

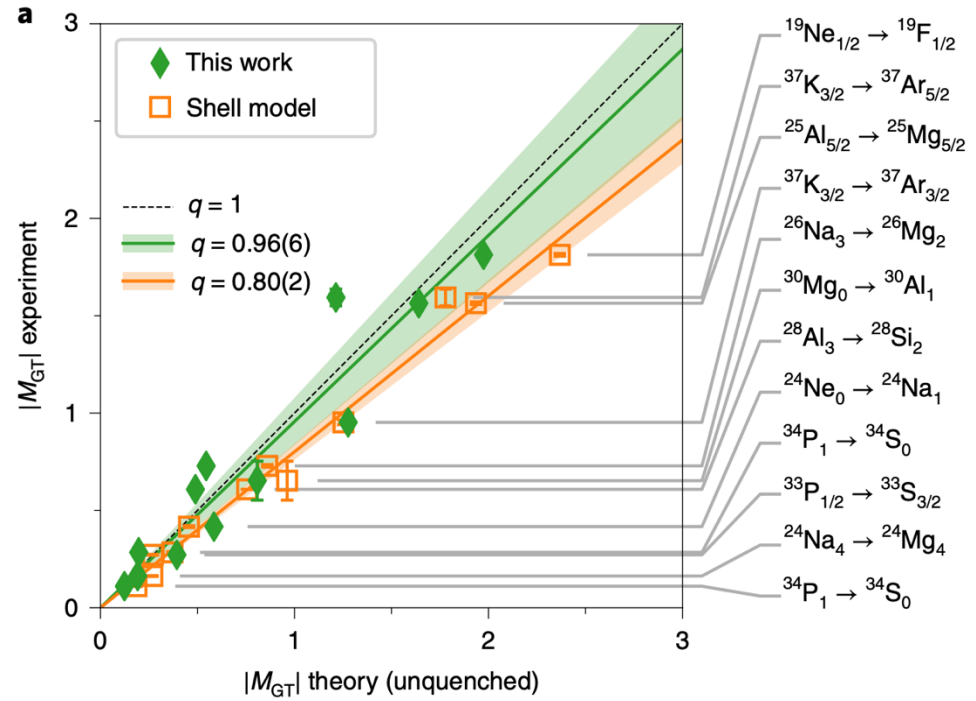
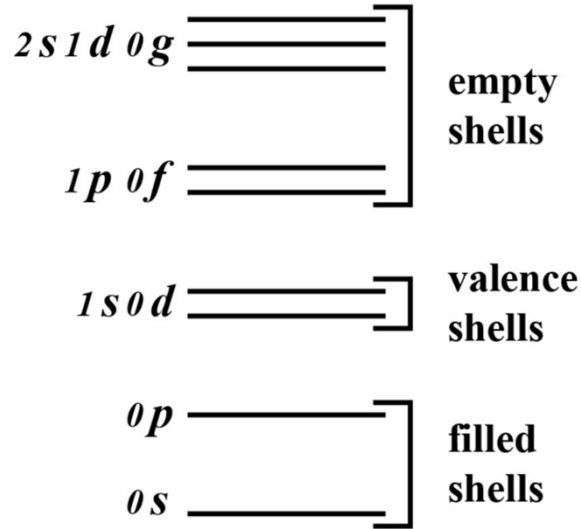
核结构与反应少体问题2025

