

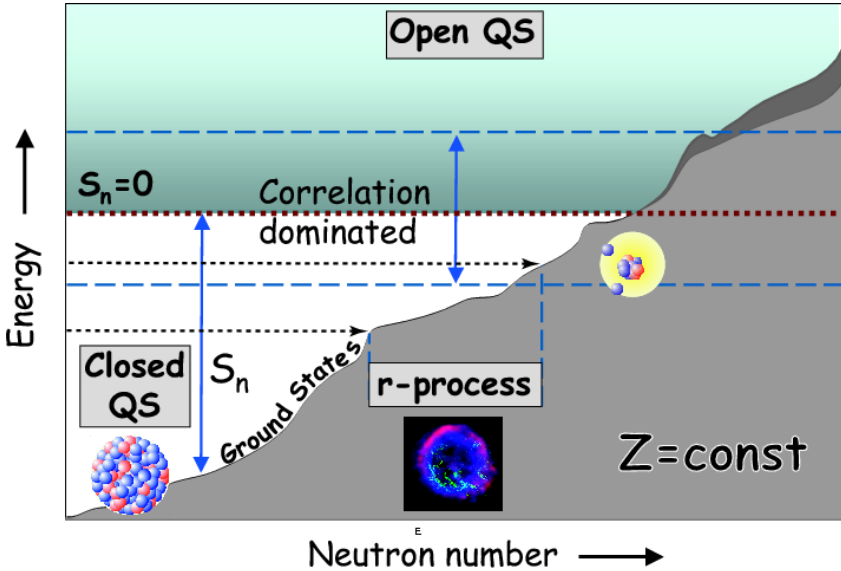


北京大学物理学院
School of Physics, Peking University

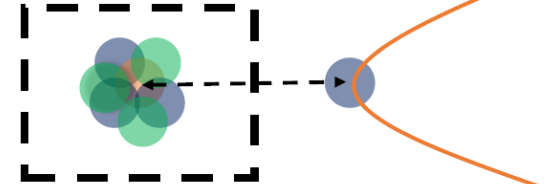
Nuclear resonances

Furong Xu

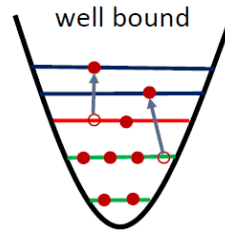
- **CD-Bonn Gamow Shell Model for the long chain of calcium isotopes**
- **N^2LO_{opt} Gamow IM-SRG + EOM for neutron-rich carbon isotopes**



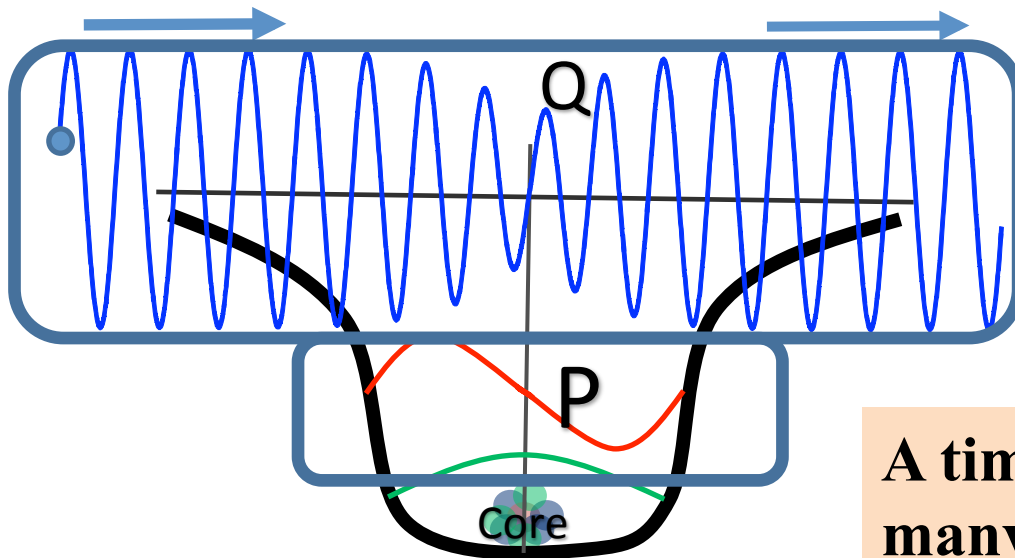
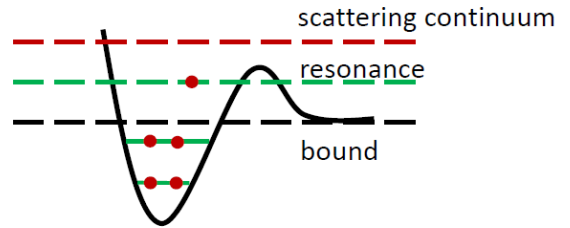
Closed quantum system



Open quantum system



HO basis

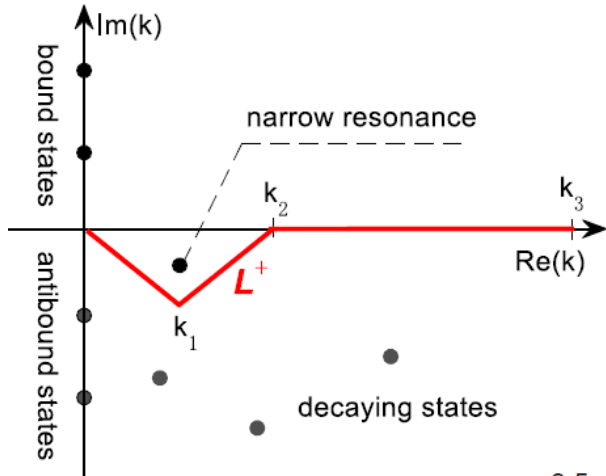


A time-dependent many-body problem

How to treat time-dependent quantum problems?

T. Berggren, Nucl. Phys. A109 (1968) 265

Complex-momentum space: **bound, resonance and continuum**

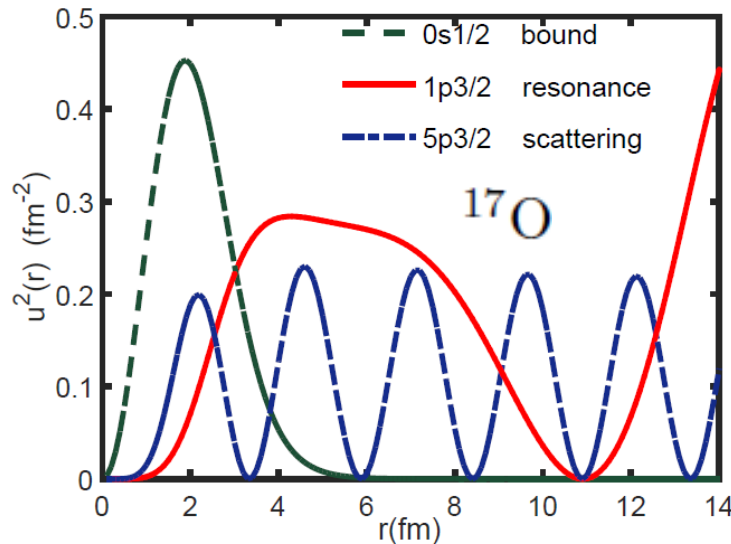


$$e = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = e_n - i \frac{\gamma_n}{2}$$

Woods-Saxon in complex- k space

- $0d_{3/2}$ █ $1.06-0.089i$
- $-e=0.0$ - - -
- $1s_{1/2}$ — $-3.22-0.00i$
- $0d_{5/2}$ — $-5.31-0.00i$ (MeV)

WS SPE's



Gamow shell model for weakly bound or unbound nuclei

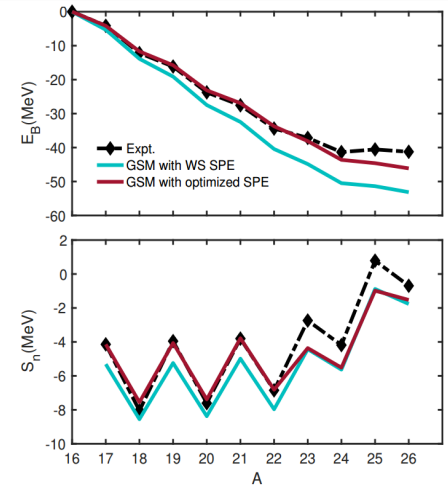
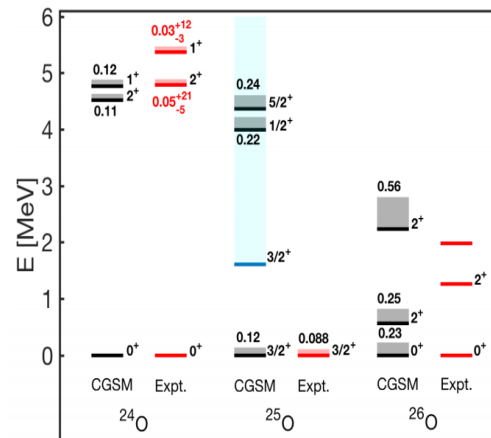
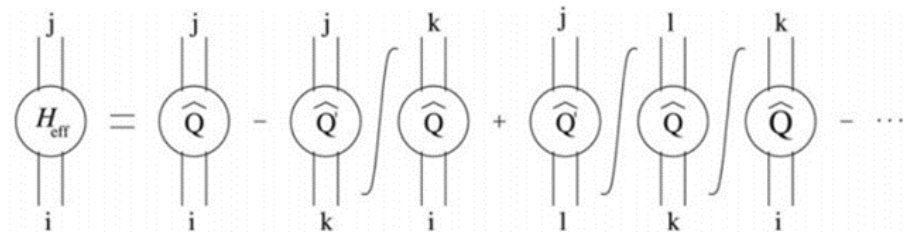
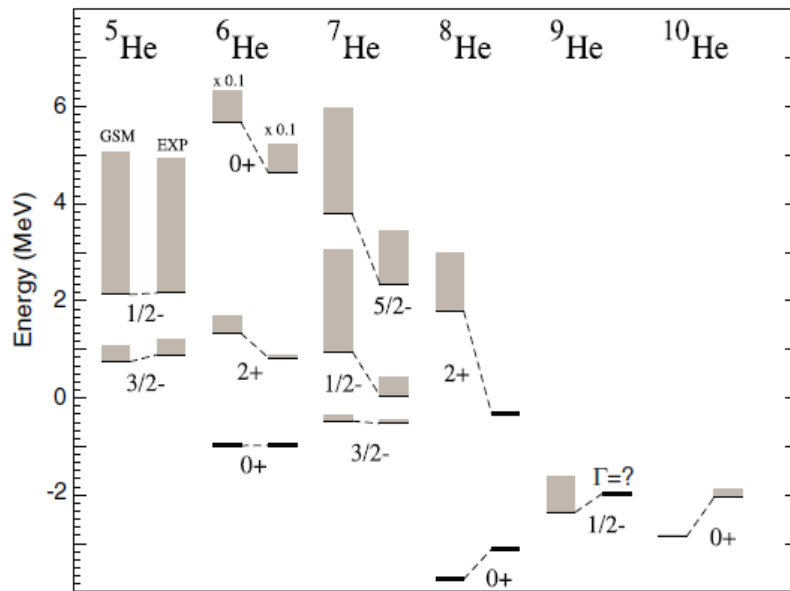
$$H = H_{\text{onebody}}(WS) + V_{J,T}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)$$

$$V_{J,T}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) =$$

$$V_0(J,T) \cdot \exp\left[-\left(\frac{r_1 - r_2}{\mu}\right)^2\right] \cdot \delta(|r_1| + |r_2| - 2 \cdot R_0)$$

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^A \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i < j=1}^A v_{ij}^{NN} - \frac{P^2}{2Am}$$

CD-Bonn MBPT



Michel, Nazarewicz, Płoszajczak, Vertse,
Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 36 (2009) 013101

Z.H. Sun, Q. Wu, Z.H. Zhao, B.S. Hu, S.J. Dai,
F.R. Xu, Phys. Lett. B 769 (2017) 227

$$H_{\text{int}} = \sum_{i=1}^A \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i<j} V(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|) - \frac{P^2}{2Am} \quad \vec{P} = \sum_{i=1}^A \vec{p}_i$$

Interaction MBPT in Gamow space

Bare forces:
Strong repulsion,
slow convergence

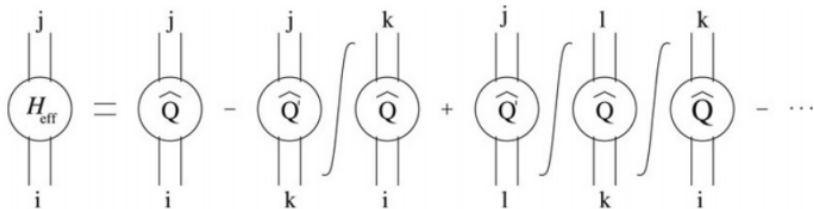
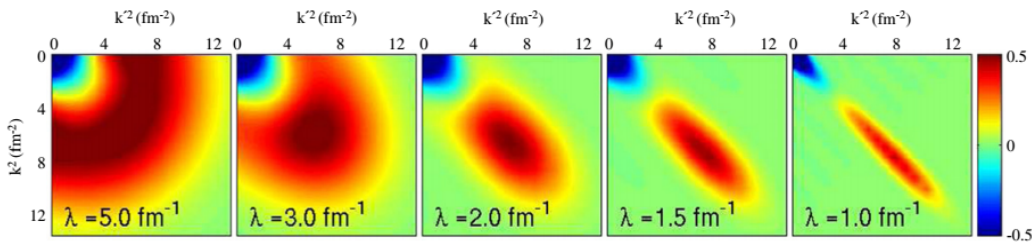
$V \downarrow$ low k or SRG

