Nuclear Forces and Exotic Oxygen and Calcium Isotopes

Jason D. Holt

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DARMSTADT

<u>References</u>

- Otsuka, Suzuki, JDH, Schwenk, Akaishi PRL **105**, 032501 (2010)
- JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJA **49**, 39 (2013)
- Caesar et al. (R3B), Simonis, JDH, Menendez, Schwenk PRC **88**, 034313 (2013)
- Bogner, Hergert, JDH, Schwenk, Binder, Calci, Langhammer, Roth, arXiv:1402.1407

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Drip Lines and Magic Numbers: The Nuclear Landscape Toward the Extremes

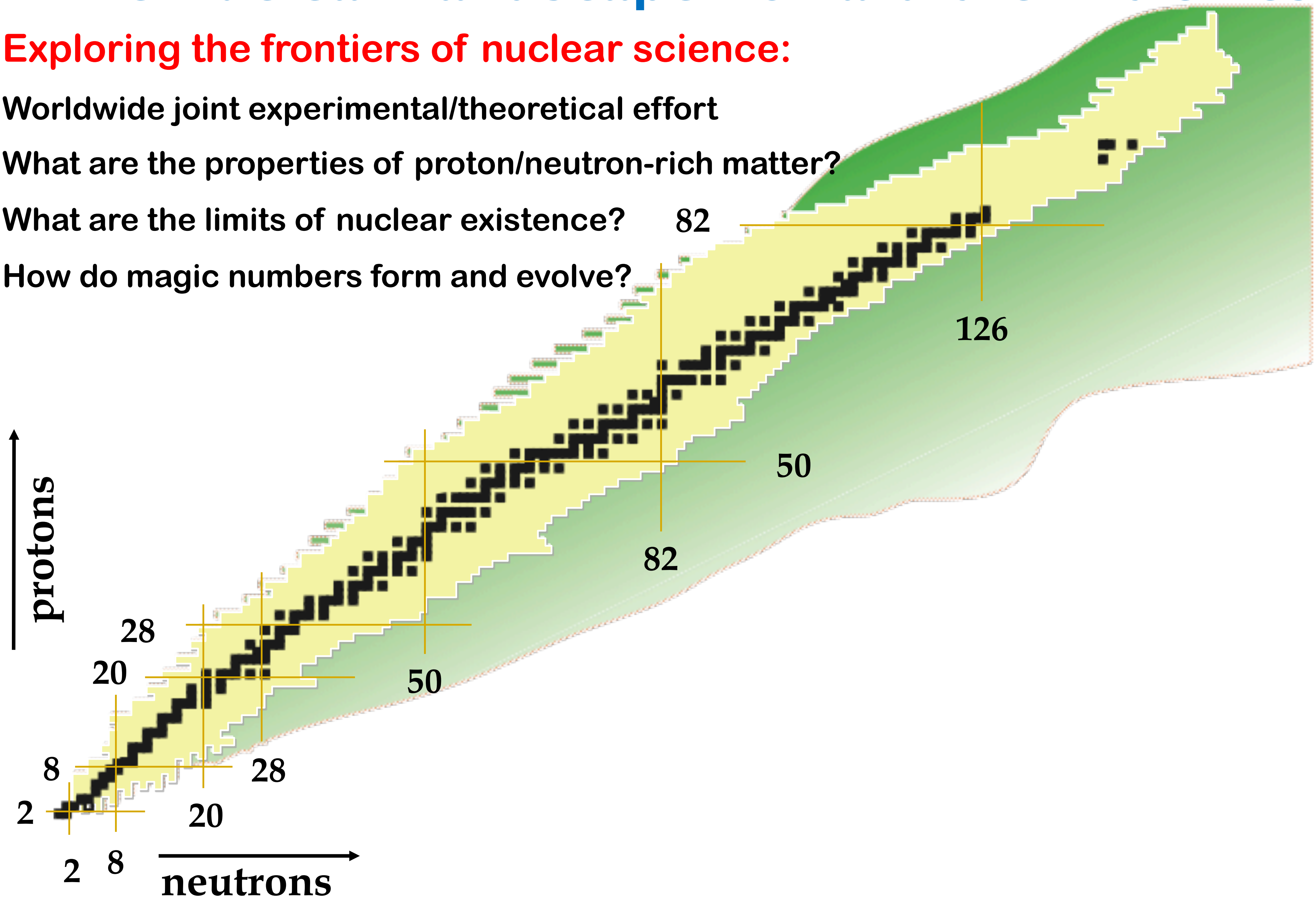
Exploring the frontiers of nuclear science:

Worldwide joint experimental/theoretical effort

What are the properties of proton/neutron-rich matter?

What are the limits of nuclear existence?

How do magic numbers form and evolve?



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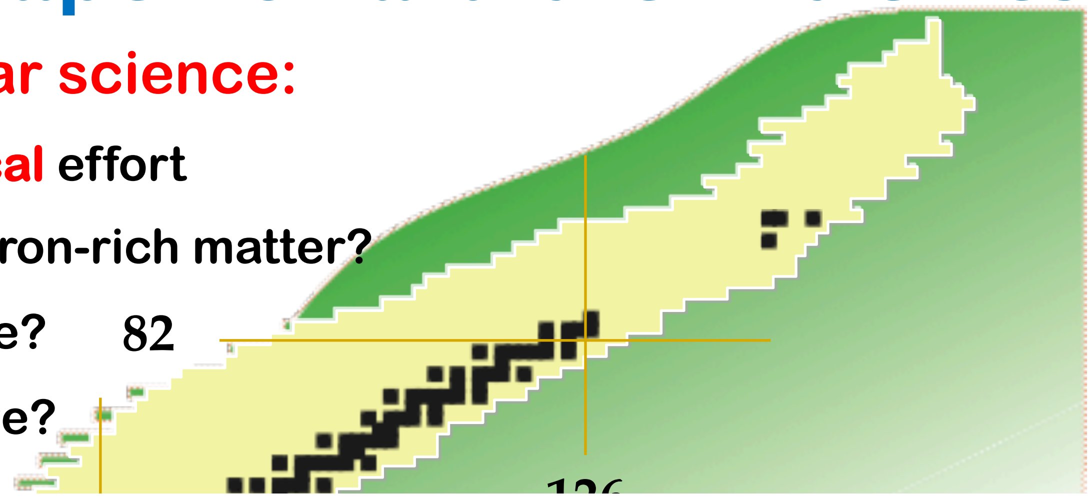


Advances in many-body methods

Green's Function Monte Carlo
(Gezerlis, Carlson, Pieper, Wiringa)

Hyperspherical Harmonics
(Bacca)

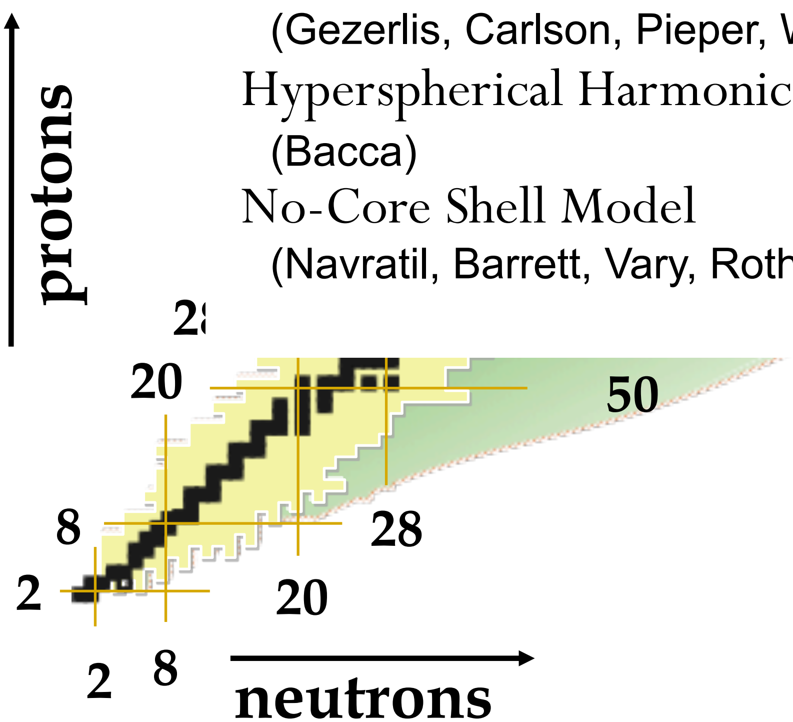
No-Core Shell Model
(Navratil, Barrett, Vary, Roth)

Coupled Cluster
(Hagen, Papenbrock, Dean, Roth)