ab initio effective operator with continuum

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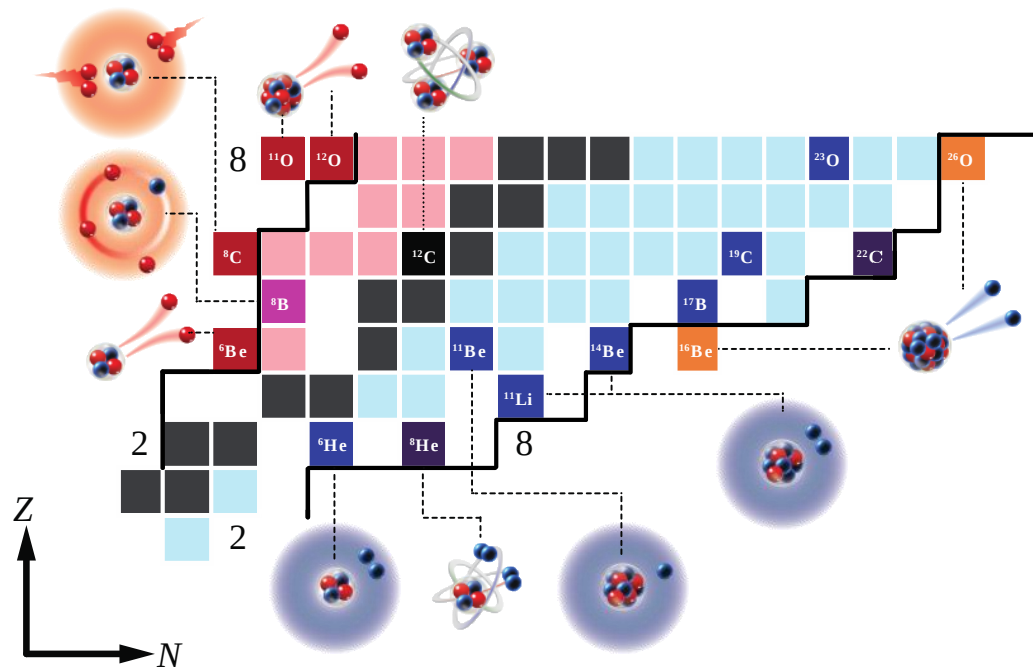


- Introduction
 - Effective operator in valence space
 - Open quantum systems
- Method
 - Many-body perturbation theory effective operator
- Results
 - Mirror symmetry breaking in dripline nuclei
 - EM transitions in ^{36}Ca and ^{38}Ca



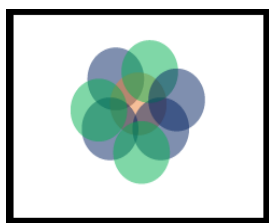
- Valence space Hamiltonian and operator
 - phenomenological approach
 - appropriate many-body theory
- Observables in phenomenological approach
- Observables in ab initio many-body theory

P. Gysbers *et al.* Nat. Phys. 15, 428 (2019)

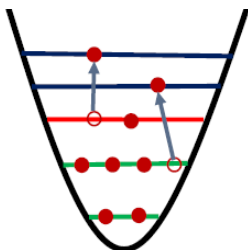


- Halo & clustering
- Exotic decay
- Deformation
- New magic number
- ...

closed quantum system



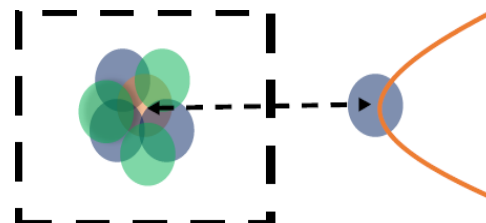
Hilbert Space



bound

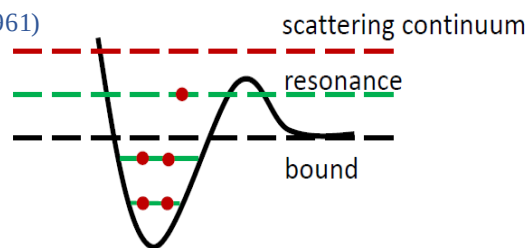
HO basis

open quantum system



Rigged Hilbert space

Gel'fand I M *et al*, Generalized Functions vol 4 (1961)