To remove hard core,
but still keep good
descriptions of NN
scattering phase shifts

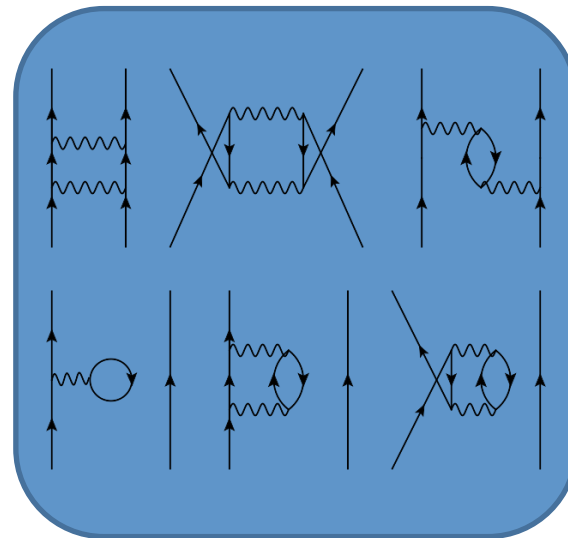
$$\langle \alpha_P | \bar{H}_{\text{eff}} | \alpha_{P'} \rangle = \sum_{\alpha_{P''}} \sum_{\alpha_{P'''}} \sum_{kk'k'' \in \mathcal{K}} \langle \alpha_P | \tilde{k}'' \rangle \langle \tilde{k}'' | \alpha_{P''} \rangle \langle \alpha_{P''} | \tilde{k} \rangle E_k \langle \tilde{k} | \alpha_{P'''} \rangle \langle \alpha_{P'''} | \tilde{k}' \rangle \langle \tilde{k}' | \alpha_{P'} \rangle$$

$$\frac{dH_\lambda}{d\lambda} = -\frac{4}{\lambda^5} [[T_{\text{rel}}, H_\lambda], H_\lambda]$$

Q



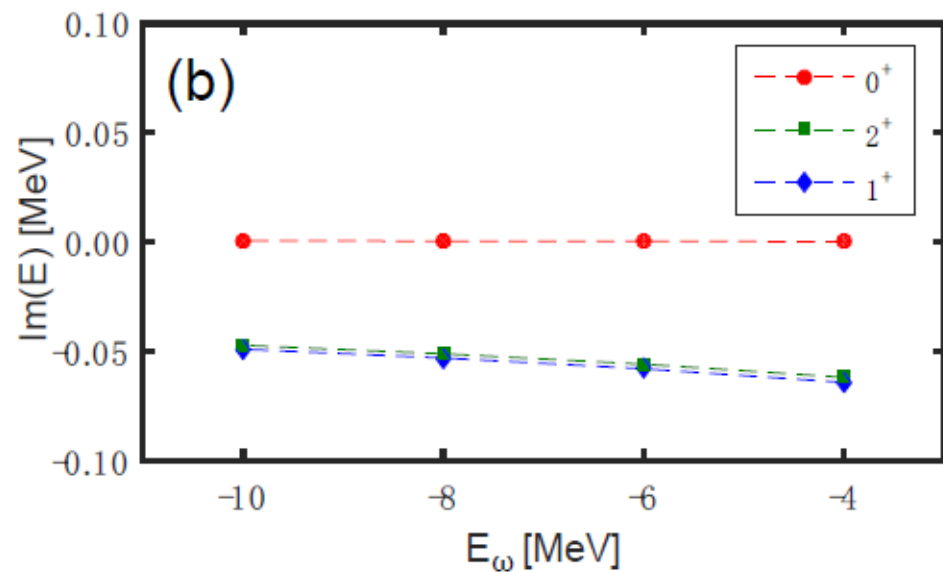
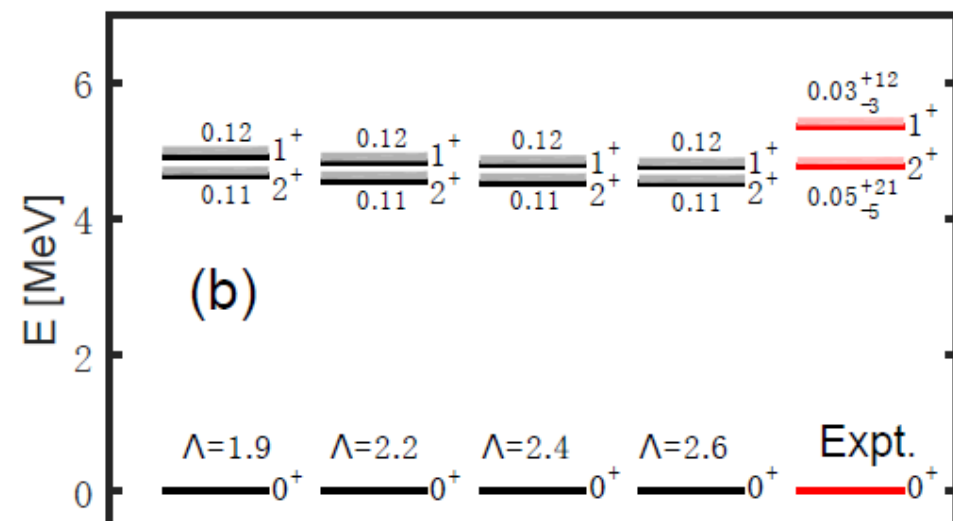
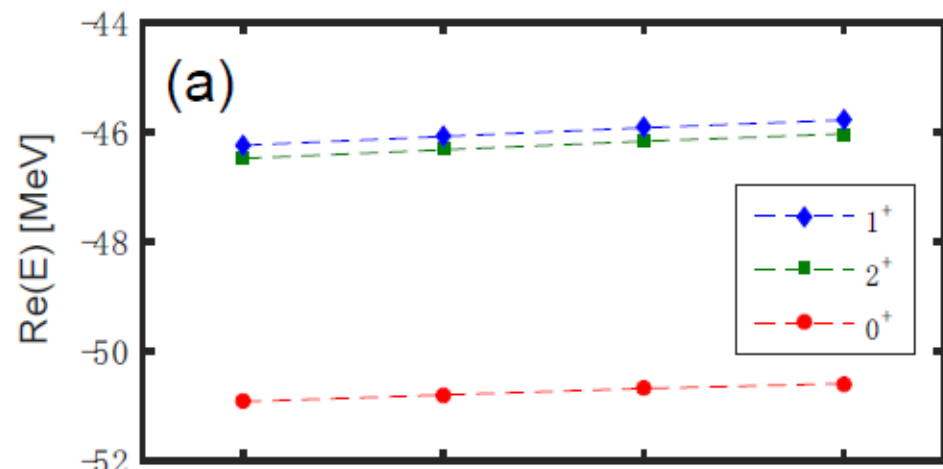
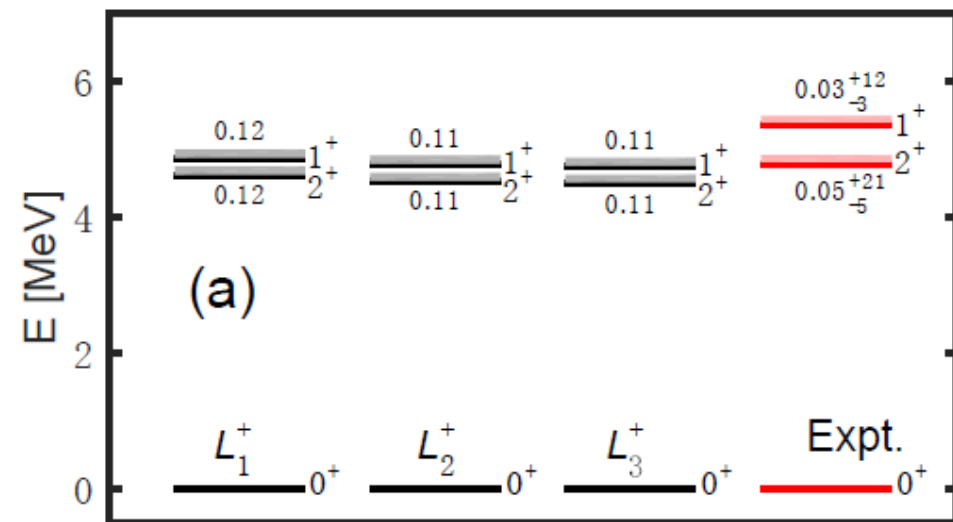
$$\hat{Q}(E) = PVP + PVQ \frac{1}{E - H} QVP; \dots$$

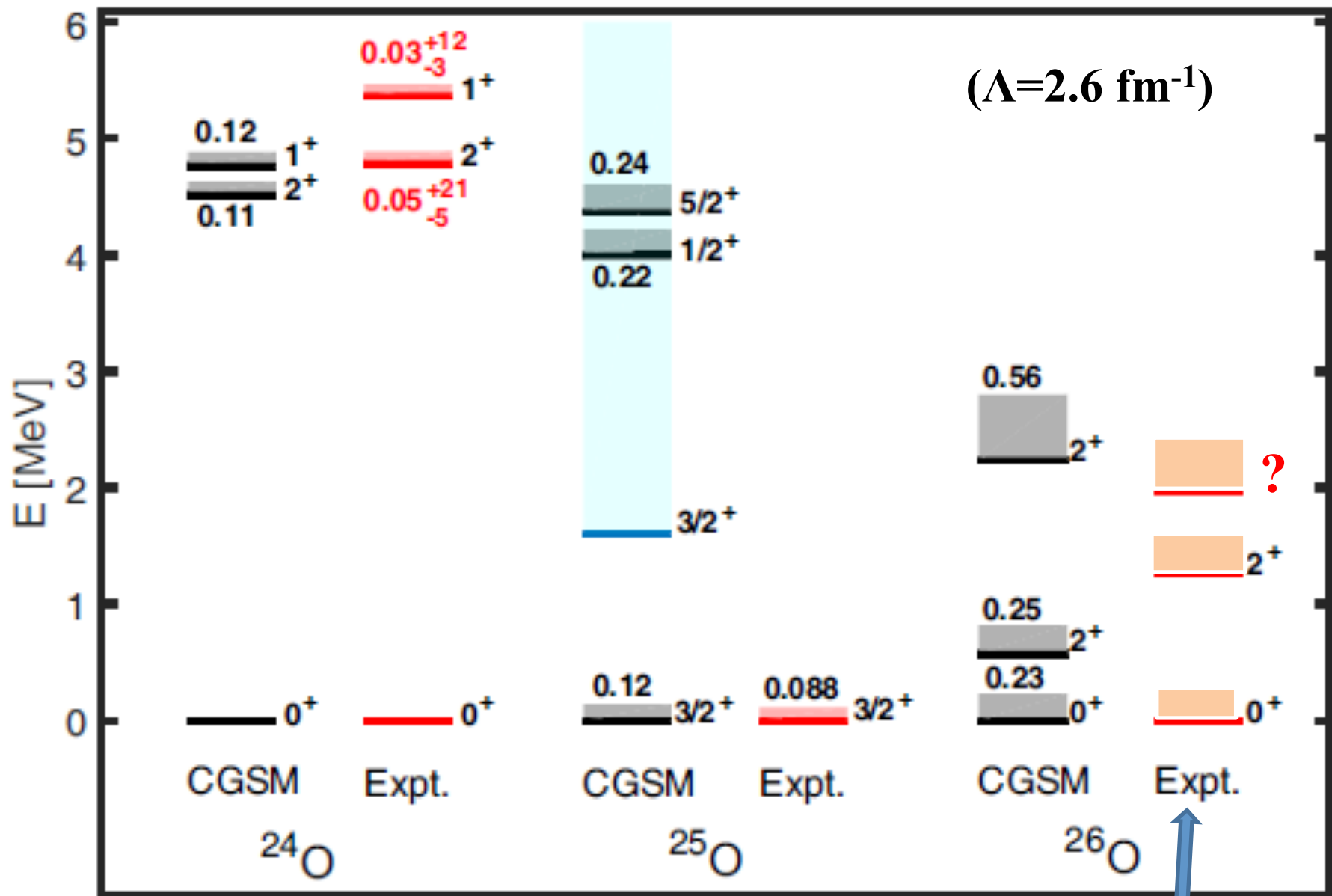


Non-degenerate extended Kuo-Krenciglowa folded-diagram method (EKK) by Takayanagi, NPA 852, 61 (2011);