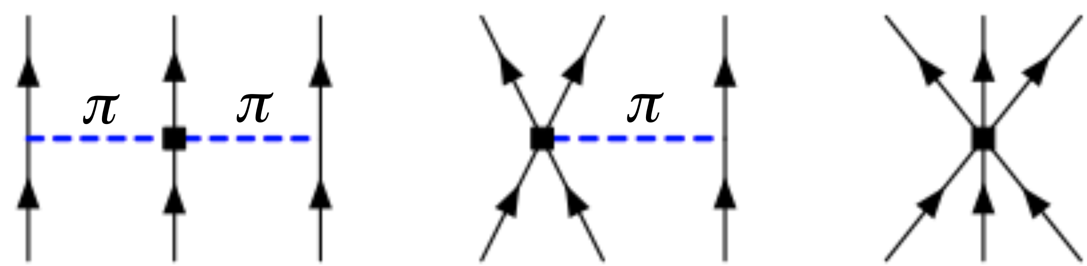
In-Medium SRG
(Bogner, Hergert, JDH, Schwenk)

Many-Body Perturbation Theory
(JDH, Hjorth-Jensen, Schwenk)

Self-Consistent Green's Function
(Barbieri, Soma, Duguet)



3N forces essential for exotic nuclei



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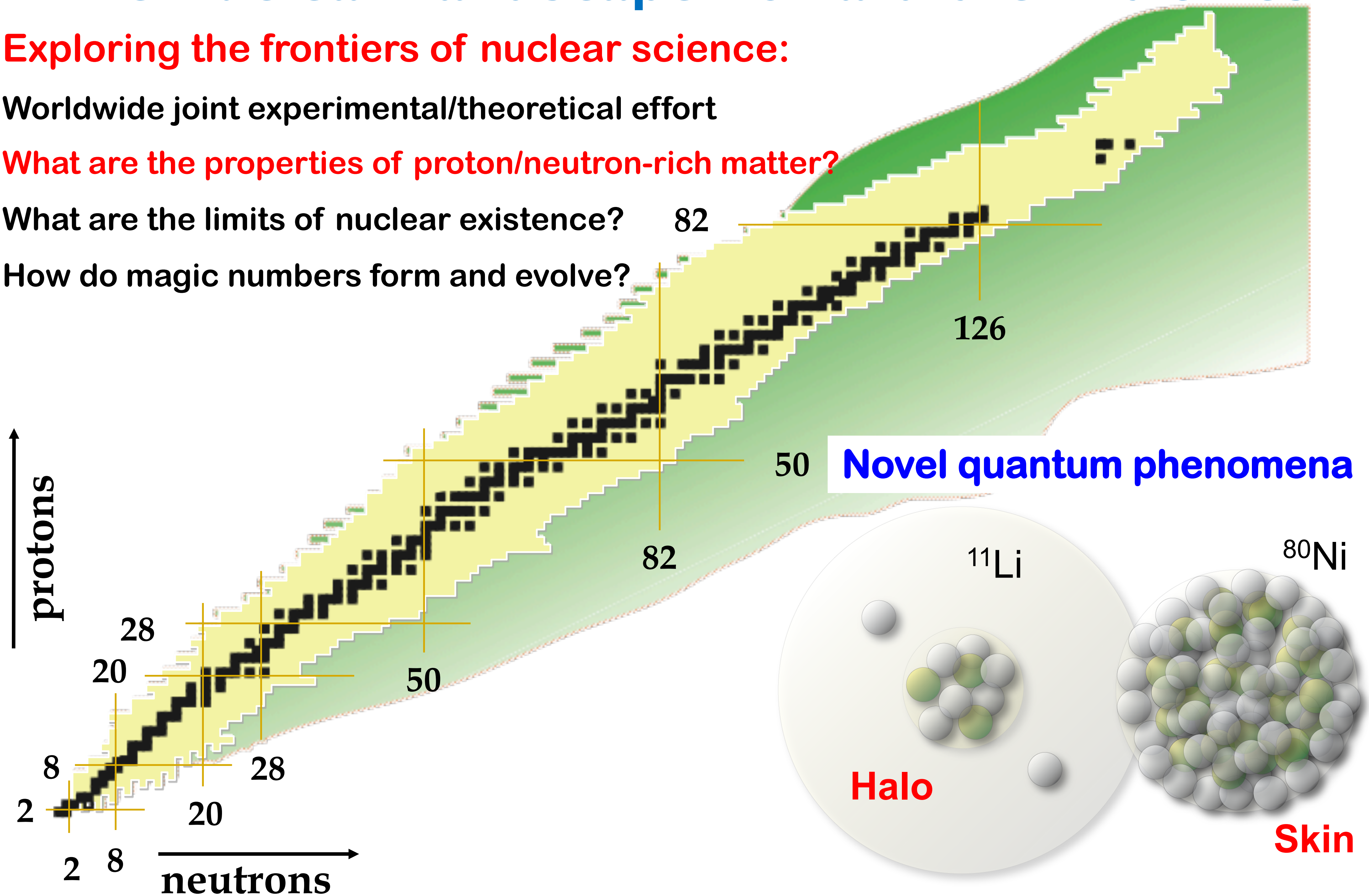

Drip Lines and Magic Numbers: 3N Forces in Medium-Mass Nuclei

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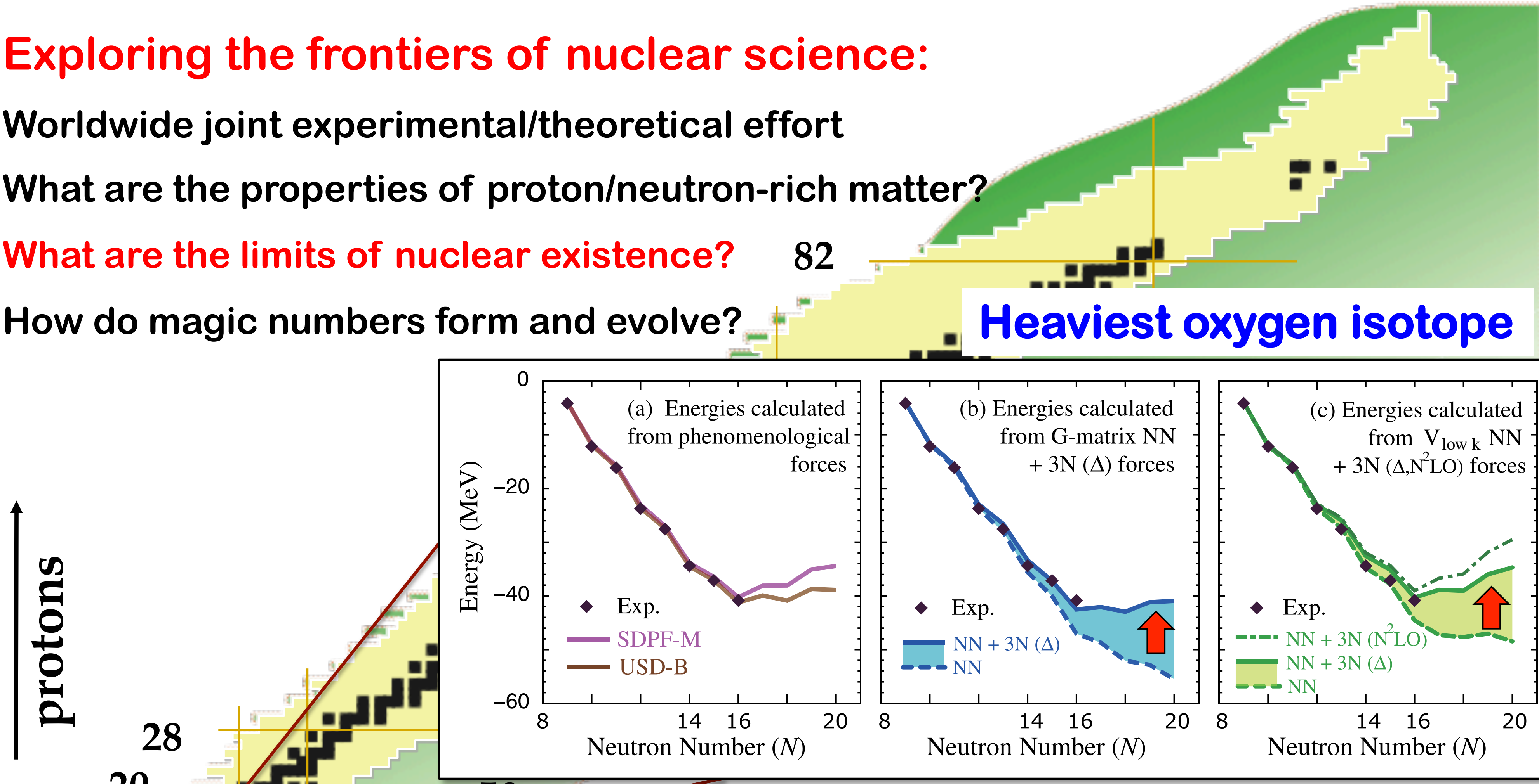