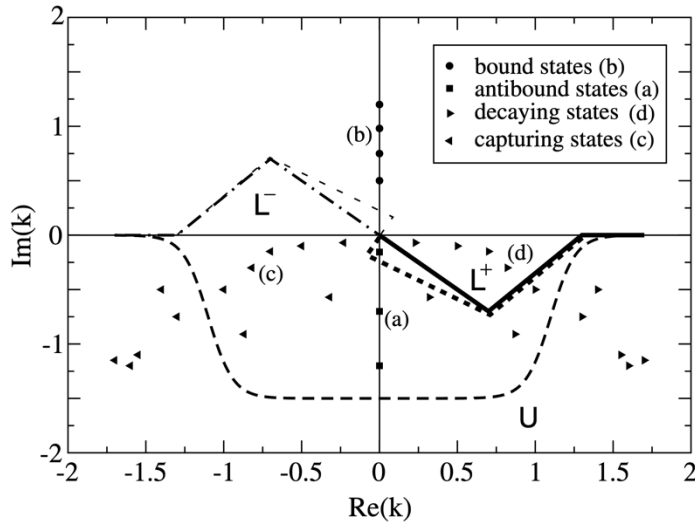
bound, resonant, continuum

Berggren basis

T. Berggren, Nucl. Phys. A 109, 265 (1968)

Gamow Shell Model

N. Michel *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 042502 (2002)



N. Michel *et al.*, JPG: NPP 36, 013101 (2009)

Berggren basis completeness relation:

$$\sum_n u_n(E_n, r) u_n(E_n, r') + \int_{L^+} dE u(E, r) u(E, r') = \delta(r - r')$$

T. Berggren, Nucl. Phys. A 109, 265 (1968)

Gamow Hartree-Fock method: with three nucleon force

$$H_{int} = \sum_{i=1}^A (1 - \frac{1}{A}) \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i < j}^A (V_{NN,ij} - \frac{\mathbf{p}_i \cdot \mathbf{p}_j}{mA}) + \sum_{i < j < k}^A V_{NNN,ijk}$$

1. 迭代HF方程和提取HF单体势

$$\hat{h}_{pq} = (t_{pq} + \sum_i V_{piqi}^{NN} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} V_{pij,qij}^{3N}) : \hat{a}_p^\dagger \hat{a}_q :$$

2. 将 U_{HF} 解析延拓到复 k 平面并对角化

$$\langle k | h | k' \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu} \delta(k - k') + \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \alpha | U_{HF} | \beta \rangle \langle k | \alpha \rangle \langle \beta | k' \rangle$$

S. Zhang *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 108, 064316 (2023)

$$\begin{bmatrix} PHP & PHQ \\ QHP & QHQ \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{Decoupling Equation } Q\mathcal{H}P = 0]{\text{Similarity Transformation}} \begin{bmatrix} P\mathcal{H}P & P\mathcal{H}Q \\ 0 & Q\mathcal{H}Q \end{bmatrix}$$

Projection Operator: $P = \sum_{i \in P} |\Phi_i\rangle\langle\Phi_i|$

Similarity Transformation: $\mathcal{H} = X^{-1}HX$, $X = e^\omega \approx 1 + \omega$, $\omega = Q\omega P$, $P\omega P = Q\omega Q = P\omega Q = 0$

Decoupling Equation: $QHP + QHQ\omega - \omega PHP - \omega PHQ\omega = 0$

Decoupled Hamiltonian: $H_{\text{eff}}(\omega) = P\mathcal{H}P = PHP + PHQ\omega$

$\hat{Q}$ -box: $\hat{Q}(\epsilon) = PH_1P + PH_1Q \frac{1}{\epsilon - QH_1Q} QH_1P$

$$H_{\text{eff}}(\omega) = \hat{Q}(\epsilon_0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{Q}_k(\epsilon_0) H_{\text{eff}}(\omega)^k$$

L. Coraggio and N. Itaco, Front. Phys. 8, 345 (2020)

With EKK method, an H_{eff} the within non-degenerate model spaces can be derived.

K. Takayanagi et al. Nucl. Phys. A 852, 61 (2005)

K. Takayanagi et al. Nucl. Phys. A 864, 91 (2011)

Model space and full space operator:

$$\langle \tilde{\psi}_\lambda^r | \Theta | \psi_\mu^r \rangle = \langle \tilde{\psi}_\lambda^m | \Theta_{\text{eff}} | \psi_\mu^m \rangle$$

Same projection get wavefunction :

$$|\psi_\lambda^r\rangle = X |\psi_\lambda^m\rangle = (1 + \omega) |\psi_\lambda^m\rangle = (P + \omega) |\psi_\lambda^m\rangle$$

and

$$\langle \tilde{\psi}_\lambda^r | = \langle \psi_\lambda^m | (P + \omega^\dagger \omega)^{-1} (P + \omega^\dagger)$$

