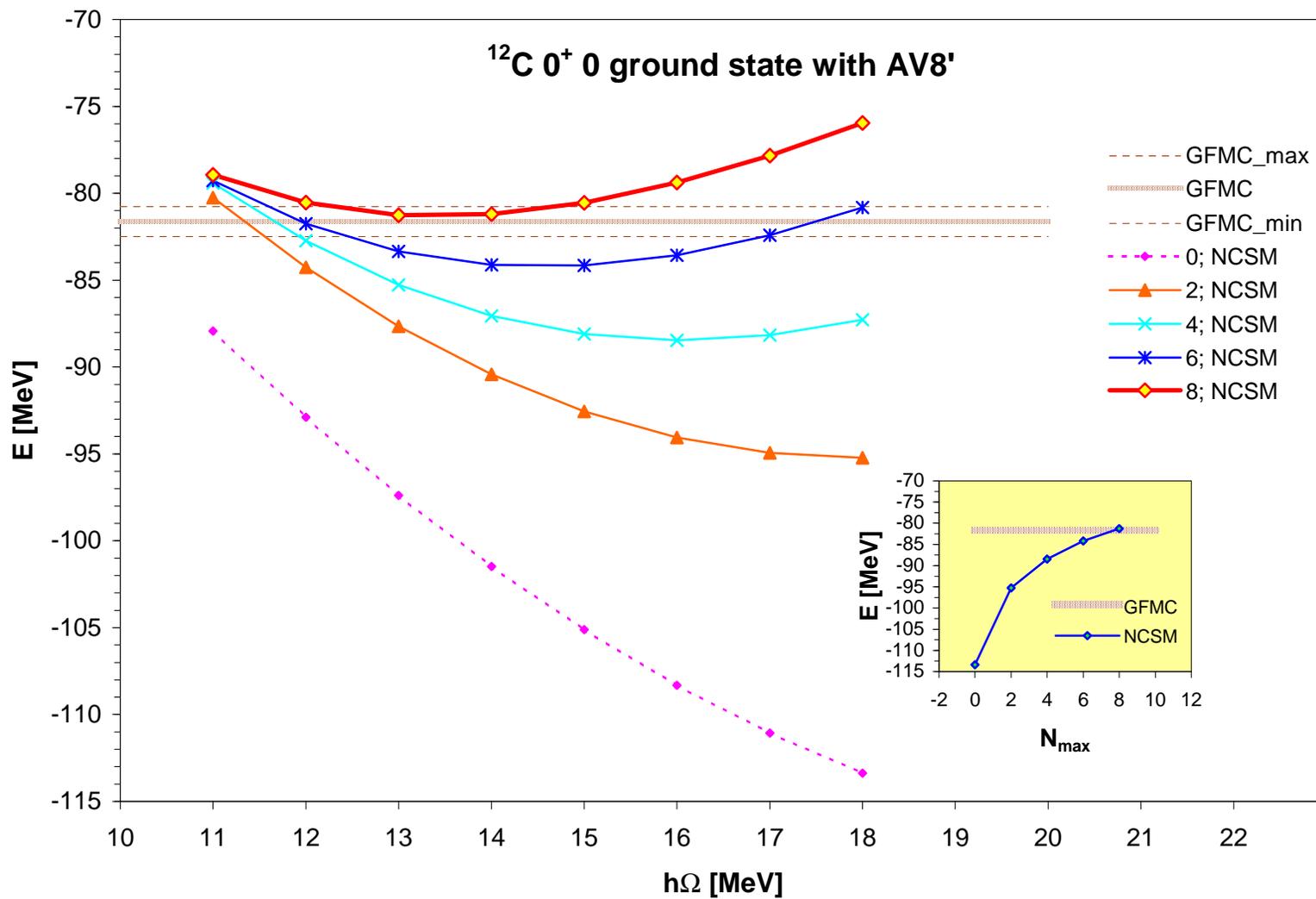
$^{12}\text{C}$  results are preliminary.