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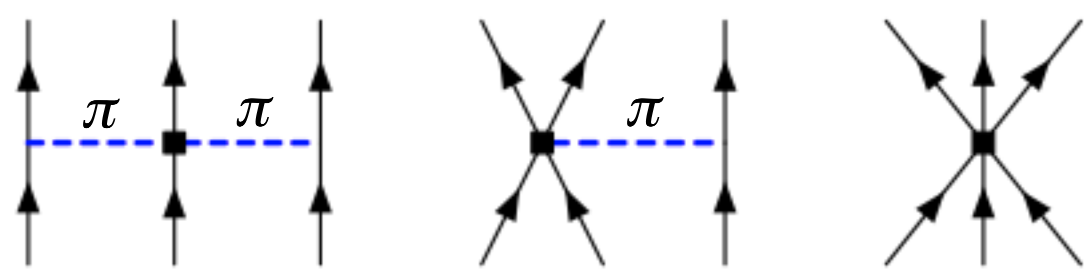

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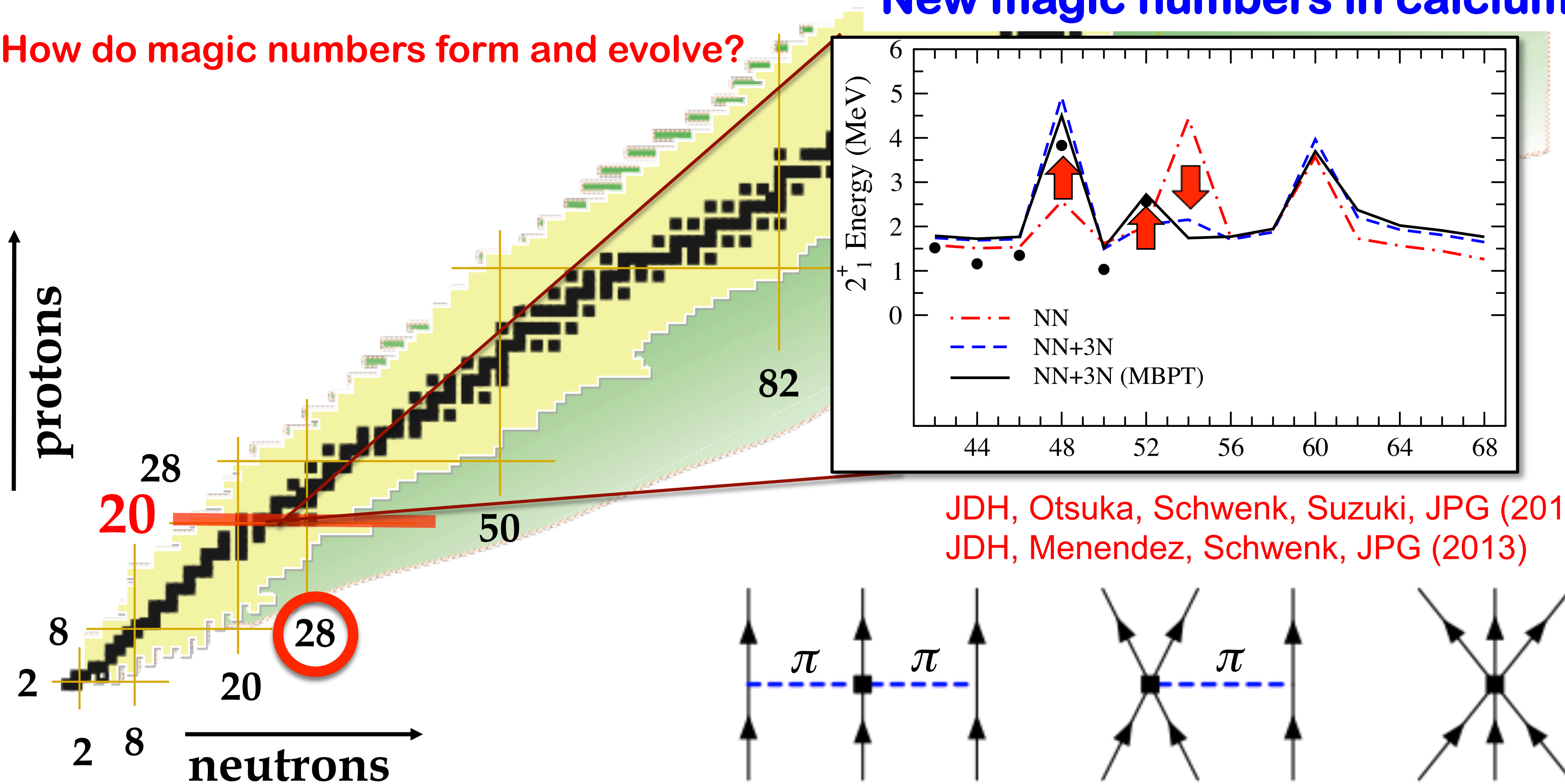

JDH, Otsuka, Schwenk, Suzuki, JPG (2012)
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Drip Lines and Magic Numbers:
3N Forces in Medium-Mass Nuclei

clear science:

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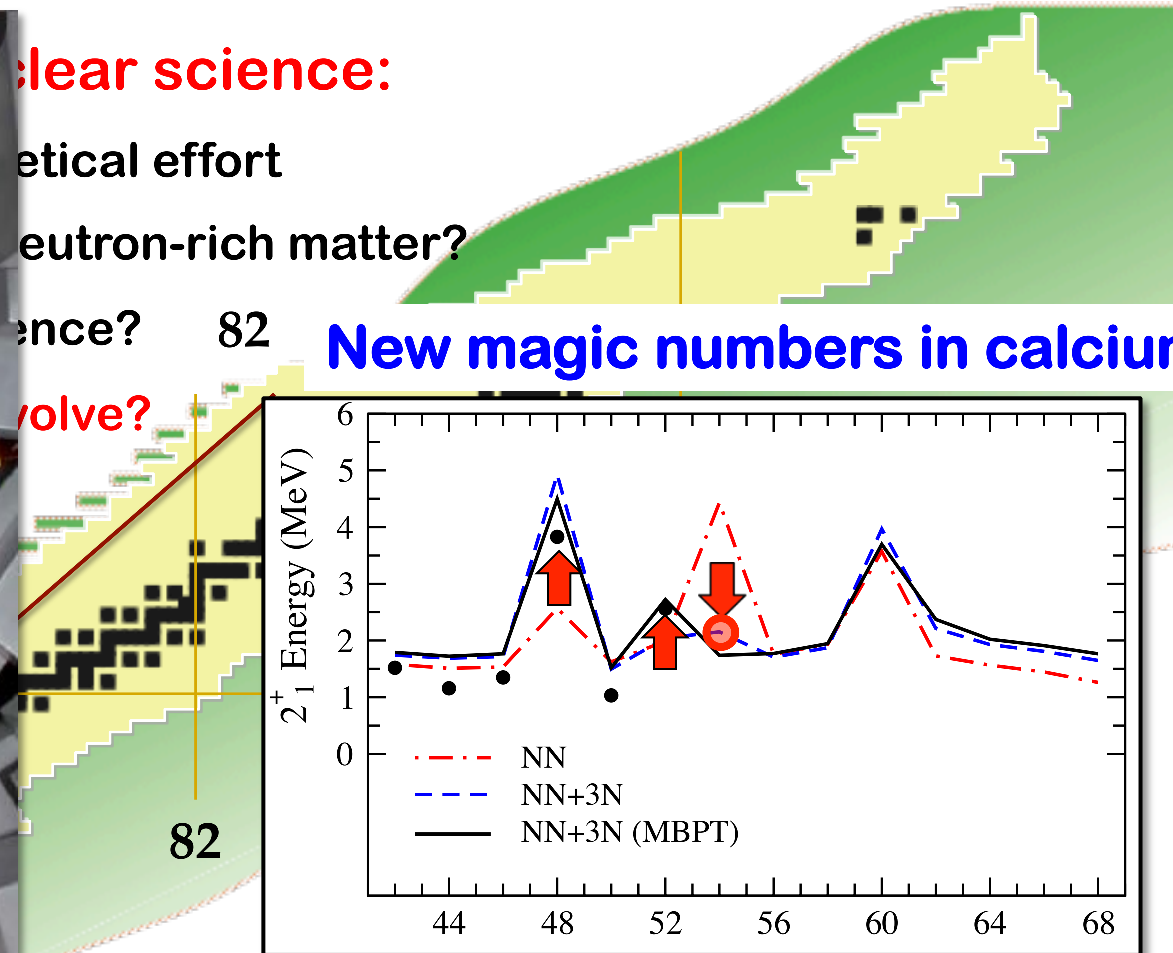
eutron-rich matter?

ence?

volve?