Effective operator :

$$\Theta_{\text{eff}} = (P + \omega^\dagger \omega)^{-1} \hat{\Theta}$$

$\hat{\Theta}$ defined as:

$$\hat{\Theta} = (P + \omega^\dagger) \Theta (P + \omega) = P \Theta P + P \Theta Q \omega + \omega^\dagger Q \Theta P + \omega^\dagger Q \Theta Q \omega$$

Define $\hat{\Theta}$ -box:

$$\hat{\Theta}(\epsilon) = P \Theta Q \frac{1}{\epsilon - Q H Q} Q H_1 P$$

$$\hat{\Theta}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = P H_1 Q \frac{1}{\epsilon - Q H Q} Q \Theta Q \frac{1}{\epsilon - Q H Q} Q H_1 P$$

Define:

$$\chi_0 = P \Theta P + (\hat{\Theta}_0 + h.c.) + \hat{\Theta}_{00}$$

$$\chi_1 = (\hat{\Theta}_1 \hat{Q} + h.c.) + (\hat{\Theta}_{01} \hat{Q} + h.c.)$$

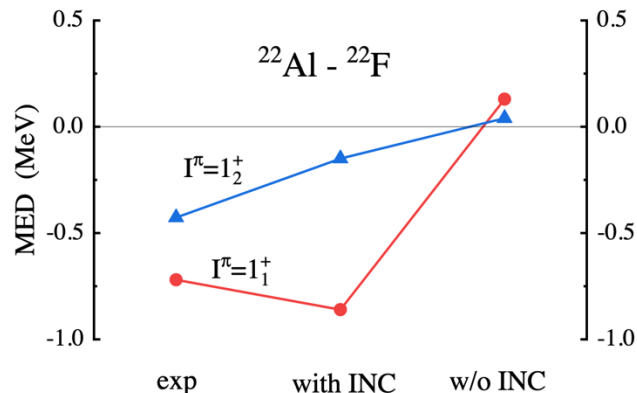
$$\chi_2 = (\hat{\Theta}_1 \hat{Q}_1 \hat{Q} + h.c.) + (\hat{\Theta}_2 \hat{Q} \hat{Q} + h.c.) + (\hat{Q}_{02} \hat{Q} \hat{Q} + h.c.) + \hat{Q} \hat{\Theta}_{11} \hat{Q}$$

With ω :

$$\omega^\dagger \omega = -\hat{Q}_1 + (\hat{Q}_2 \hat{Q} + h.c.) + (\hat{Q}_3 \hat{Q} \hat{Q} + h.c.) + \dots$$

$$\Theta_{\text{eff}} = (P + \hat{Q}_1 + \hat{Q}_1 \hat{Q}_1 + \hat{Q}_2 \hat{Q} + \hat{Q} \hat{Q}_2 + \dots) \times (\chi_0 + \chi_1 + \chi_2 + \dots)$$

K. Suzuki, R. Okamoto. Prog. Theor. Phys. 93,905 (1995)



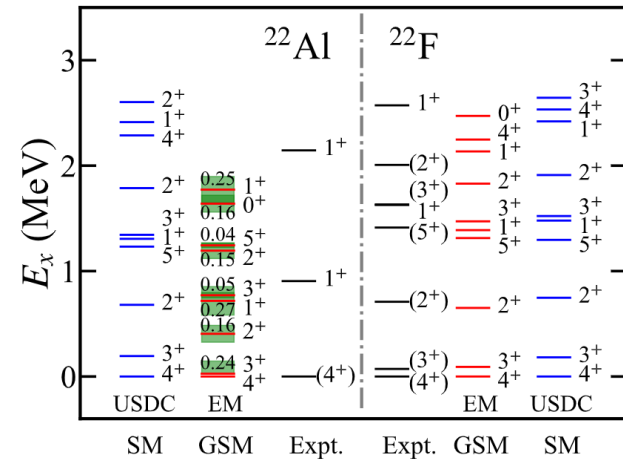
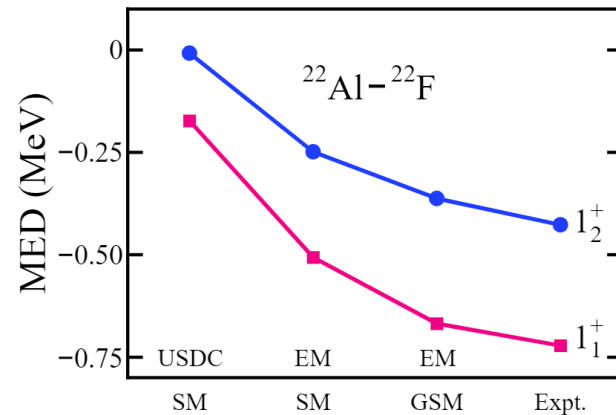
mirror energy differences:

$$MED = E_x(I, T, T_z = -T) - E_x(I, T, T_z = T)$$

$^{22}\text{Si} \rightarrow ^{22}\text{Al}$			$^{22}\text{O} \rightarrow ^{22}\text{F}$	
Experiment		Calculations	Experiment	Calculations
I_i^π	$ M_{GT}^+ ^2$	$ M_{GT}^+ ^2$	$ M_{GT}^- ^2$	$ M_{GT}^- ^2$
1_1^+	0.0310 (58)	0.0587 [0.1138]	0.096 (20)	0.1831 [0.1059]
1_2^+	0.563 (61)	0.7449 [0.7193]	0.60 (12)	0.7196 [0.7948]

J. Lee, *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 125,192503 (2020)

- Mirror symmetry breaking in ^{22}Al - ^{22}F mirror pair:
 - largest MED (first 1^+ state) ever found in sd -shell.
 - Beta decay Gamow-Teller transition.
- USDA with isospin-nonconserving (INC) forces related to the $s_{1/2}$ orbit
 - The MSB are attributed to the significant proton occupation and loosely bound nature of the wave functions of the proton $s_{1/2}$ orbit.

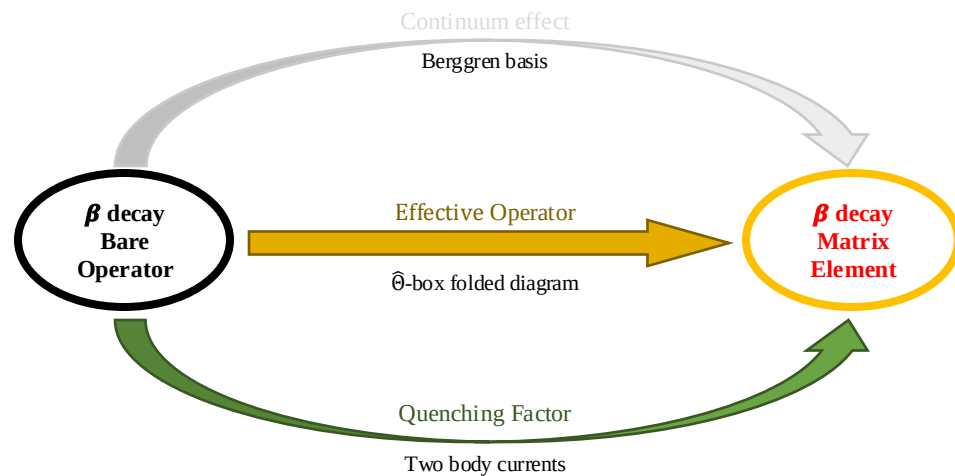


➤ MED and spectrum of $^{22}\text{Al}-^{22}\text{F}$ pair:

- USDC interaction cannot give a good description.
- EM1.8/2.0 interaction with (GSM) and without (SM) continuum

Z. C. Xu, *et al.* Phys. Rev. C. 108, L031301(2023)

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Z. C. Xu, *et al.* Phys. Rev. C. 108, L031301(2023)