Convergences of spectroscopic calculations

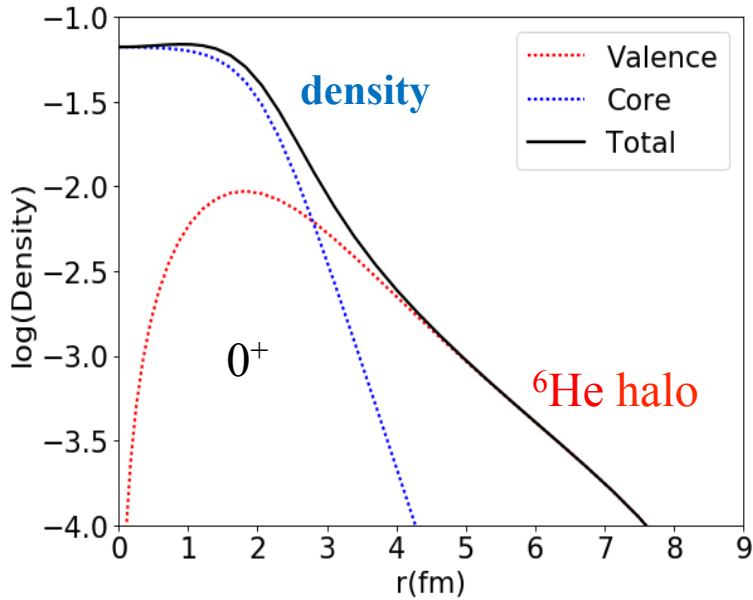
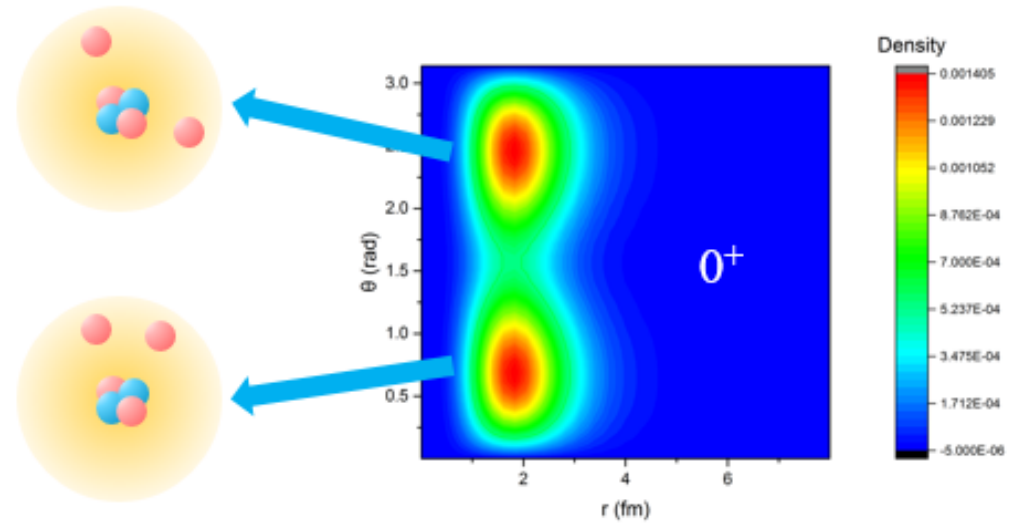
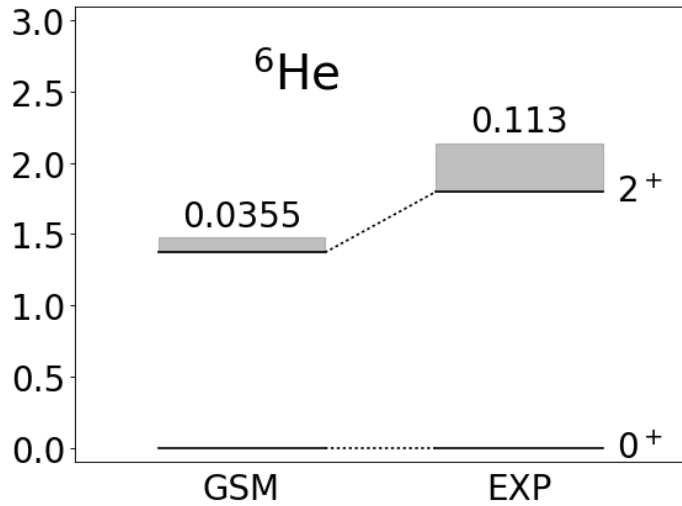
^{24}O





Y. Kondo *et al.*, PRL 116, 102503 (2016)

${}^6\text{He}$ halo



${}^6\text{He}$ correlated density distribution

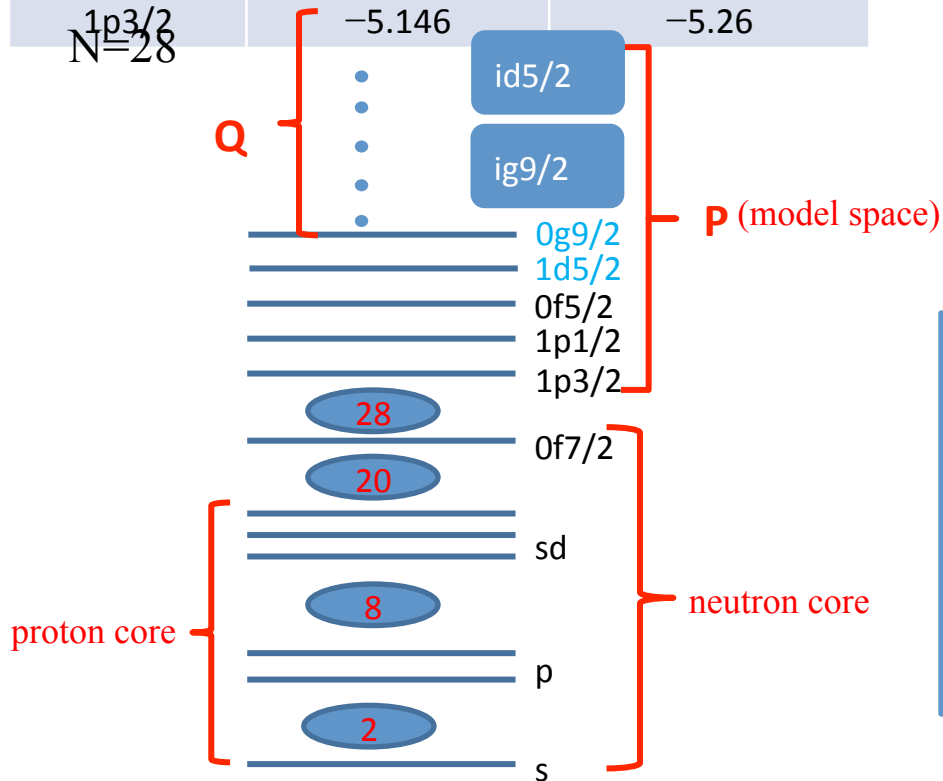
$$\rho(r, \theta) = \langle \Psi | \delta(r_1 - r) \delta(r_2 - r) \delta(\theta_{12} - \theta) | \Psi \rangle$$

Core Gamow Shell Model (CGSM)

Single-particle energies in ^{48}Ca

parity(+, -) : $V_0 = -54.60, r_0 = 1.15, d = 0.63, V_{ls} = 16.20$

orbits	Expt. (MeV)	Wood-Saxon (MeV)
0g9/2		2.37 - i0.009
1d5/2		2.00 - i0.863
0f5/2	-1.153	-1.15
1p1/2	-3.123	-3.05
1p3/2	-5.146	-5.26



Witek talked on the Ca chain on Tue.

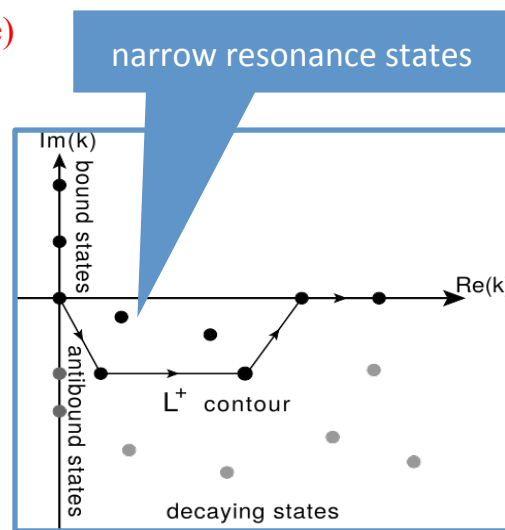
Single particle energies in ^{54}Ca

Parity + : $V_0 = -54.40, r_0 = 1.15, d = 0.63, V_{ls} = 10.50$

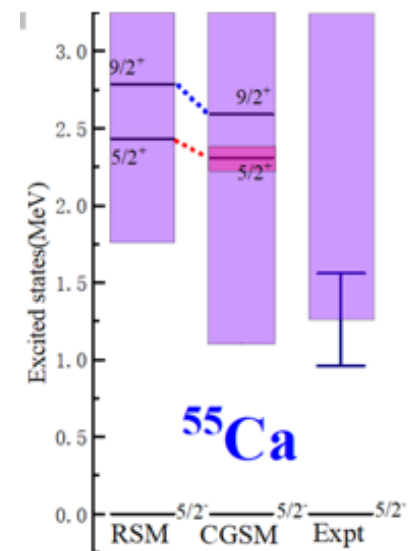
Parity - : $V_0 = -50.30, r_0 = 1.15, d = 0.63, V_{ls} = 16.00$

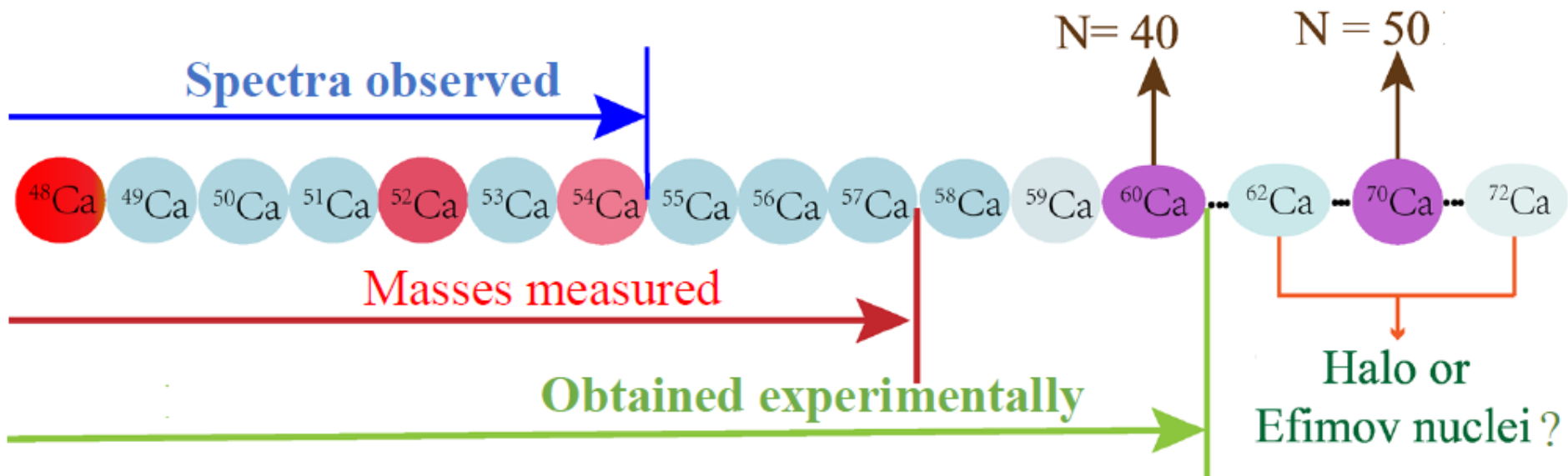
orbits	Experiment (MeV)	Wood-Saxon (MeV)
0g9/2		1.569 - i0.002
1d5/2		1.426 - i0.405
0f5/2	$-(1.26 \pm 0.3)$ (AME2016)	-1.1388

N=34



Berggren basis



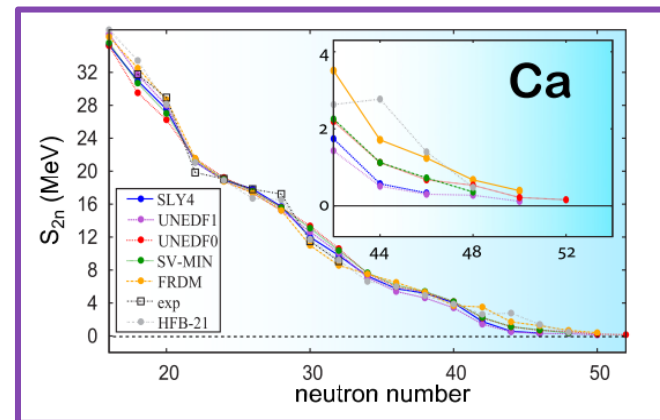
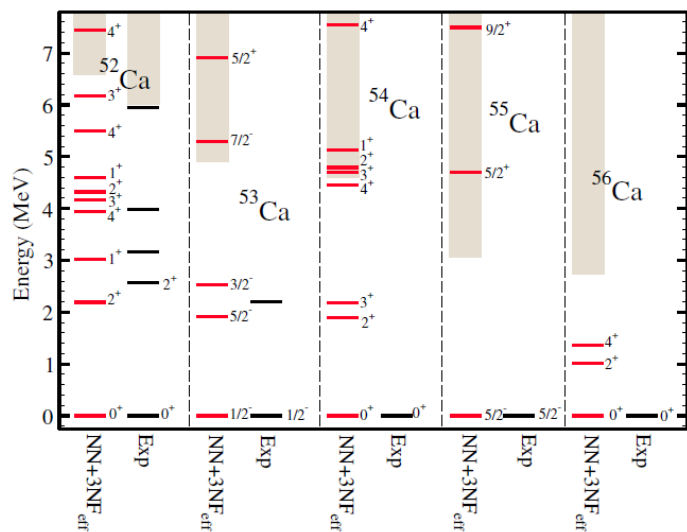