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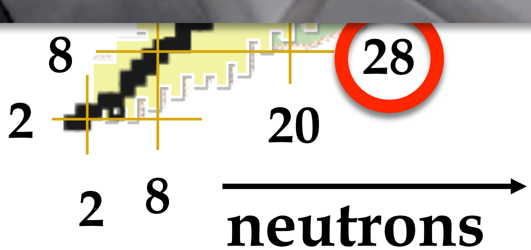

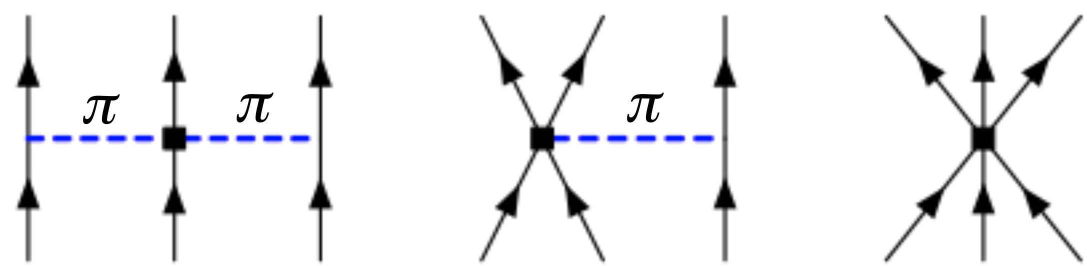

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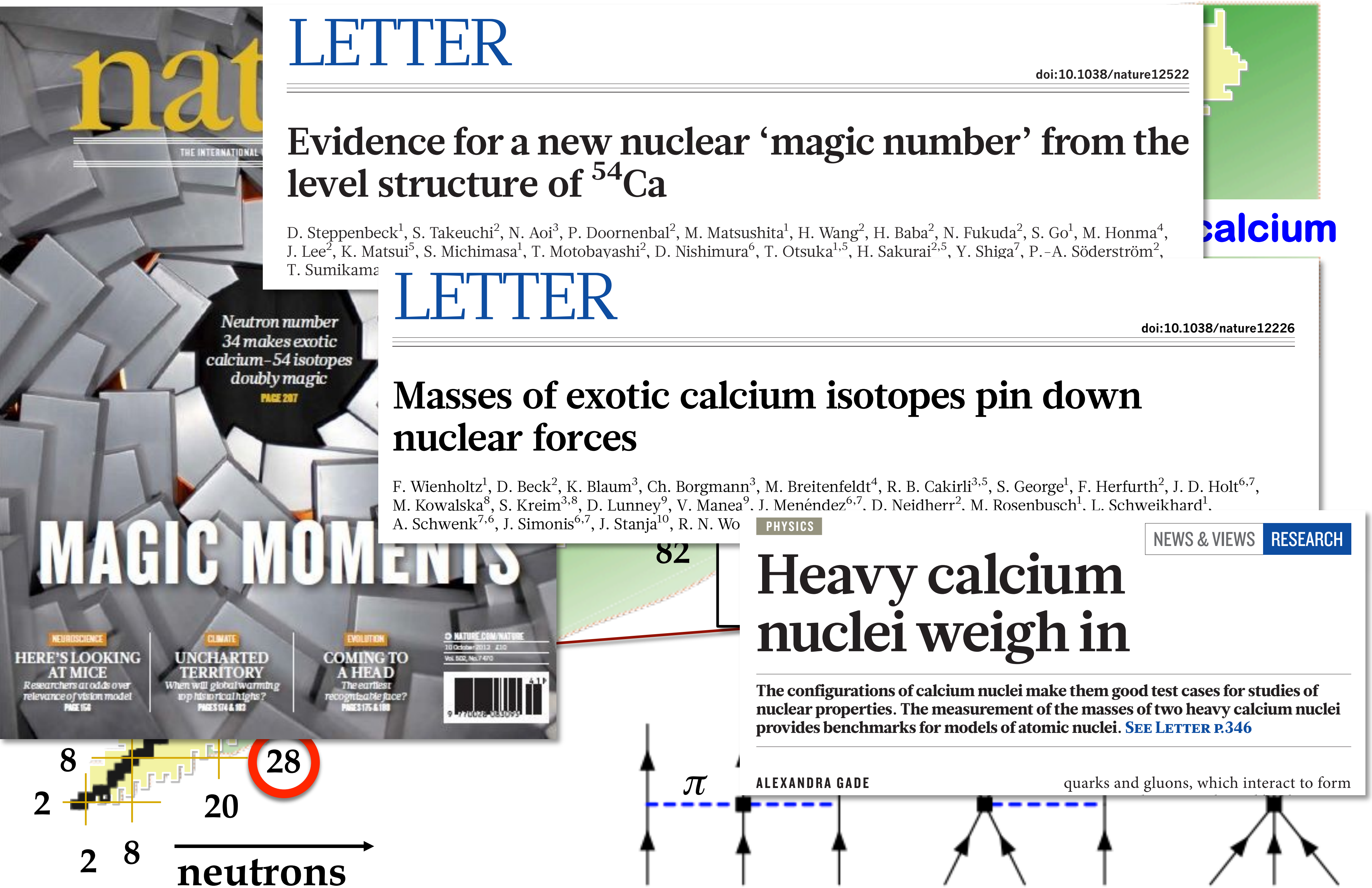

Oxygen Isotopes

Exploring the frontiers of nuclear science:

Worldwide joint experimental/theoretical effort

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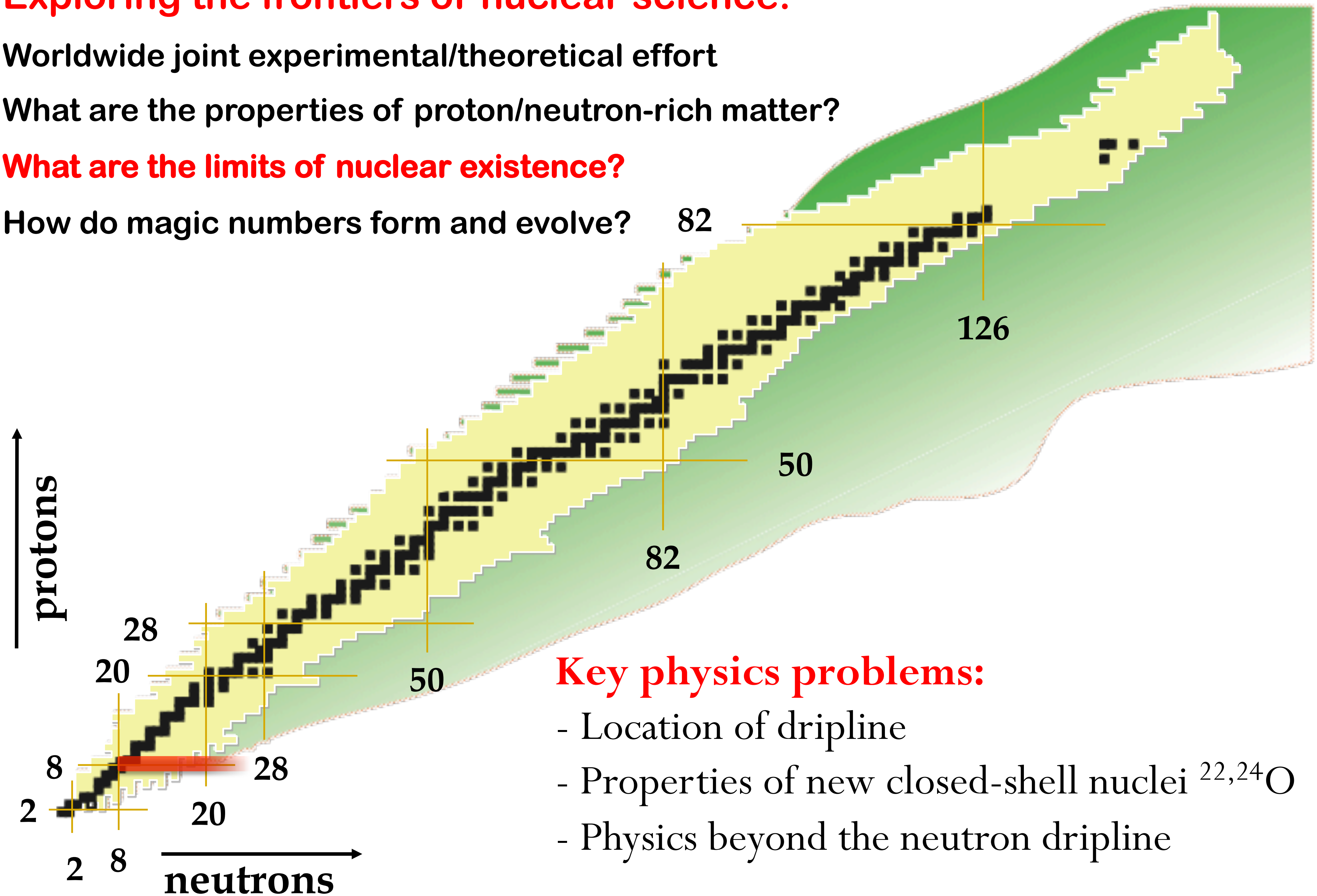