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		SM		GSM	Ref. [54]	
		USDC	EM	EM	Expt.	Cal.
$^{22}\text{Si} \rightarrow ^{22}\text{Al}$	1_1^+	0.236	0.343	0.257	0.176(16)	0.242
	1_2^+	0.721	1.042	1.012	0.750(41)	0.863
$^{22}\text{O} \rightarrow ^{22}\text{F}$	1_1^+	0.198	0.569	0.497	0.310(32)	0.428
	1_2^+	0.719	1.092	1.068	0.775(77)	0.848

Z. C. Xu, *et al.* Phys. Rev. C. 108, L031301(2023)

- $|M_{\text{GT}}|$ of ^{22}Si & ^{22}O mirror pair
 - The USDA with INC (Cal.) change the proton s wave to mimic the effect of continuum
 - The $s_{1/2}$ orbit continuum change the $|M_{\text{GT}}|$
 - The realistic force & continuum are vital for MSB near dripline

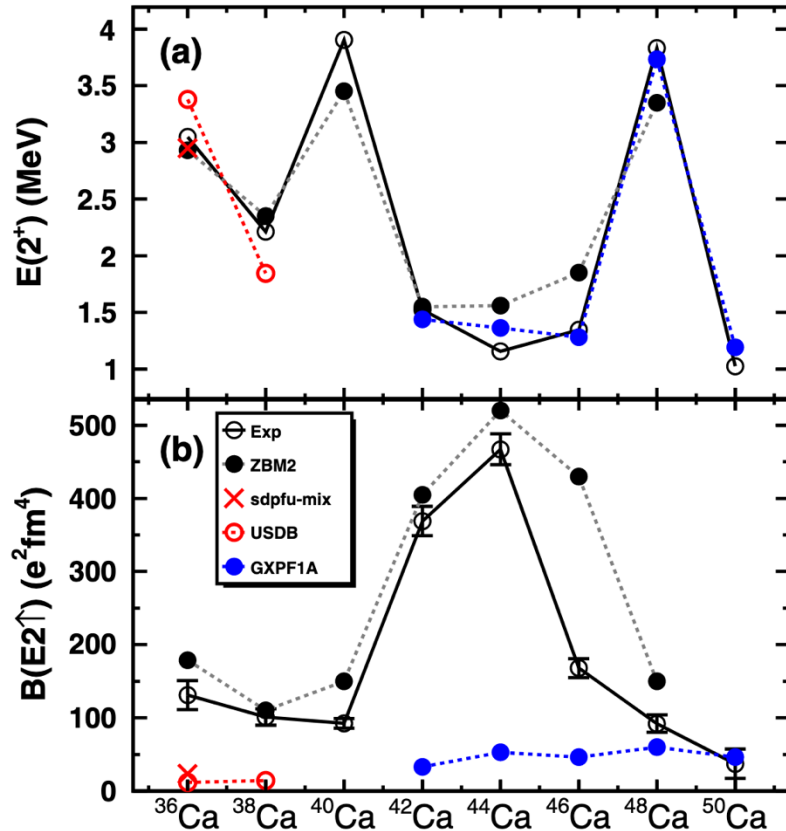


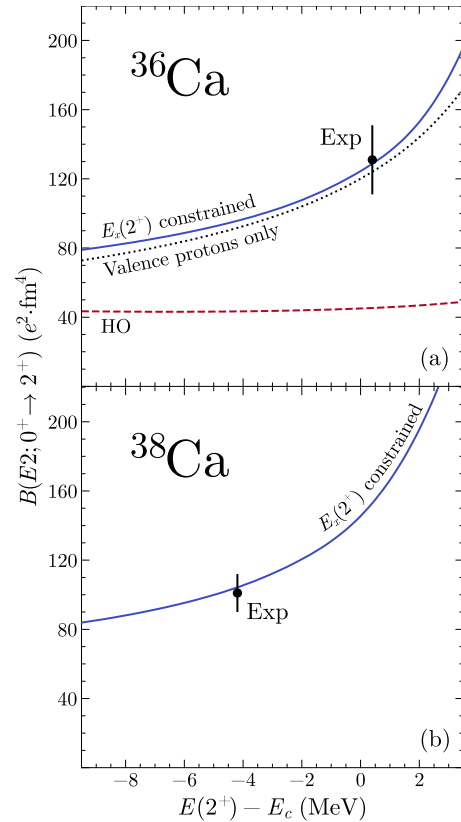
TABLE II. Comparison of $B(E2; 0^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+)$ values between experiment and theory. The ZBM2 and USDB results use effective charges of $e_p = 1.36$ and $e_n = 0.45$. The *sdpfu-mix* result [43] uses $e_p = 1.31$ and $e_n = 0.46$.