L. Coraggio *et al.*, PRC 80, 044311 (2009), PRC 89, 024319 (2014): CD Bonn, MBPT

J.D. Holt *et al.*, PRC 90, 024312 (2014): N3LO(NN)+N2LO(NNN), MBPT

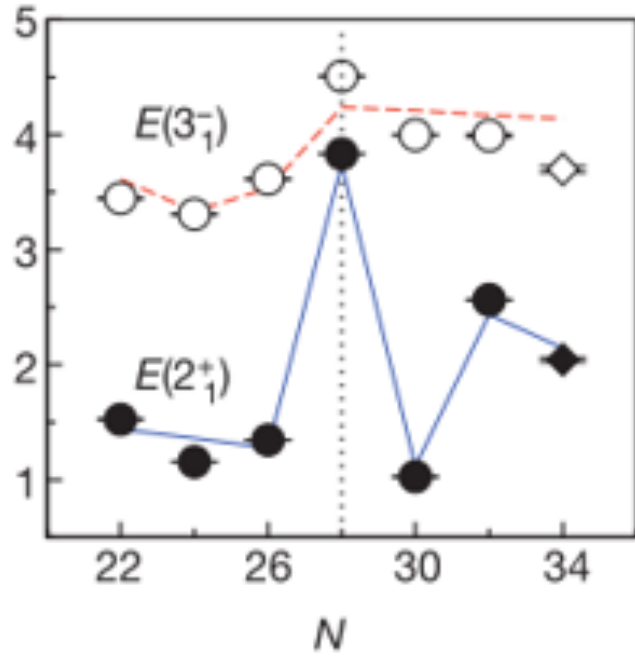
H. Hergert *et al.*, PRC 90, 041302(R) (2014): N3LO(NN)+N2LO(NNN), IM-SRG

G. Hagen *et al.*, PRL 109, 032502 (2012): NN+3NF_{eff}, CC-continuum (closed shell ± 1 or 2 particles)



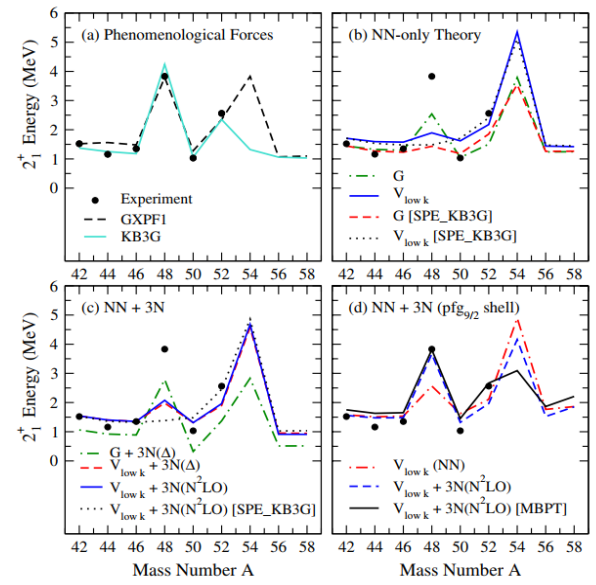
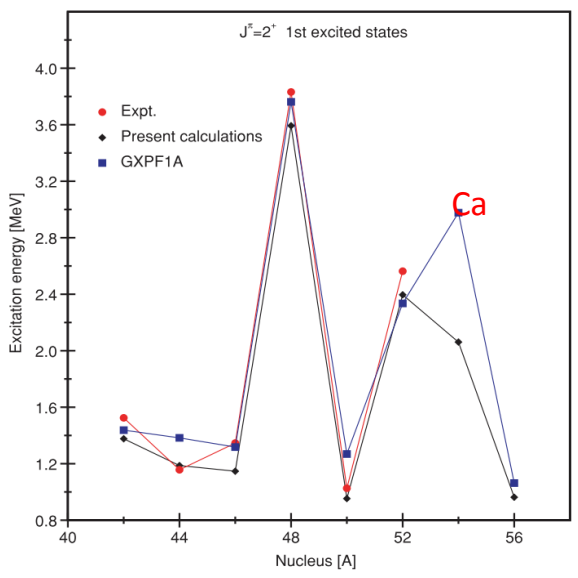
Mean-field calculations for ground states

C. Forssen *et al.*, Phys. Scr. T 152, 014022 (2012)

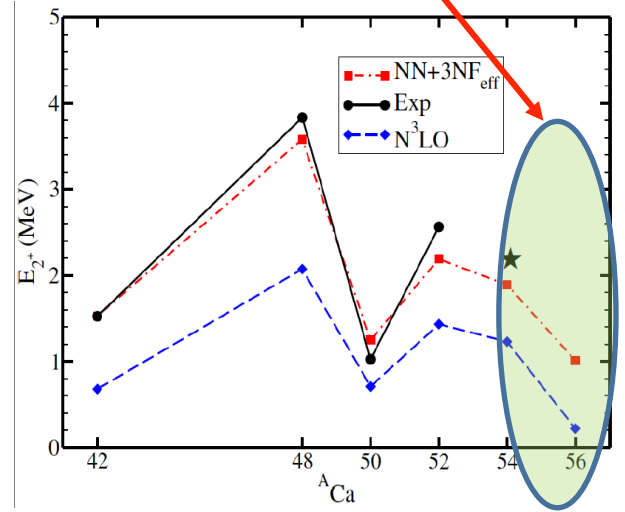


N=32, 34

Experiment at RIKEN: Steppenbeck *et al.*, Nature (2013)



Continuum is important



L.Caroggio *et al.*, PRC.80.044311(2009)
Q_box(Ca40,pf,HO,third order CDbonn)

J.D.Holt *et al.*, JPG/39/085111(2013)
Q_box(Ca40,pfg,HO,3rd order NN+3N)

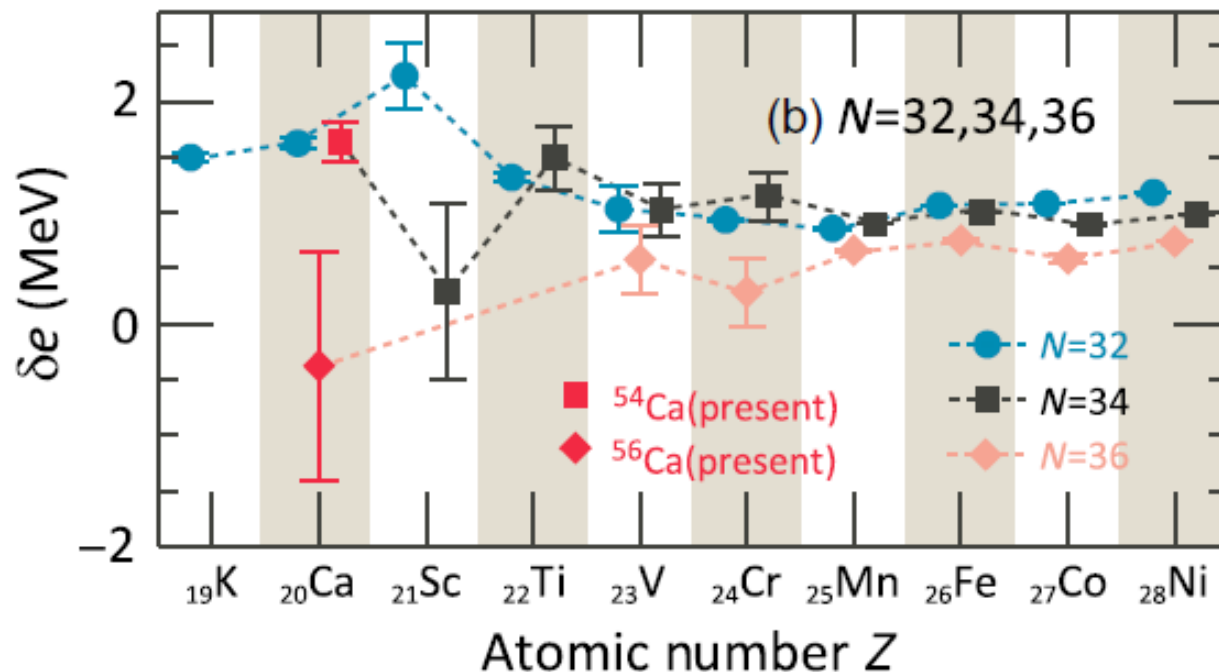
Hagen *et al.*, PRL. (2012)
Couple Cluster(continuum)