Key physics problems:

- Location of dripline
- Properties of new closed-shell nuclei $^{22,24}O$
- Physics beyond the neutron dripline

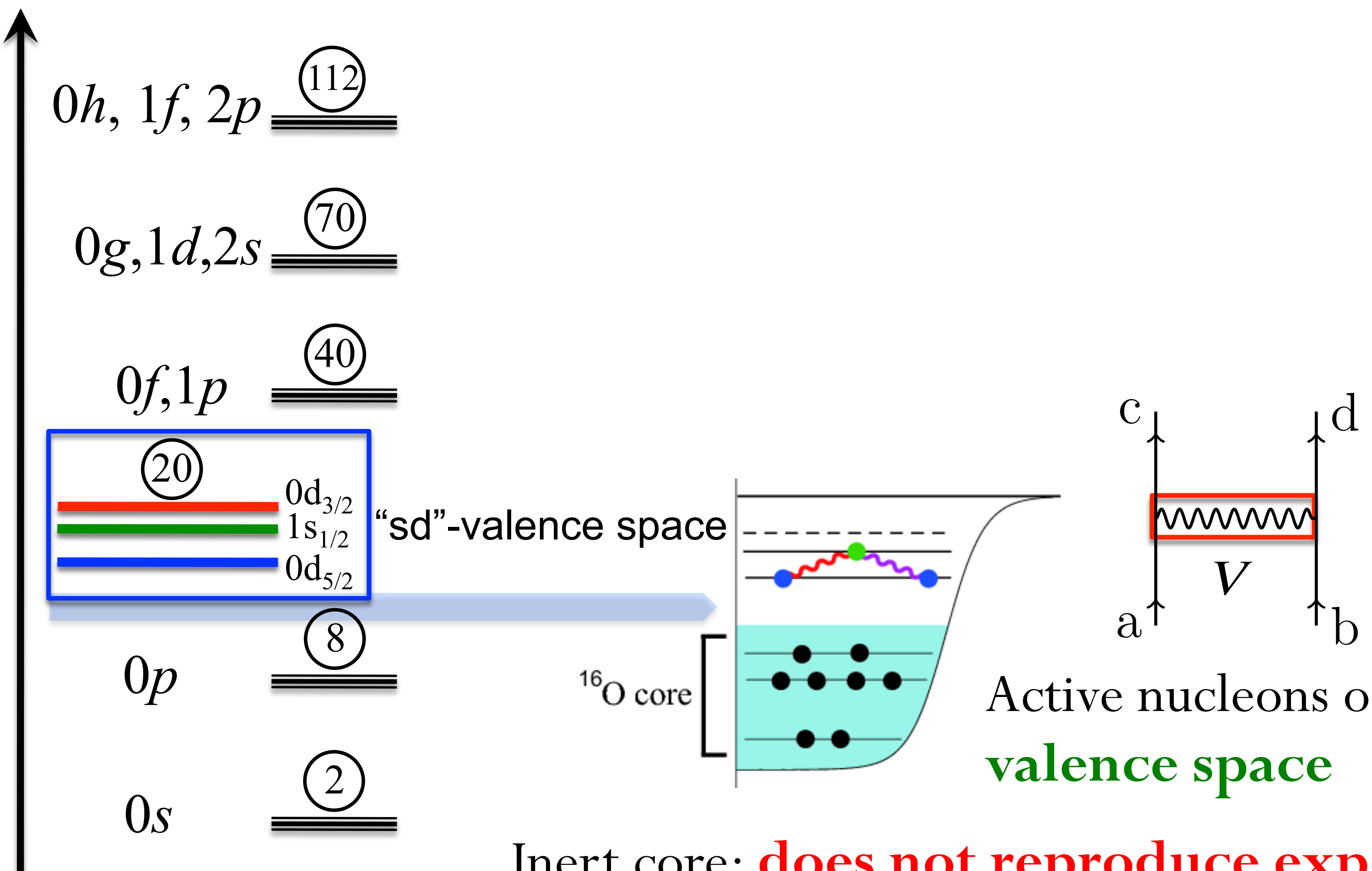
The Nuclear Many-Body Problem

Nuclei understood as many-body system starting from closed shell, add nucleons

Calculate **valence-space** Hamiltonian inputs from nuclear forces

Interaction matrix elements

Single-particle energies (SPEs)



Active nucleons occupy **valence space**

Inert core: **does not reproduce experiment**

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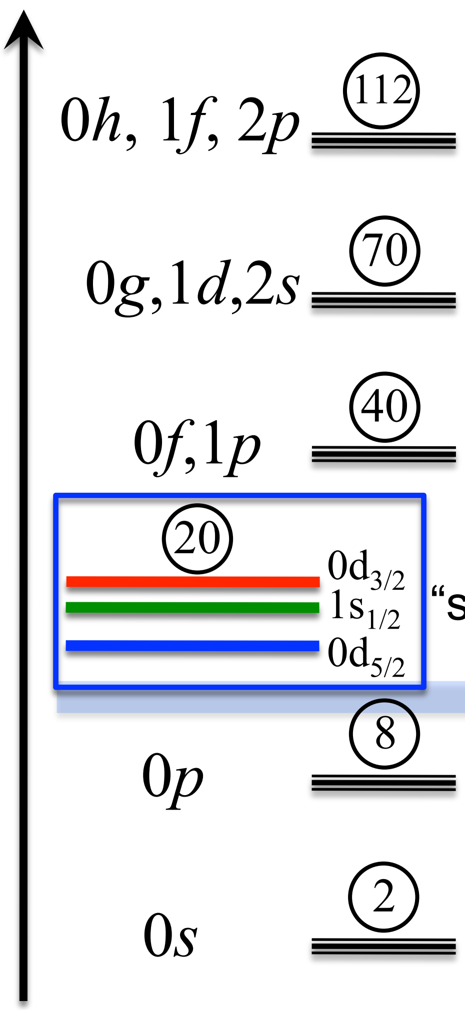
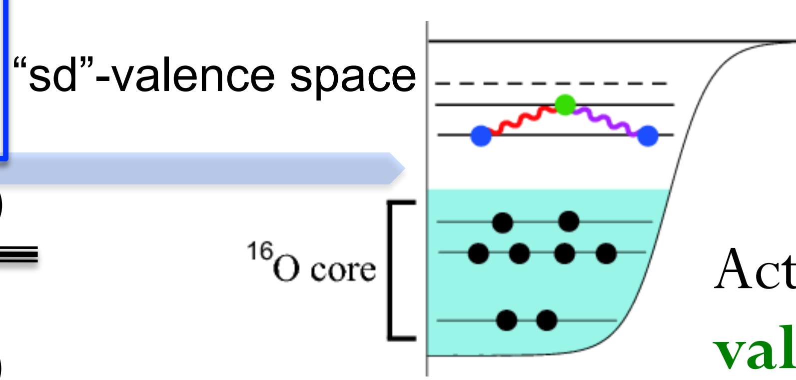
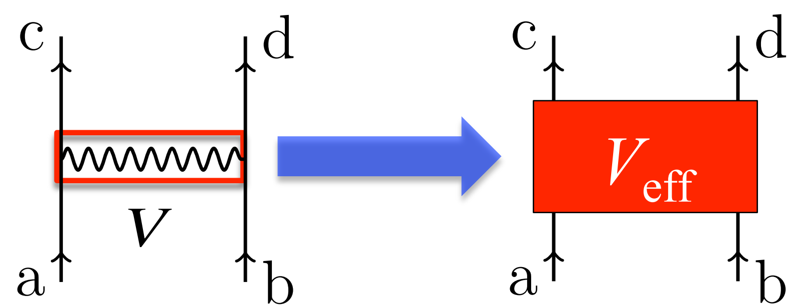