	$B(E2 \uparrow) (e^2 \text{fm}^4)$			
	exp	ZBM2 [2]	USDB [42]	<i>sdpfu-mix</i> [43]
^{36}Ca	131(20)	179	11.8	23.5
^{36}S	89(9)	116	108	98
^{38}Ca	101(11)	110	14.0	-
^{38}Ar	125(4)	179	128	-

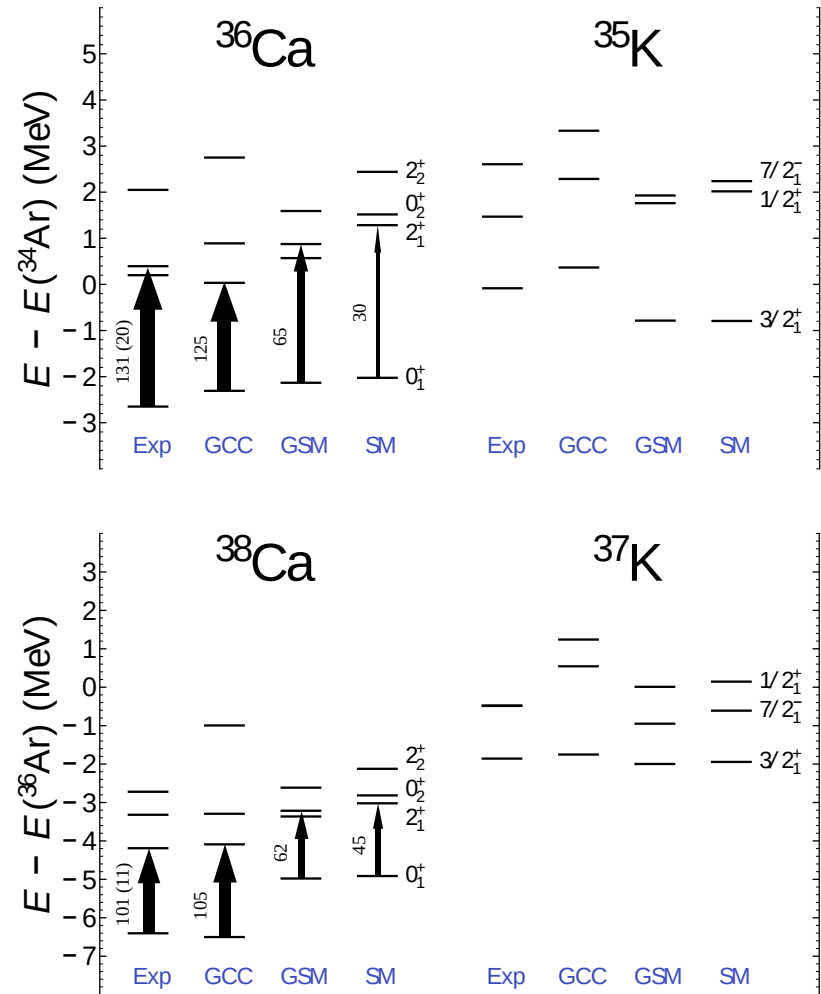
- Abnormal $E(2^+)$ and $B(E2)$ trend
- Proton cross shell?

N. Dronchi, *et al.* Phys. Rev. C. 107, 034306(2023)

EM transition in ^{36}Ca and ^{38}Ca



- B(E2) from Gamow Coupled-Channel & GSM
 - Valence protons
 - Behavior near threshold
 - GSM consistent with GCC



Z. C. Xu, *et al.* Phys. In preparation



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Thank you for your attention!

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Collaborators

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
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| ○ R. Z. Hu | ... |