S. Michima
T. Furuno,
C. S. L
Y. Shir

³Department

⁵
⁶Department

⁸Facility



N. Fukuda,²
Y. Kubota,²
Sakai,²
Yako,¹

⁴46556, USA

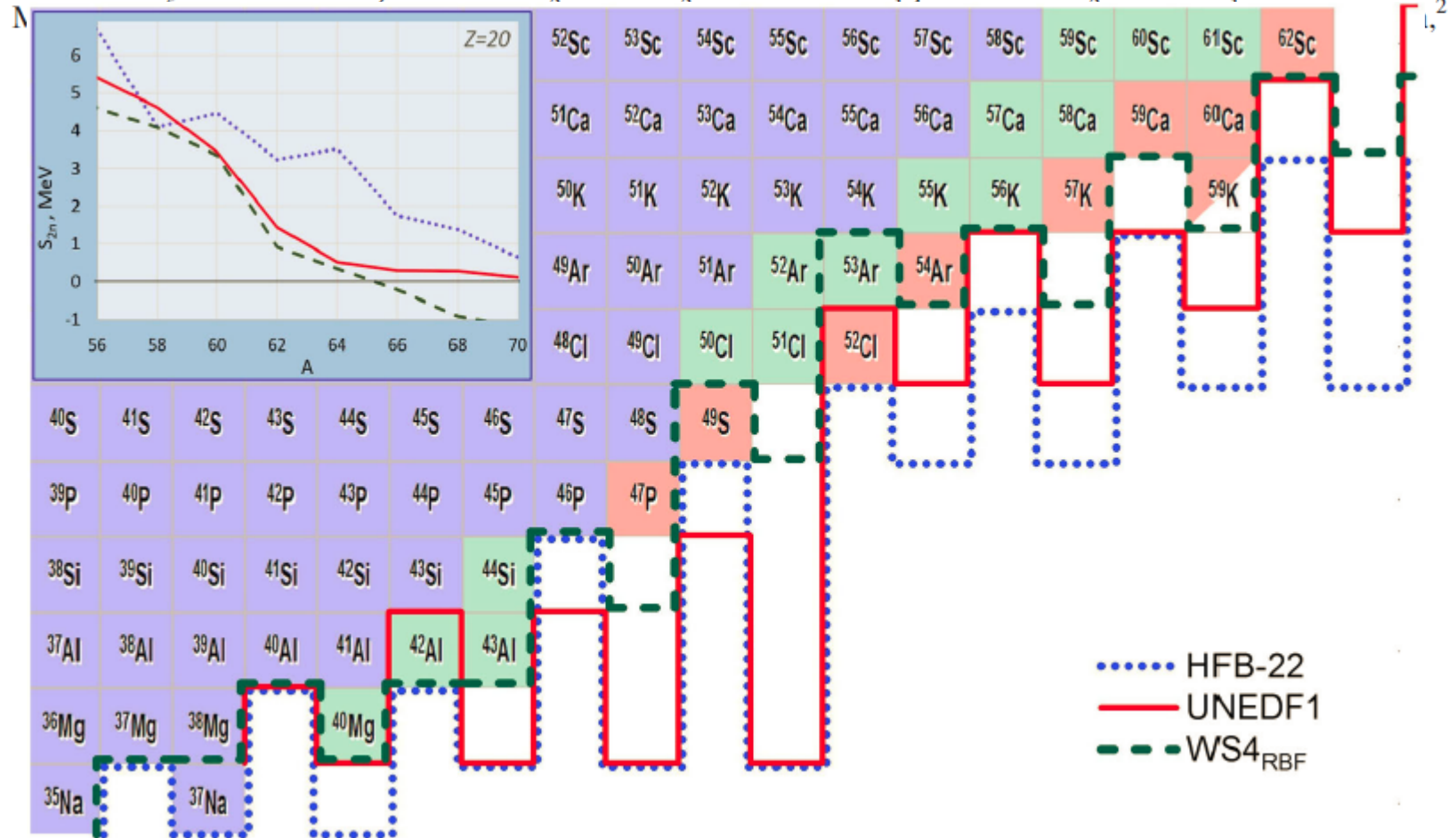
ⁿ
⁵8580, Japan

⁷24, USA

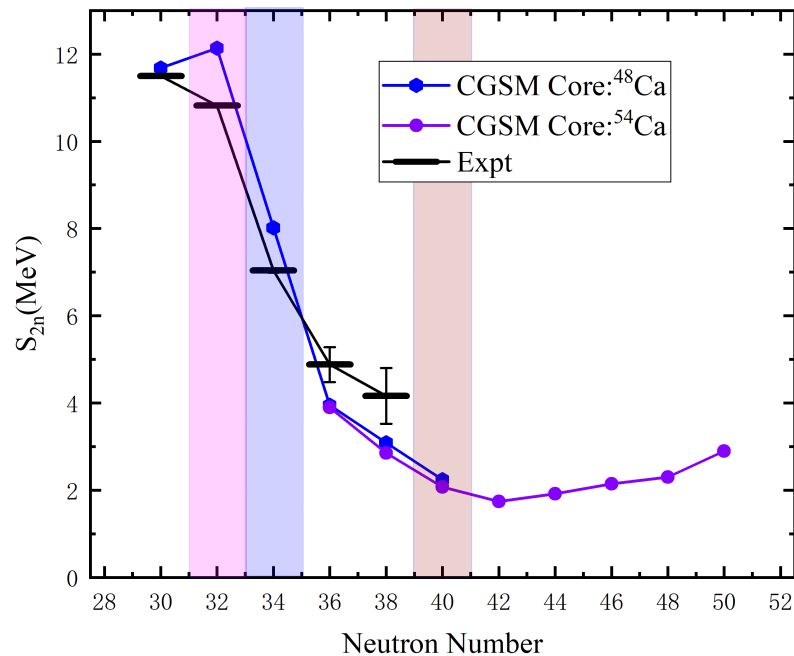
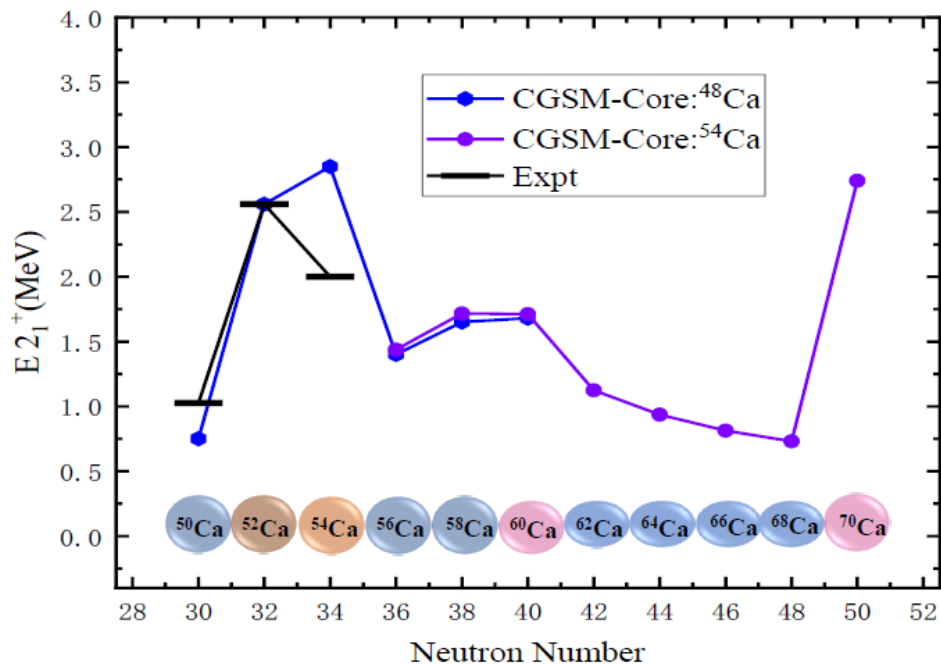
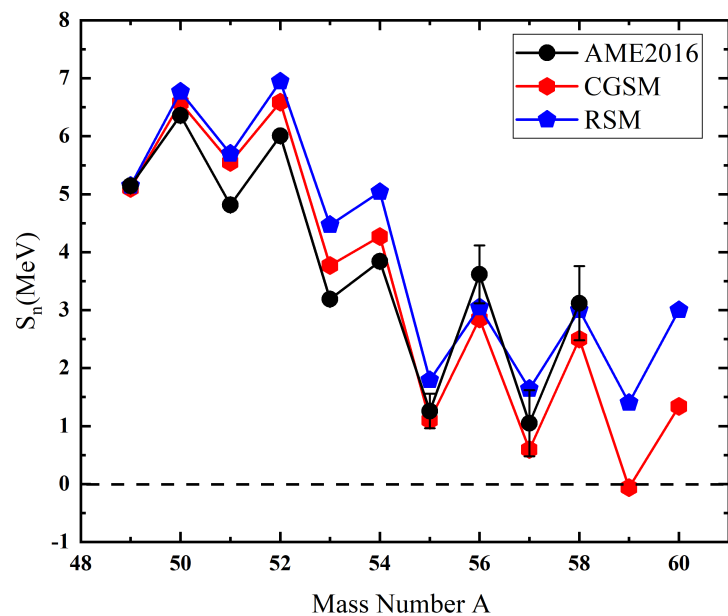
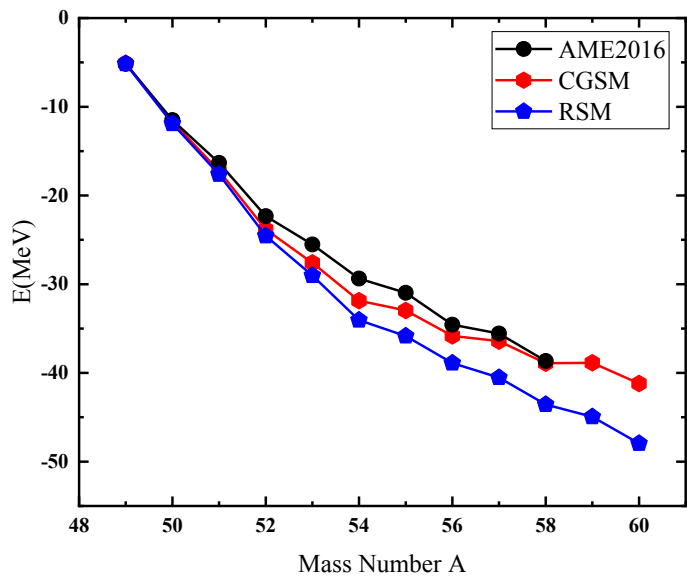
FIG. 4. Systematics of the empirical energy gaps (δe) of single-particle spectra. (a) Ca isotopes are shown with theoretical predictions. The present results are shown as red squares and the solid circles are literature values from the AME2016 database. The theoretical predictions are shown by lines with the same colors as those described in Fig. 3. (b) Isotonic chains at $N = 32$, 34, and 36 as a function of atomic number are shown. The circles, squares, and diamonds refer to $N = 32$, 34, and 36, respectively. The present results are shown as red symbols. The other values were obtained from AME2016 and Ref. [50].

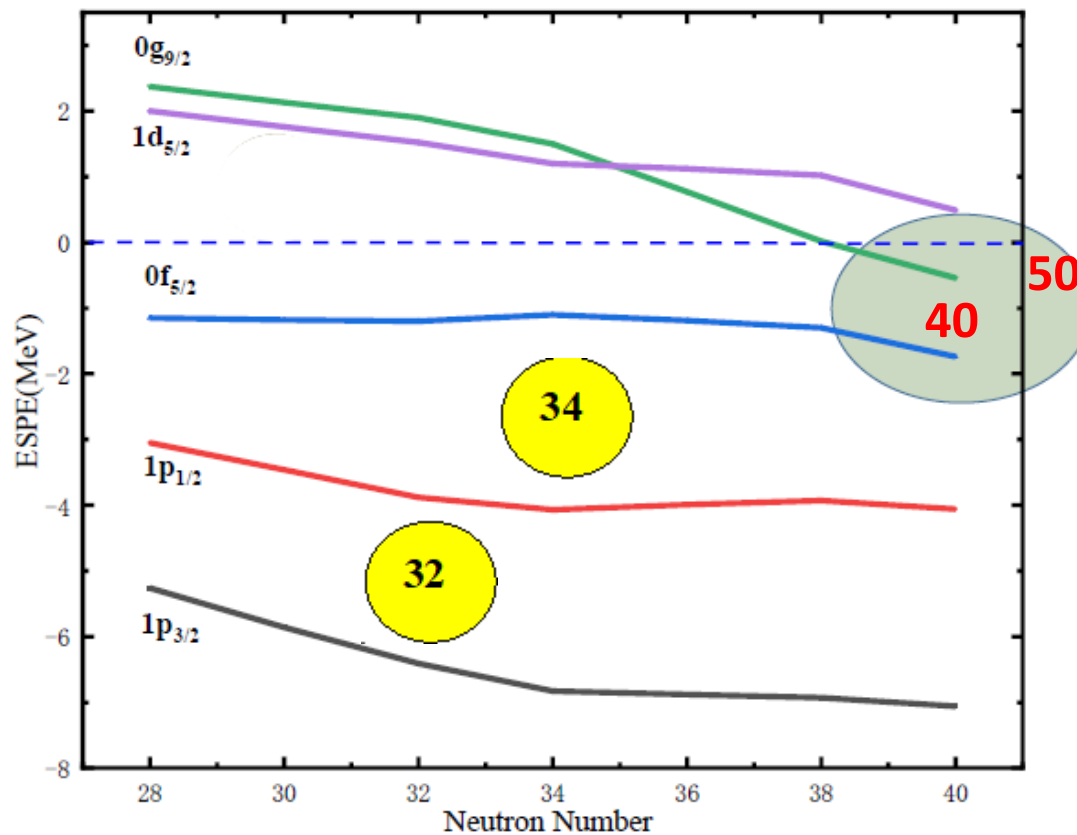
Discovery of ^{60}Ca and Implications For the Stability of ^{70}Ca

O. B. Tarasov,^{1,2,3} D. S. Ahn,² D. Bazin,¹ N. Fukuda,² A. Gade,^{1,4} M. Hausmann,⁵ N. Inabe,² S. Ishikawa,⁶ N. Iwasa,⁶ K. Kawata,⁷ T. Komatsubara,² T. Kubo,⁵ K. Kusaka,² D. J. Morrissey,^{1,8} M. Ohtake,² H. Otsu,²



Our Core Gamow Shell Model (CGSM) with $V_{\text{low } k}$ CD Bonn for calcium isotopes



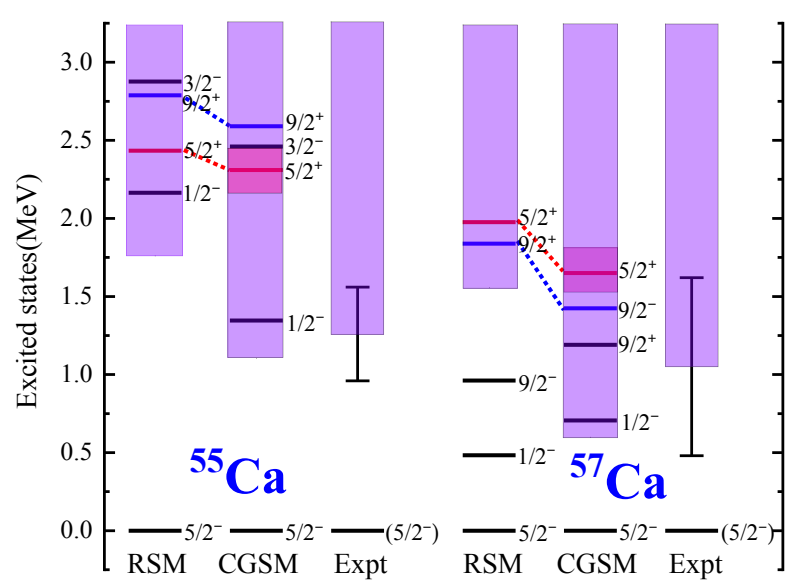
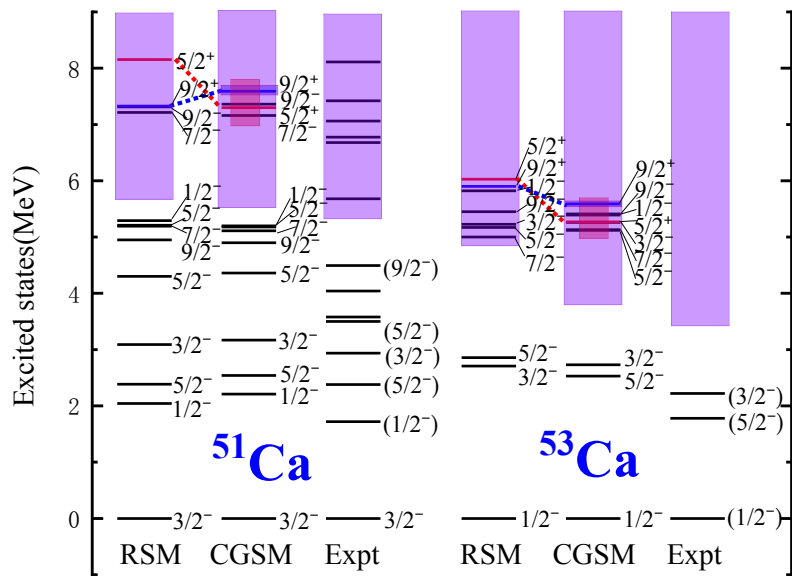


PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **121**, 022501 (2018)

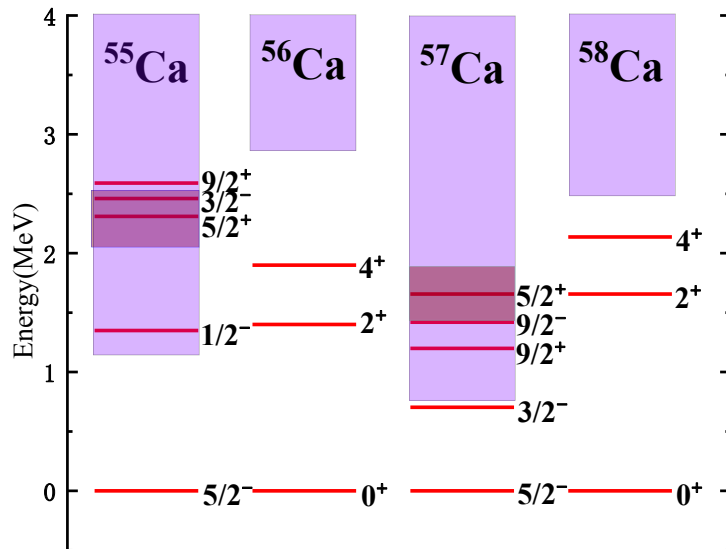
Editors' Suggestion

Discovery of ^{60}Ca and Implications For the Stability of ^{70}Ca

O. B. Tarasov,^{1,2,3} D. S. Ahn,² D. Bazin,¹ N. Fukuda,² A. Gade,^{1,4} M. Hausmann,⁵ N. Inabe,² S. Ishikawa,⁶ N. Iwasa,⁶ K. Kawata,⁷ T. Komatsubara,² T. Kubo,⁵ K. Kusaka,² D. J. Morrissey,^{1,8} M. Ohtake,² H. Otsu,² M. Portillo,⁵ T. Sakakibara,⁶ H. Sakurai,² H. Sato,² B. M. Sherrill,^{1,4} Y. Shimizu,² A. Stolz,¹ T. Sumikama,² H. Suzuki,² H. Takeda,² M. Thoennessen,^{1,4} H. Ueno,² Y. Yanagisawa,² and K. Yoshida²

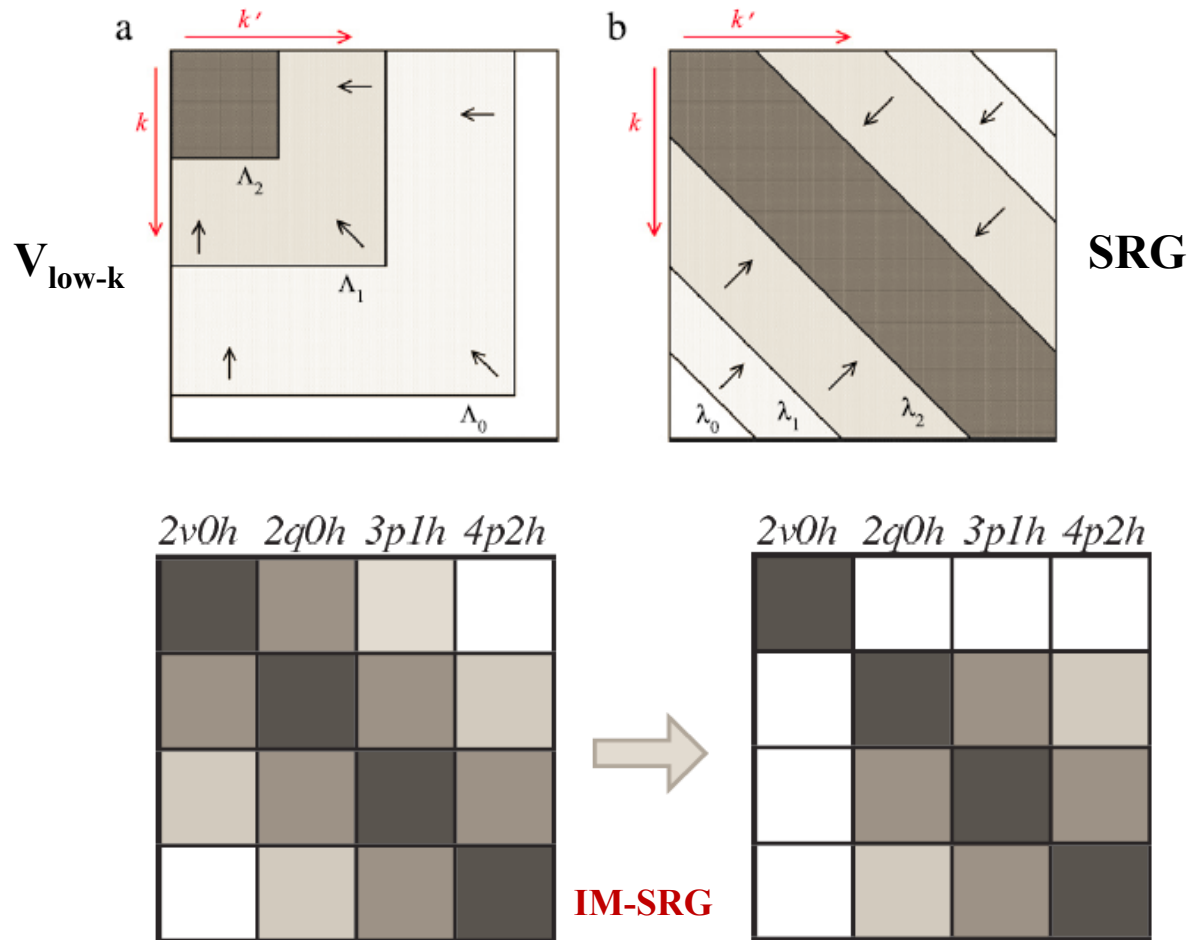


J^π	$E(^{51}\text{Ca})$	$\Gamma(^{51}\text{Ca})$	$E(^{53}\text{Ca})$	$\Gamma(^{53}\text{Ca})$	$E(^{55}\text{Ca})$	$\Gamma(^{55}\text{Ca})$	$E(^{57}\text{Ca})$	$\Gamma(^{57}\text{Ca})$
$5/2_1^+$	7.304	1.226	5.27	5.59	2.316	2.601	1.62	1.18
$9/2_1^+$	7.592	0.041	0.996	0.008	0.580	0.00	0.484	0.00



Gamow IM-SRG calculations

S.K. Bogner et al. / Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 65 (2010) 94–147



We solve IM-SRG in the complex-k space (Gamow IM-SRG)

Chiral NNLO_{opt} : A. Ekstrom *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 192502 (2013)

Gamow Hartree-Fock :

$$\langle k | h^{\text{HF}} | k' \rangle = \left(1 - \frac{1}{A}\right) \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} k^2 \delta_{kk'} + \sum_{pq} \langle p | U_{\text{HF}} | q \rangle \langle k | p \rangle \langle q | k' \rangle$$

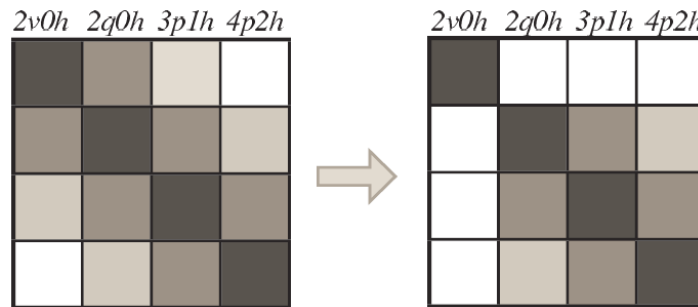
Bound, resonant and continuum HF basis states are obtained by diagonalizing the complex-energy HF Hamiltonian

SRG

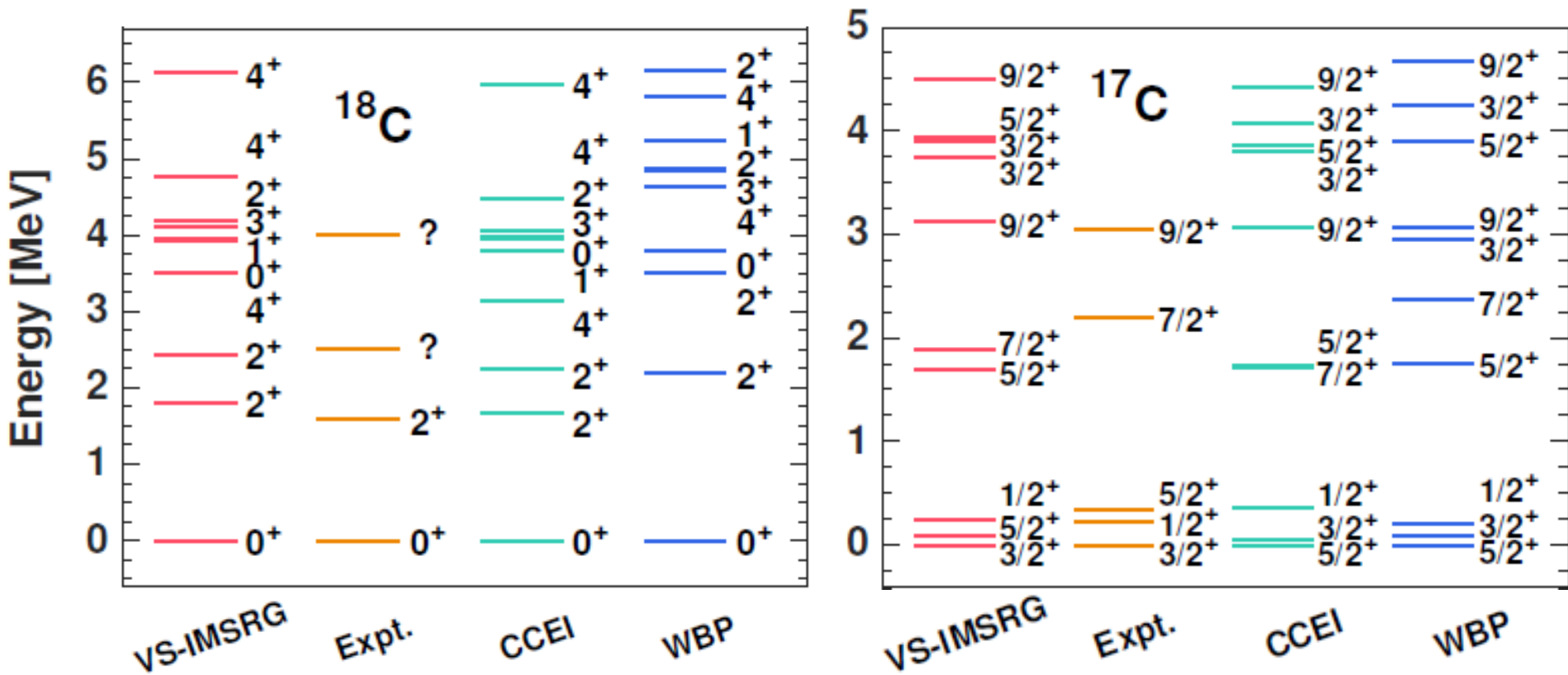
S. D. Glazek and K. G. Wilson, Phys. Rev. D 48, 5863 (1993) (quantum field theory);
F. Wegner, Ann. Phys. (Leipzig) 506, 77 (1994) (for condensed matter)

IM-SRG

K. Tsukiyama, S. K. Bogner, and A. Schwenk, Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 222502 (2011).
H. Hergert, S. Bogner, T. Morris, A. Schwenk, and K. Tsukiyama, Physics Reports 621, 165 (2016)



Advantage: include more many-body correlations



Jansen, Engel, Hagen, Navratil, Signoracci, PRL **113**,142502 (2014).

Yuan, Suzuki, Otsuka, FRX, Tsunoda, PRC **85**, 064324 (2012).