Solution: allow breaking of core

Effective Hamiltonian for valence nucleons





Active nucleons occupy **valence space**

Valence-Space Strategy

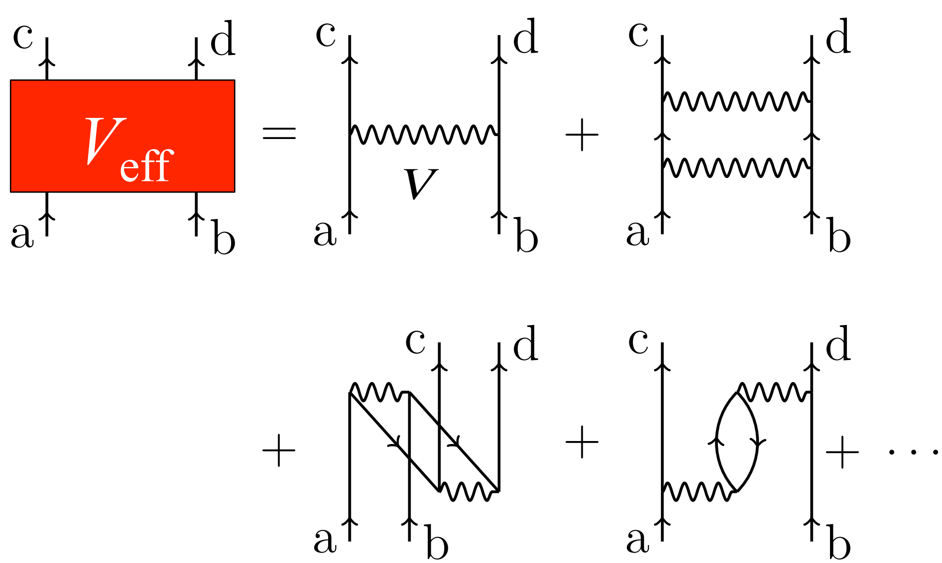
★ 1) Effective interaction: sum excitations outside valence space to **3rd order**

★ 2) Single-particle energies calculated self consistently

★ 3) Harmonic-oscillator basis of 13 major shells: **converged**

4) NN and 3N forces from chiral EFT – to 3rd-order MBPT

5) Explore extended valence spaces



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NN matrix elements

- Chiral N^3LO (Machleidt, $\Lambda_{NN} = 500\text{MeV}$); smooth-regulator $V_{\text{low}\,k}(\Lambda)$

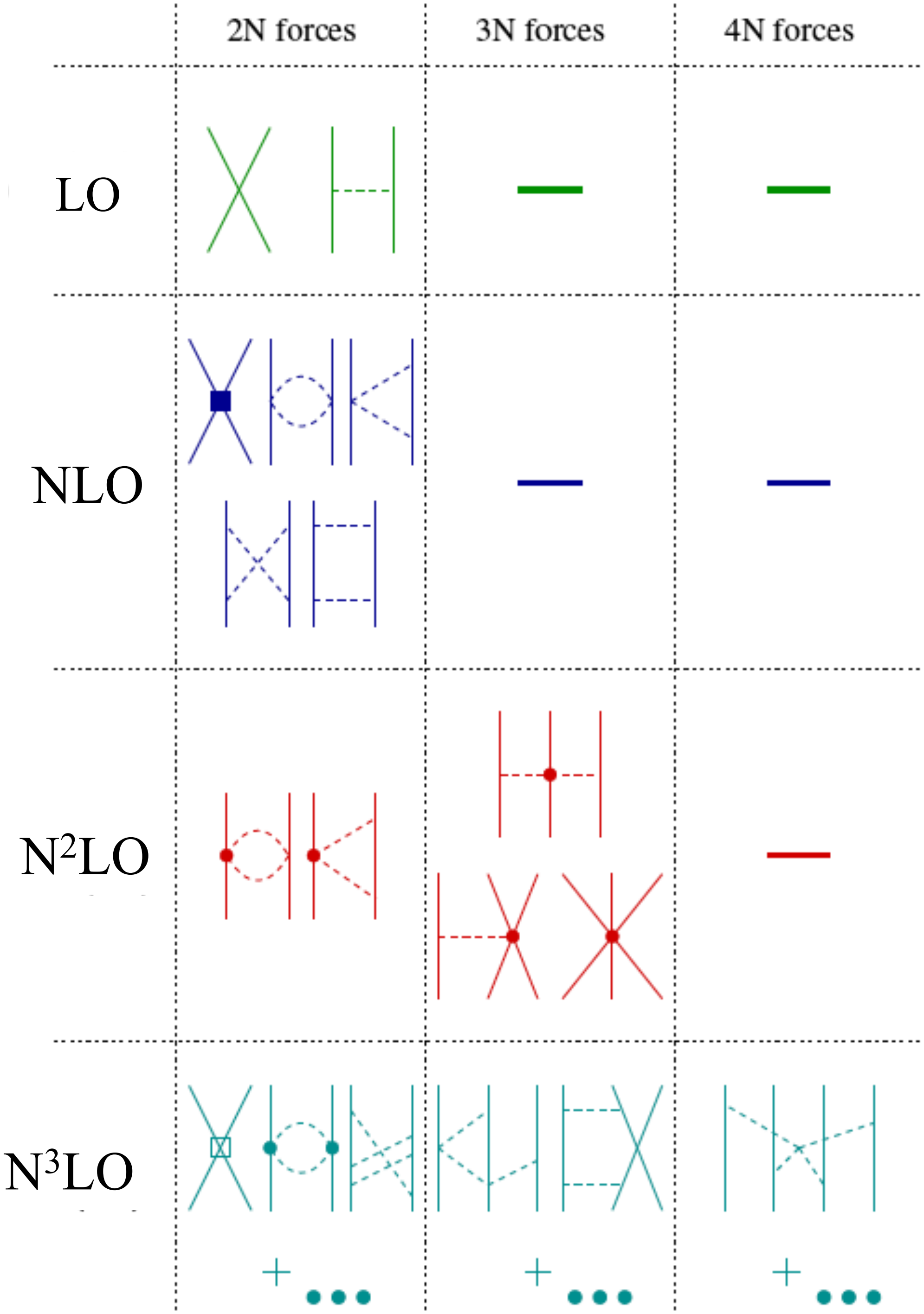
3N force contributions

- Chiral N^2LO

  c_D, c_E fit to properties of light nuclei with $V_{\text{low}\,k}$ $(\Lambda = \Lambda_{3N} = 2.0\text{fm}^{-1})$

- Included to 5 major HO shells

Chiral Effective Field Theory: Nuclear Forces



Nucleons interact via pion exchanges and contact interactions

Consistent treatment of NN, 3N,…

3N couplings fit to properties of light nuclei at low momentum

Improve convergence of many-body methods:

$$V_{\text{low }k} \quad \text{or} \quad V_{\text{SRG}}$$

Weinberg, van Kolck, Kaplan, Savage, Wise, Epelbaum, Kaiser, Meissner,…

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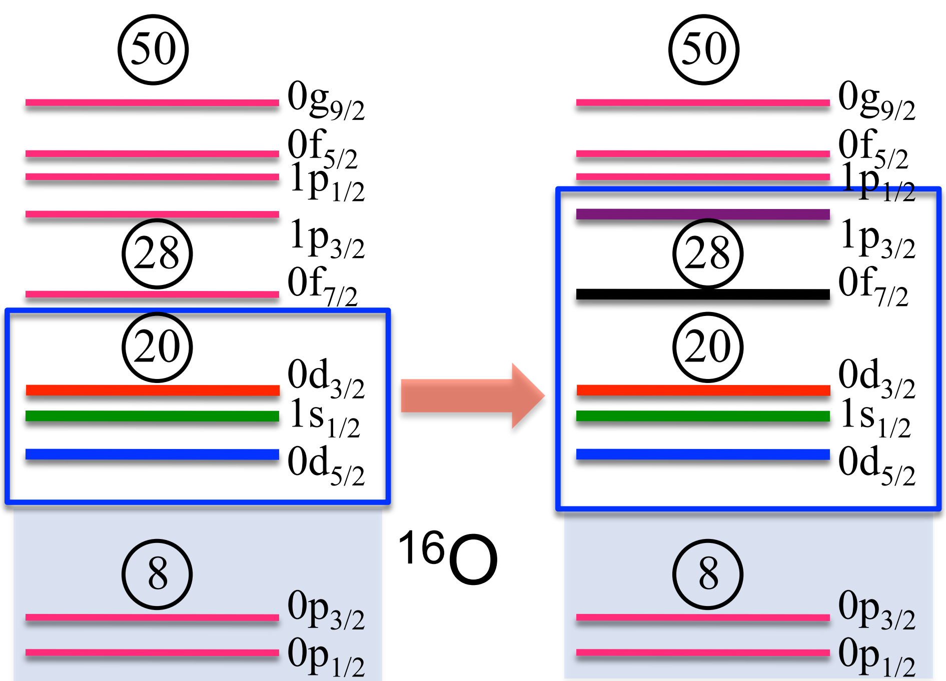
Philosophy: diagonalize in largest possible valence space (where orbits relevant)