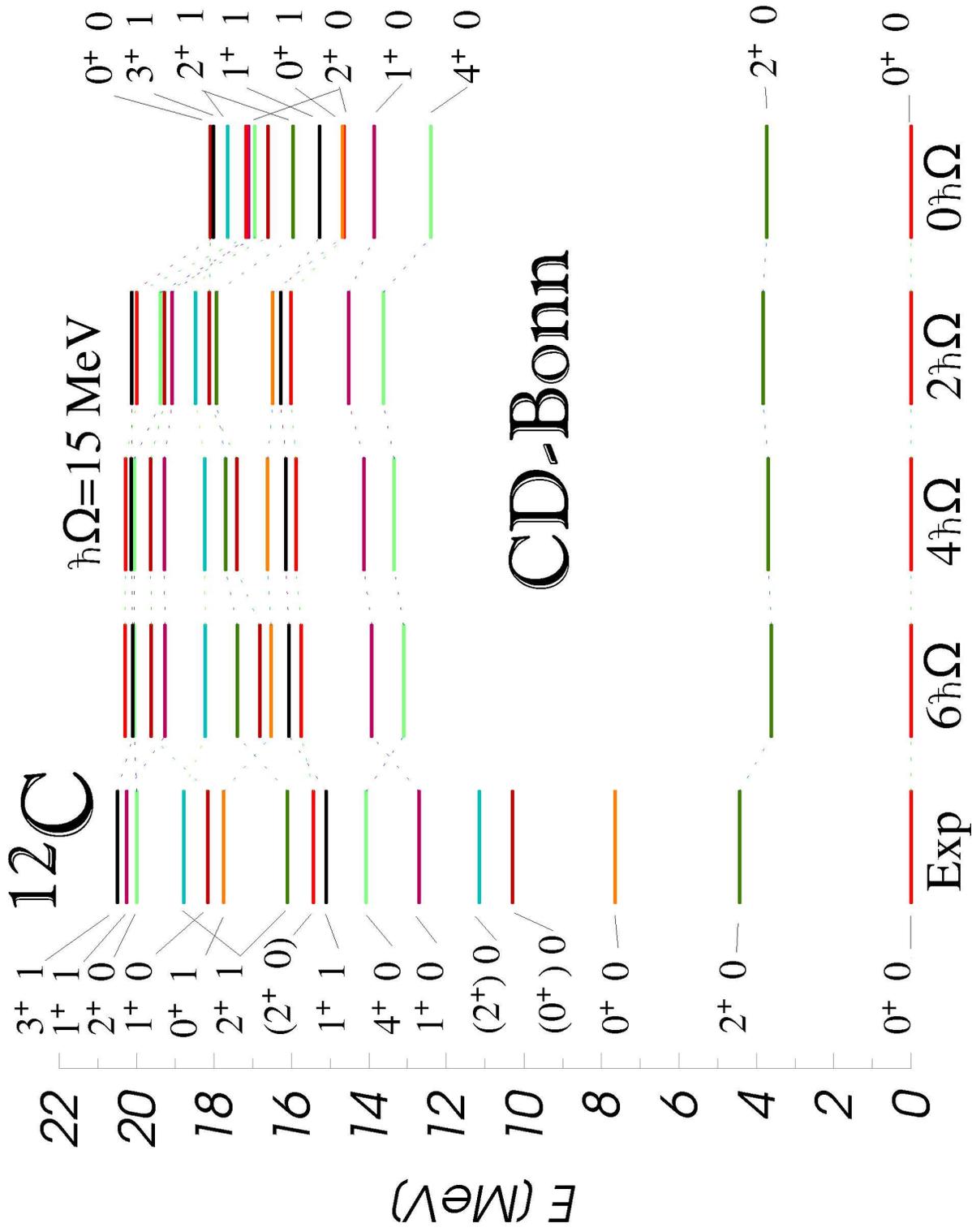
## No-Core Shell Model

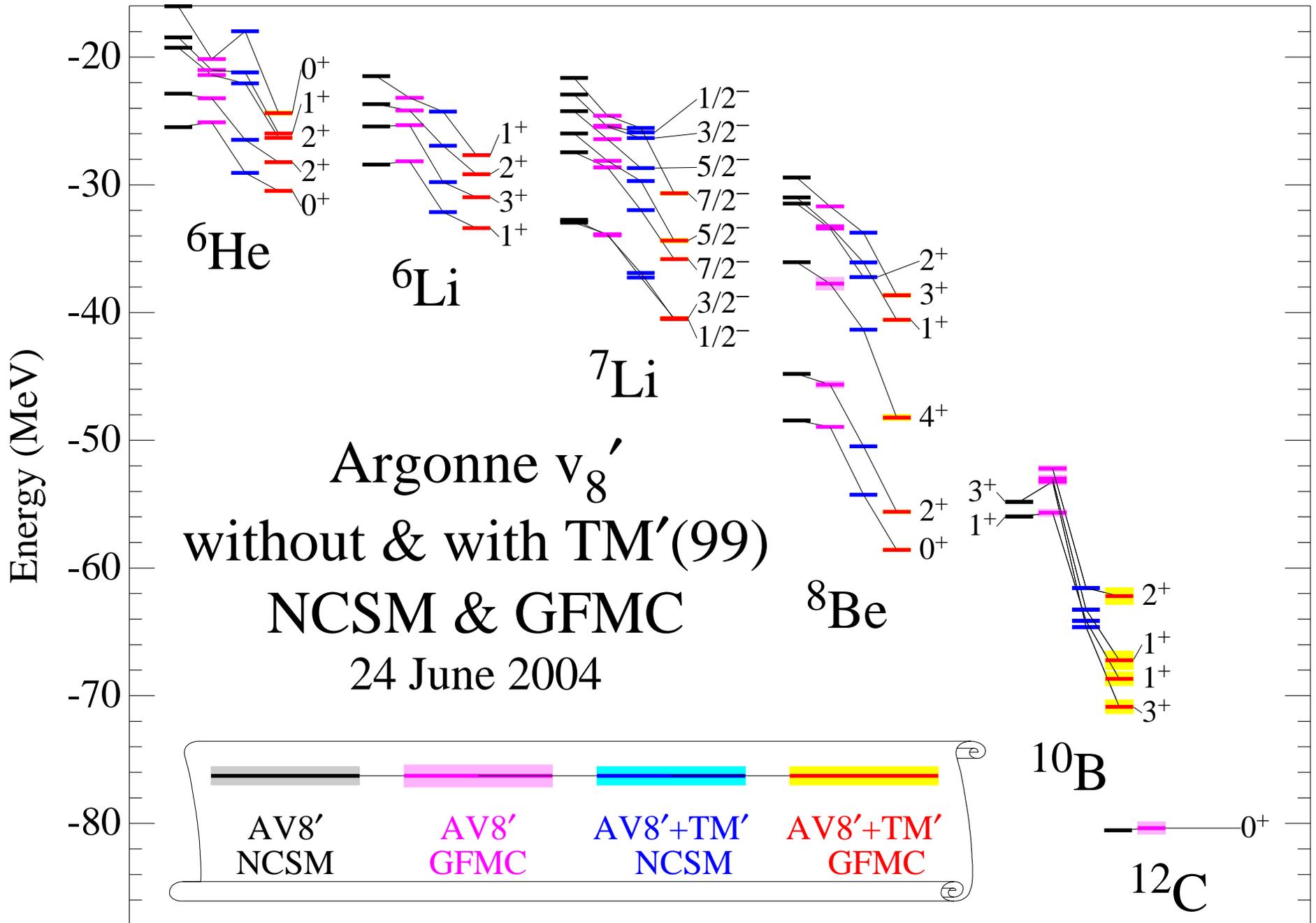
Barrett, Caurier, Navrátil, Nogga, Ormand, Vary

- Add  $V_{HO}$  ( $\hbar\Omega$ ) to  $A$ -body  $H$  (c.m. subtracted later)
- Use similarity transformation to generate  $V_{2\text{eff}}$  ( $V_{3\text{eff}}$ ) in restricted model space ( $N_{\text{max}}\hbar\Omega$ )
- Standard shell model techniques to find minimum  $E(\hbar\Omega)$
- Seek convergence as  $N_{\text{max}}$  increases
  - $18\hbar\Omega$  for  $A = 3, 4$  – complete convergence
  - $16\hbar\Omega$  for  $A = 6$  &  $V_{2\text{eff}}$
  - $8\hbar\Omega$  for  $A = 12, 16$  &  $V_{2\text{eff}}$  ( $E$  not converged,  $E^*$  is)
  - $4\hbar\Omega$  for  $A = 22$  &  $V_{2\text{eff}}$  being tested
  - $6\hbar\Omega$  for  $A = 6, 7$  &  $V_{3\text{eff}}$  ( $E$  not converged,  $E^*$  is)
  - $4\hbar\Omega$  for  $A = 8 - 13$  &  $V_{3\text{eff}}$  ( $E$  not converged,  $E^*$  is)
- Full energy spectrum at each step
- Effective operators needed for other matrix elements
- CPU requirements modest; large memory needed

Navrátil & Ormand, Phys.Rev.C **68** 034305 (2003)







## Coupled Cluster Expansion

(1) Heisenberg, Mihaila

(2) Dean, Hjorth-Jensen, Kowalski, Papenbrock, Piecuch

- Developed for closed-shell systems such as  ${}^4\text{He}$ ,  ${}^{16}\text{O}$ ,  ${}^{40}\text{Ca}$
- Ground state  $|\Psi\rangle = \exp(S)|\Phi\rangle$  with  $|\Phi\rangle$  the physical vacuum  
 $S$  is cluster operator built from  $ph$ -creation operators

$$E = \langle\Phi|\exp(S)H\exp(-S)|\Phi\rangle$$

- $G$ -matrix procedure necessary to regularize  $v_{ij}$
  - Excited states in closed-shell system now calculable
  - Challenge is to go to open-shell systems
- 
- Heisenberg & Mihaila obtain 7.54 MeV/nucleon for  ${}^{16}\text{O}$   
using AV18/UIX compared to experimental 8 MeV/nucleon
  - see Dean's talk Thursday for latest results from his group