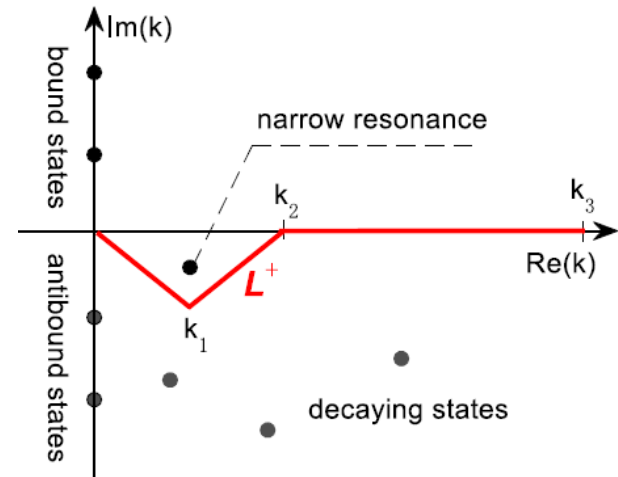
Gamow IM-SRG:

$$H(s) = U(s)H(0)U^{-1}(s) \quad U(s) \cdot U^{-1}(s) = 1$$

$$\frac{dH(s)}{ds} = [\eta(s), H(s)] \quad \text{Flow equation}$$

$$\eta(s) = \frac{dU(s)}{ds}U^\dagger(s) = -\eta^\dagger(s)$$

Continuous similarity transformation

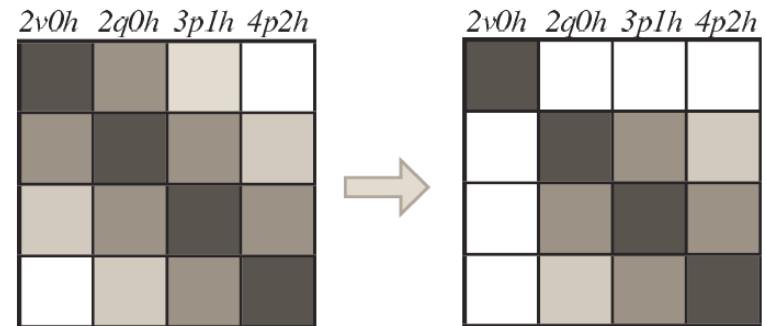


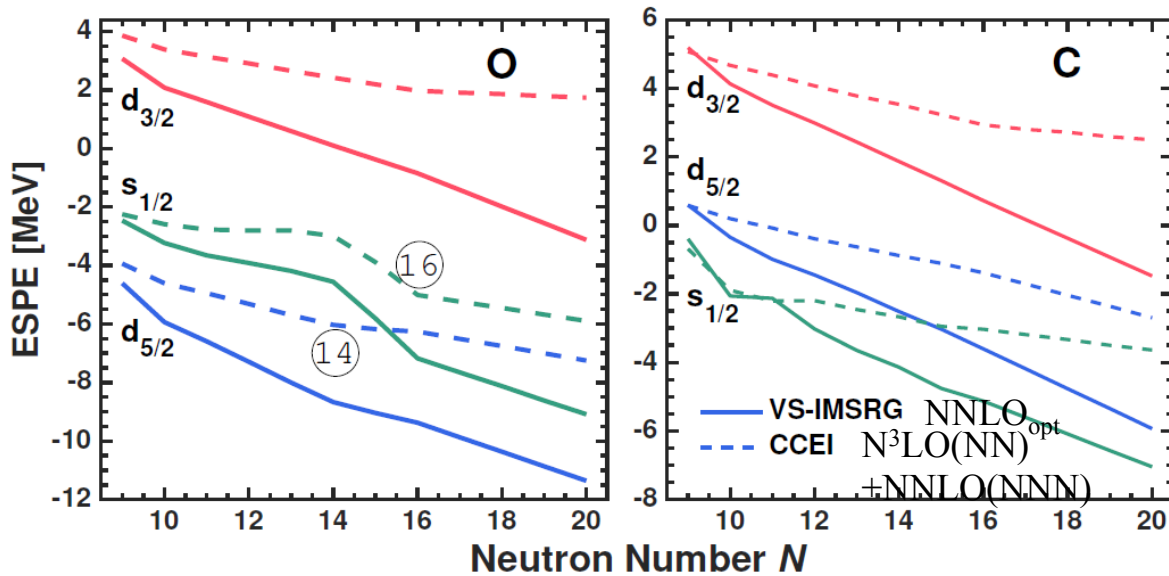
✓ Directly gives g.s. energies for close-shell nuclei.

✓ For open shell or excited states, we use the Equation of Motion (EOM) Gamow

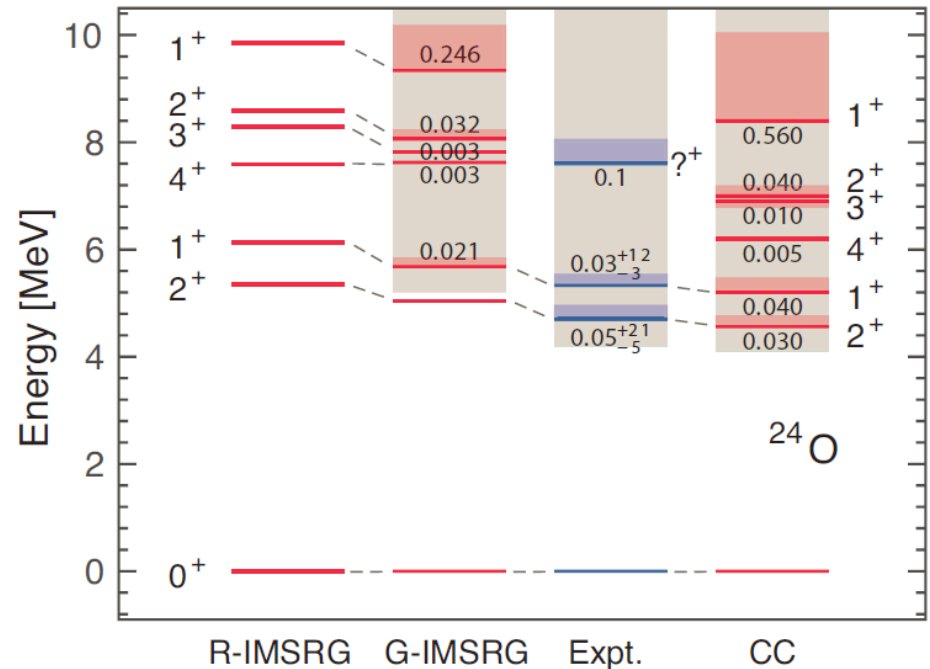
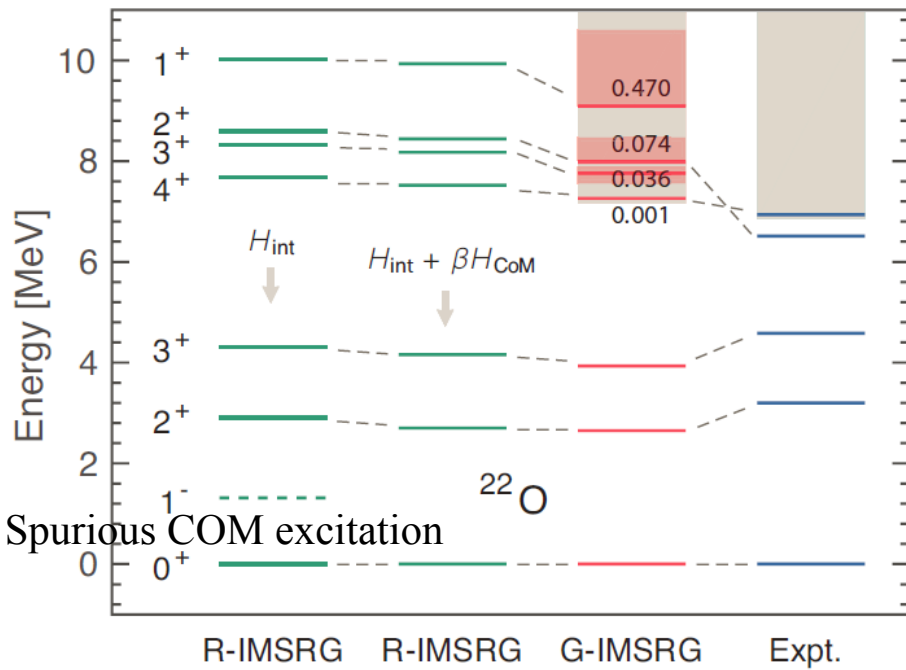
IM-SRG + EOM :

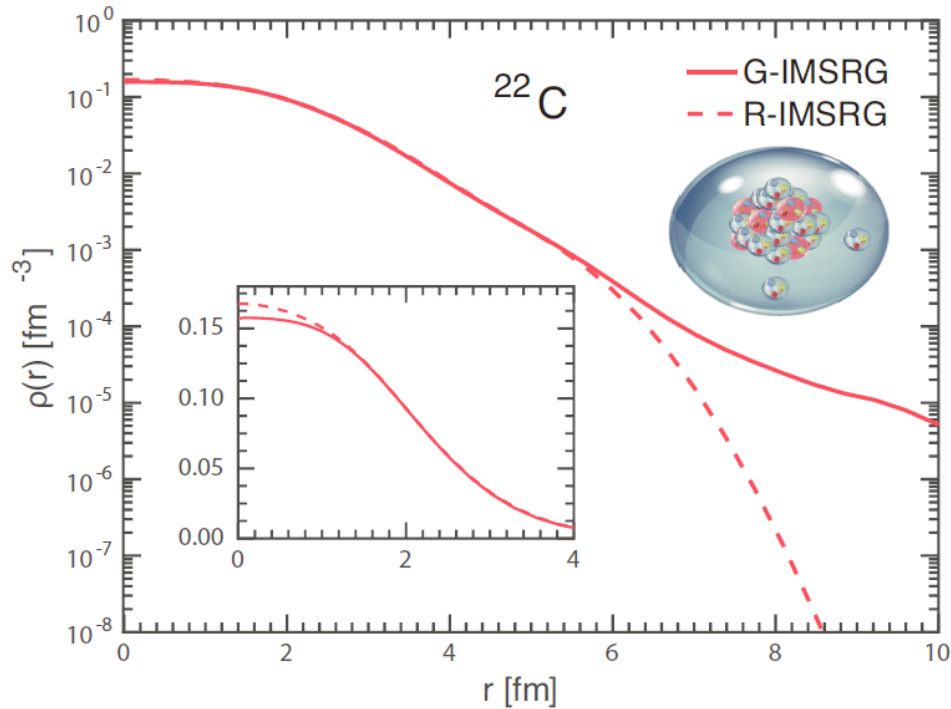
- i) Gamow IM-SRG decouples the space from the closed-shell HF Fermi;
- ii) Use EOM to calculate excited states





N=14 shell closure disappears
in the Carbon chain





1. Gamow IMSRG with discrete HF s -waves: **2.79** fm
2. Gamow IMSRG with continuum s -waves: **3.06** fm
3. Experimentally estimated matter radius: **3.44 ± 0.08** [Y. Togano *et al.*, PLB **761**, 412 (2016)]

NNLO_{opt} itself underestimates the radii of carbon isotopes

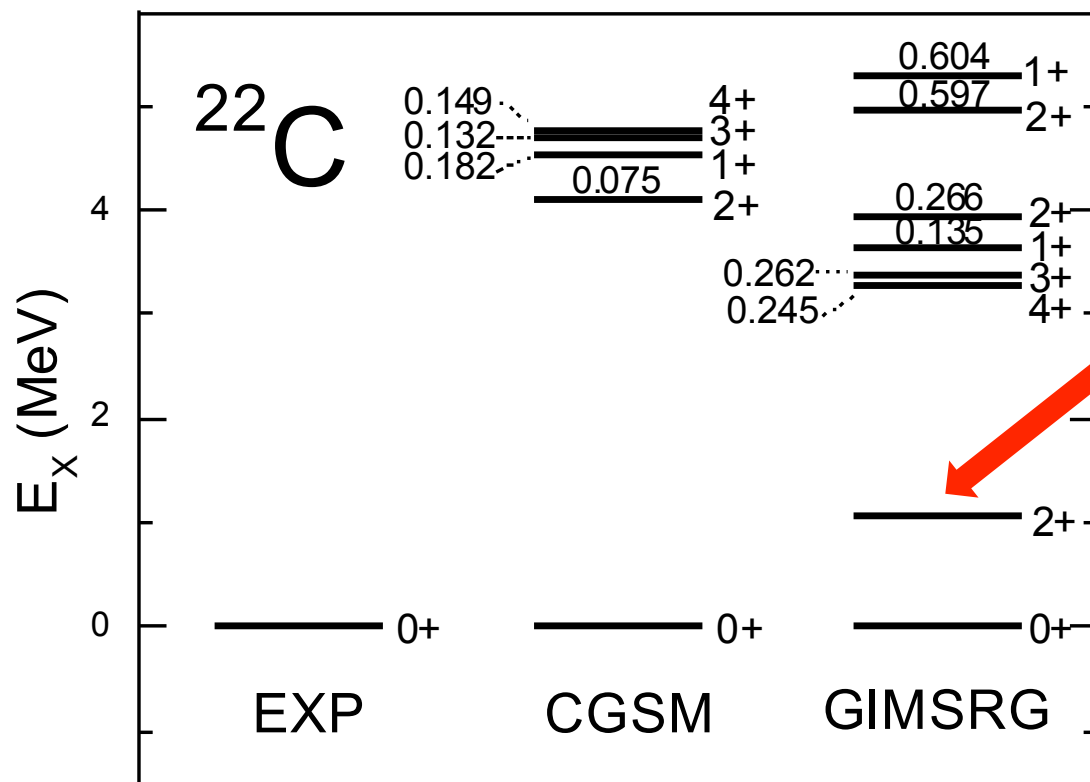
R. Kanungo *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 102501 (2016)

TABLE I. Excited states for ^{22}C predicted by the Gamow EOM-IMSRG with the chiral NNLO_{opt} interaction. Energies and widths are in MeV.

J^π	2_1^+	4_1^+	3_1^+	1_1^+	2_2^+	2_3^+	1_2^+
E_{IMSRG}	1.05	3.26	3.36	3.62	3.93	4.94	5.27
Γ_{IMSRG}	0.000	0.245	0.262	0.135	0.266	0.597	0.604

g.s. and 2_1^+ are bound

unbound resonances



Proton excitation in Gamow IM-SRG

Gogny-force-derived effective shell-model Hamiltonian

W. G. Jiang, B. S. Hu, Z. H. Sun, and F. R. Xu*

State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, School of Physics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{NN,12} = & \sum_{i=1}^2 e^{-(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)^2 / \mu_i^2} \\
 & \times (W_i + B_i P^\sigma - H_i P^\tau - M_i P^\sigma P^\tau) \\
 & + t_3 \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) (1 + x_0 P^\sigma) \left[\rho \left(\frac{\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2}{2} \right) \right]^\alpha \\
 & + i W_0 \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) (\vec{\sigma}_1 + \vec{\sigma}_2) \cdot \vec{k}' \times \vec{k},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)^2 / \mu_i^2}$$

$$e^{-\vec{k}^2 \mu_i^2 / 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_j = & t_j + \frac{1}{2(2j+1)} \sum_{j^c} \sum_{JT} (2J+1)(2T+1) \\
 & \times \langle jj^c JT | V | jj^c JT \rangle,
 \end{aligned}$$

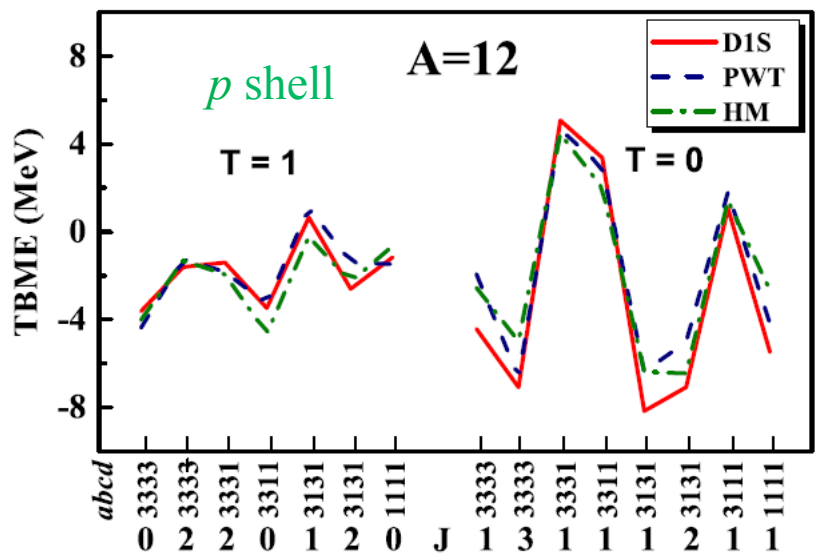
$$E_{\text{g.s.}} = E_v + E_{\text{Coul}} - t_{\text{COM}} + E_c$$

$$E_c = t_c + V_c$$

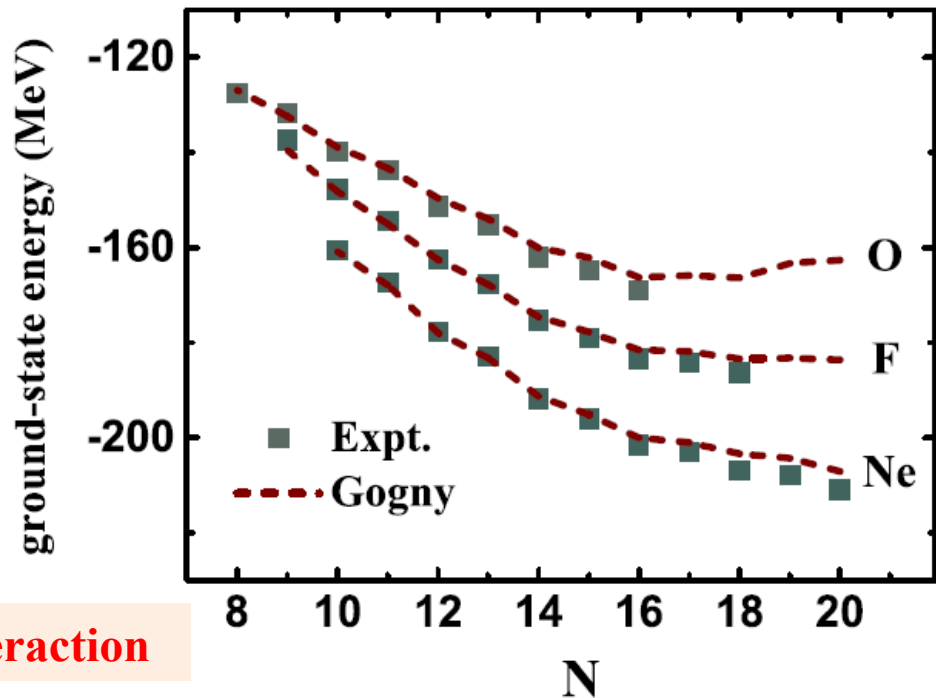
$$t_c = \sum_{j_a^c} (2T+1)(2J+1) \langle j_a^c | \hat{t} | j_a^c \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c = & \sum_{j_a^c \leq j_b^c} \sum_{JT} (2T+1)(2J+1) \\
 & \times \langle j_a^c j_b^c JT | V | j_a^c j_b^c JT \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

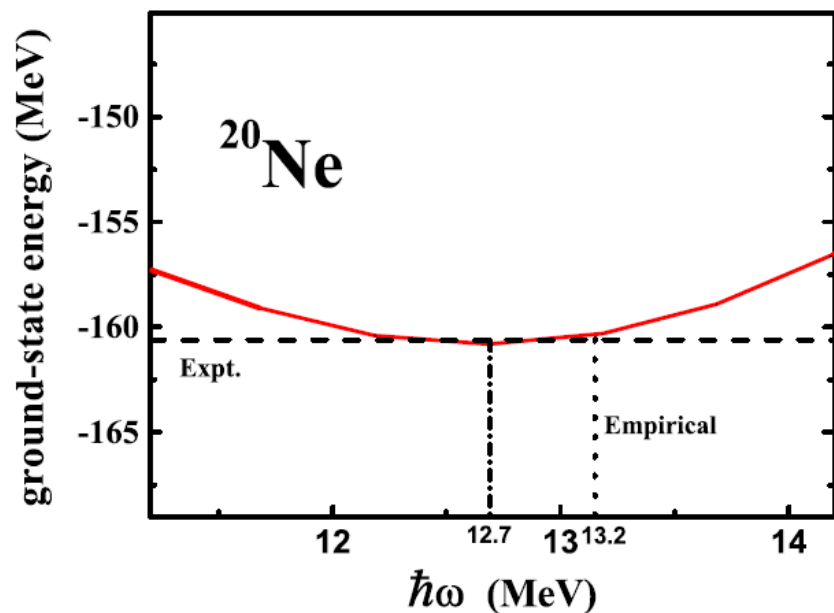
1. Easily go to cross-shell calculations
2. To heavy mass regions



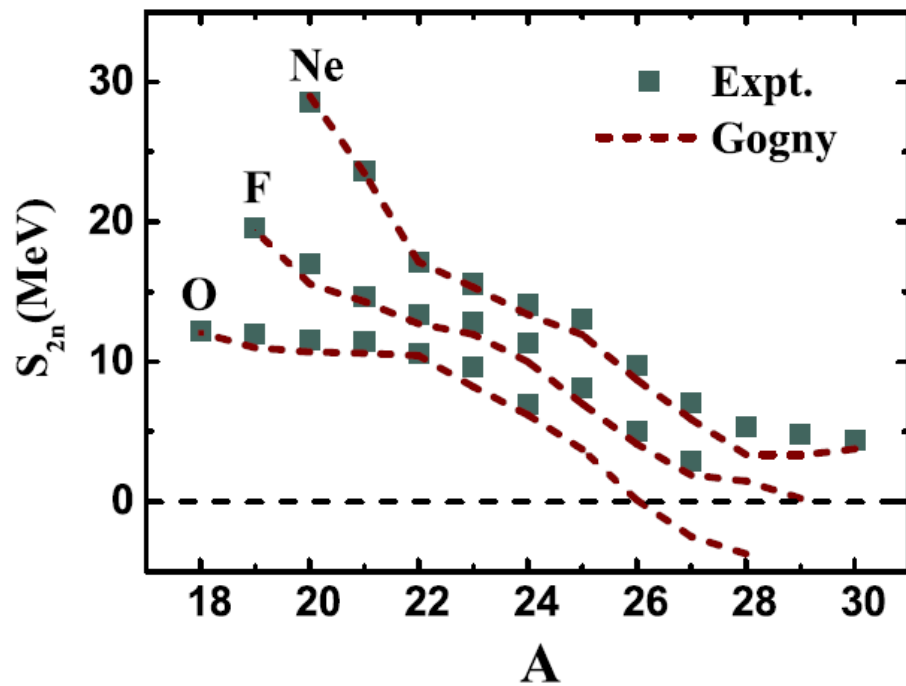
Hauge-
Maripuu,

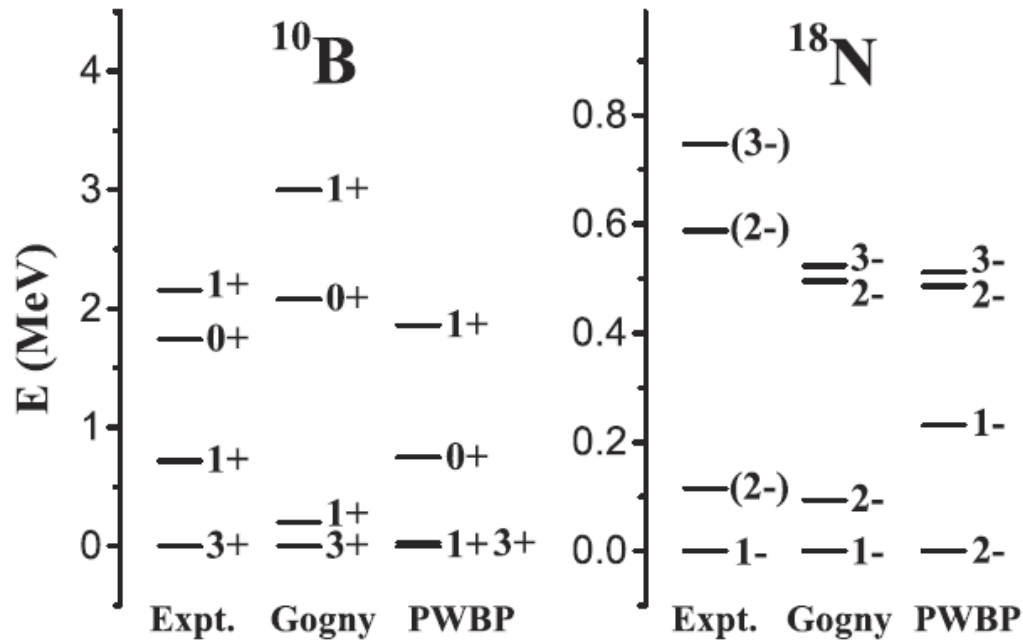


D1S interaction



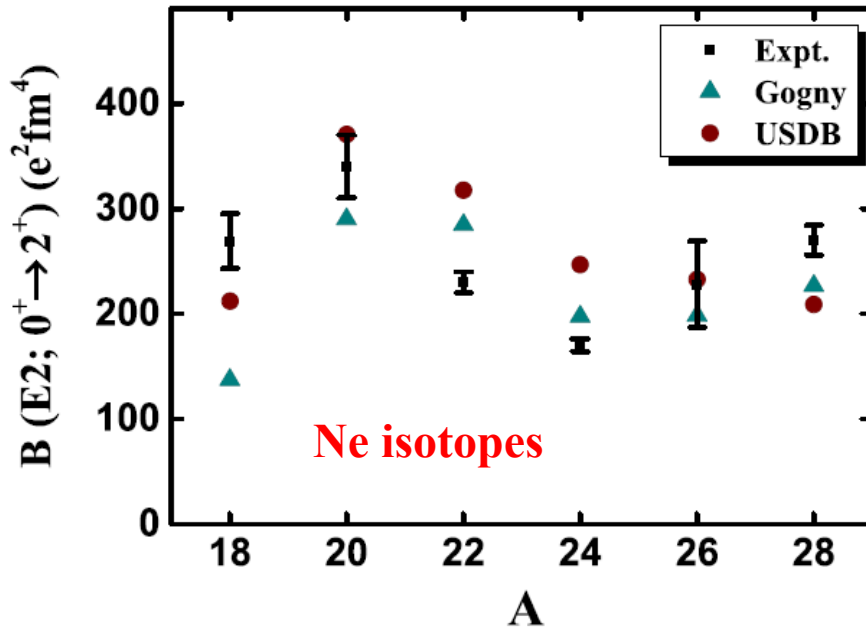
$$\hbar\omega = 45A^{-1/3} - 25A^{-2/3}$$





Important density dependence

$$t_3 \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) (1 + x_0 P^\sigma) \left[\rho \left(\frac{\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2}{2} \right) \right]^\alpha$$





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