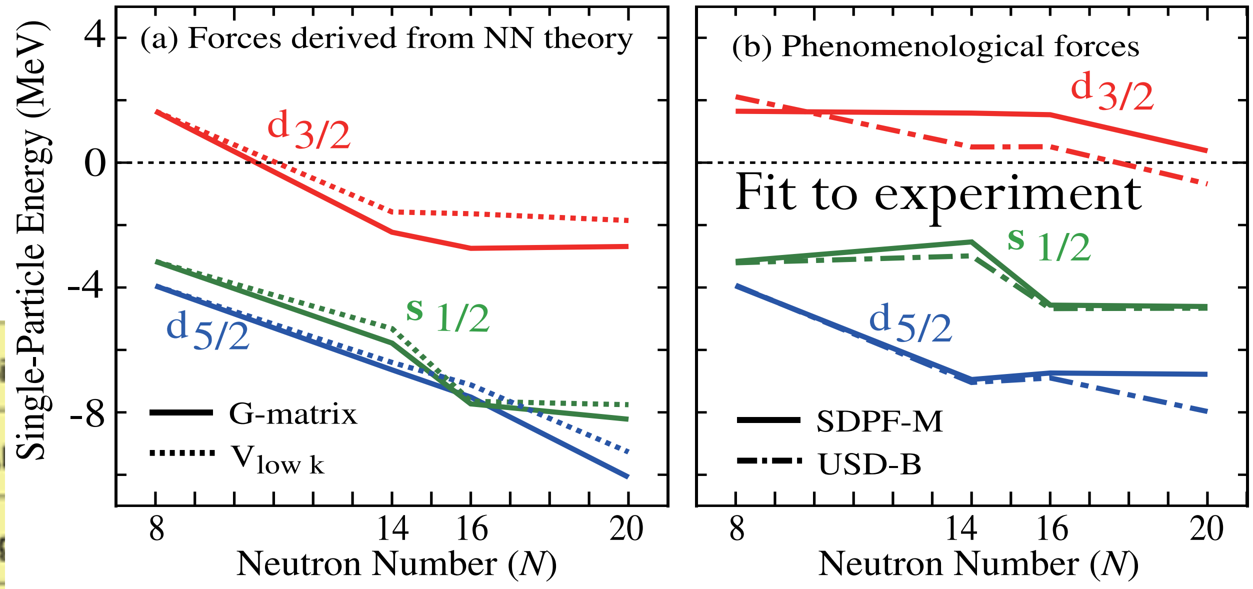
Treats higher orbits nonperturbatively

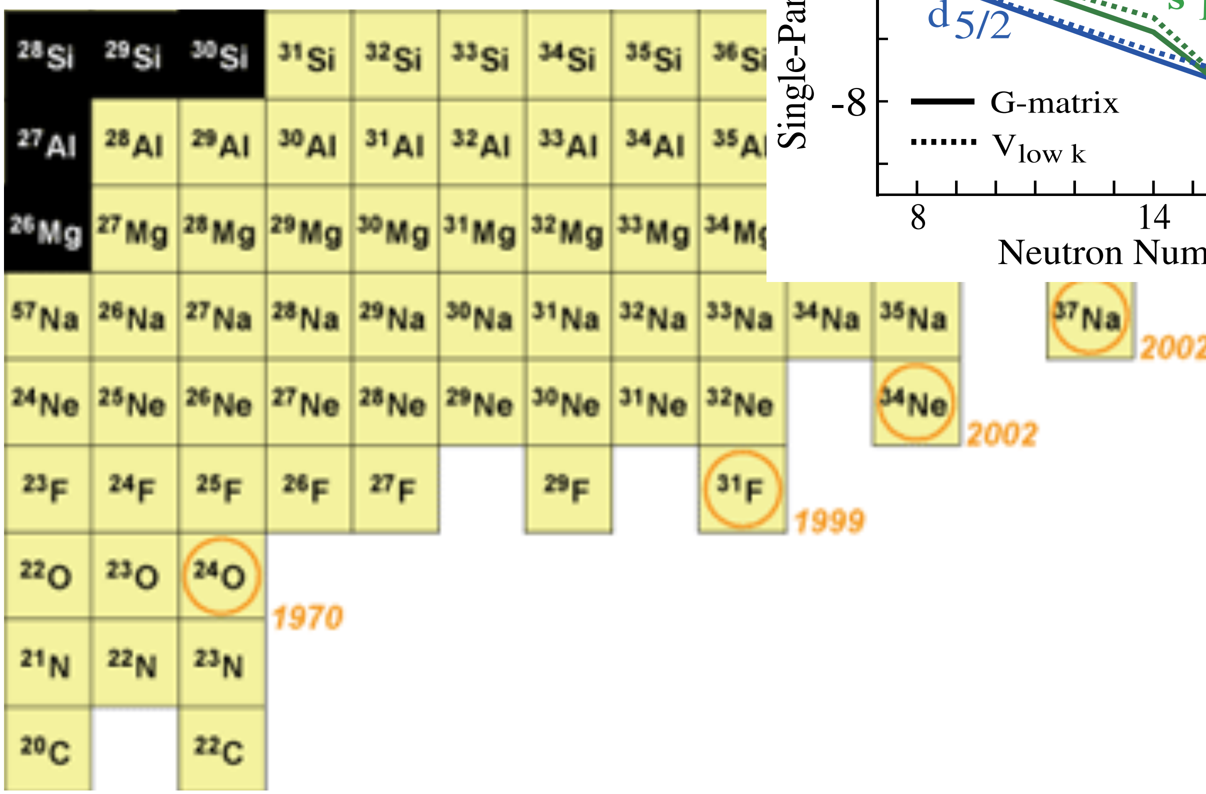
When important for exotic nuclei?

Limits of Nuclear Existence: Oxygen Anomaly

Microscopic picture:

NN-forces too attractive





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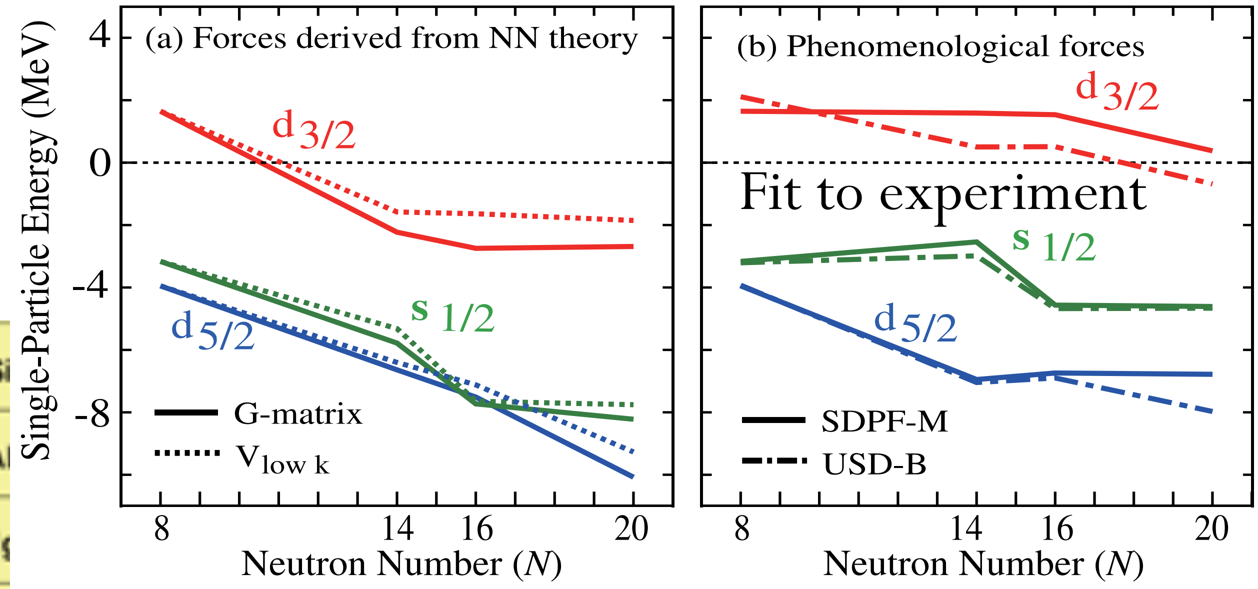
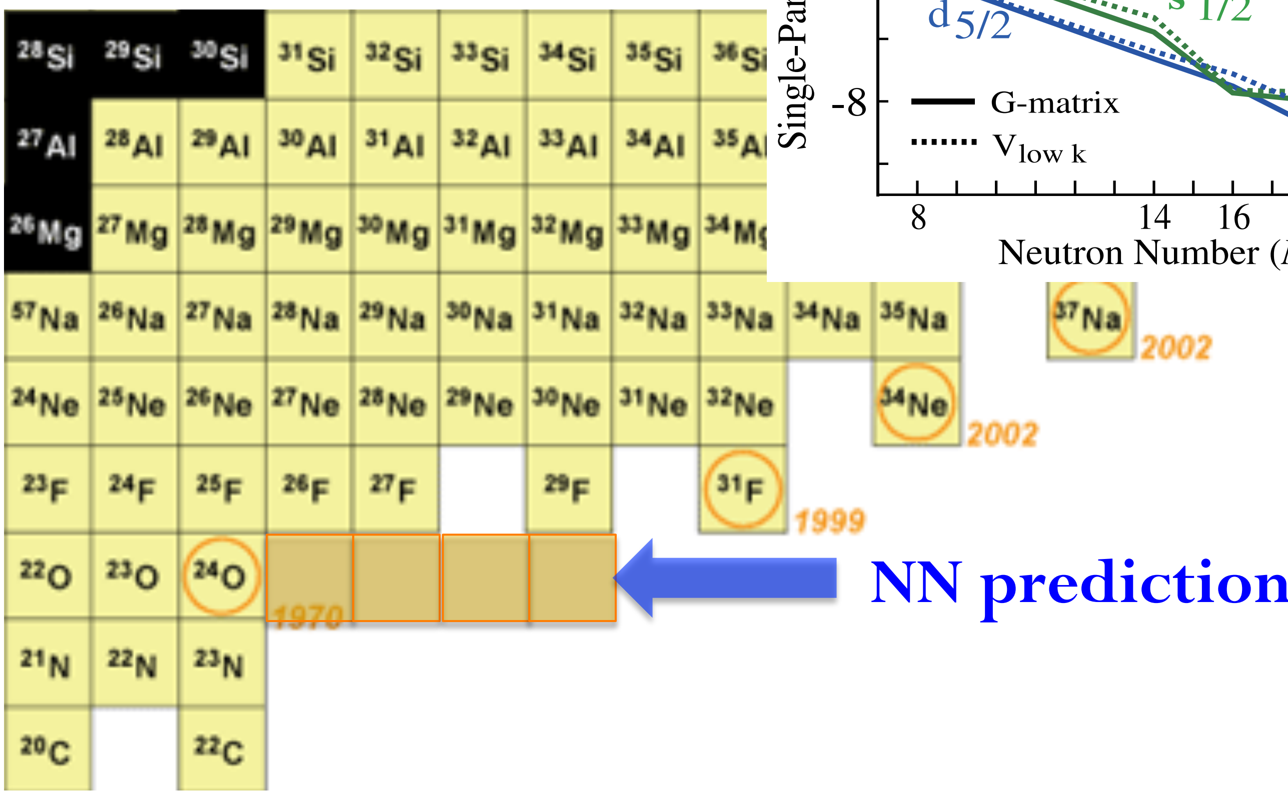
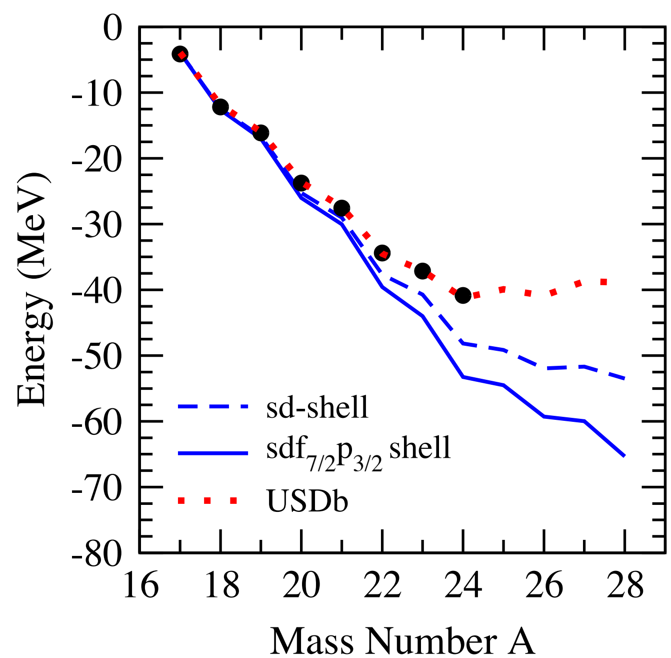






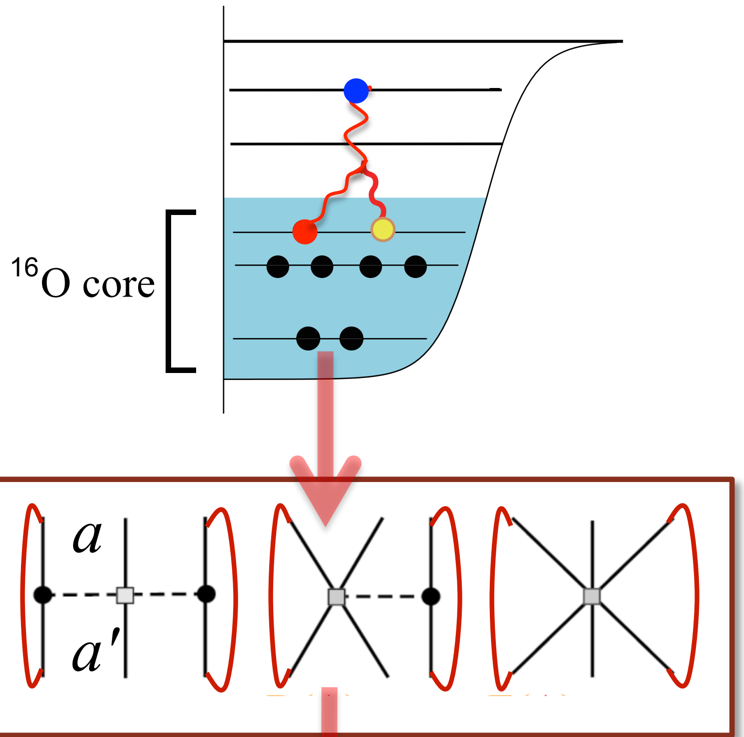
Incorrect prediction of oxygen dripline

Extended-space – more binding

3N Forces for Valence-Shell Theories

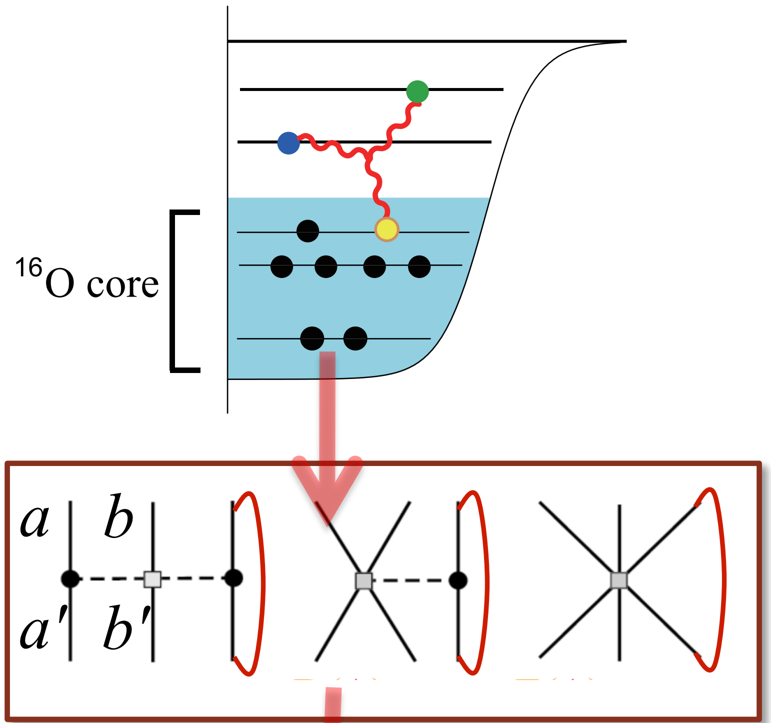
Normal-ordered 3N: contribution to valence-space Hamiltonian

Effective one-body



$$\langle a | V_{3N,\mathrm{eff}} | a' \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta = core} \langle \alpha\beta a | V_{3N} | \alpha\beta a' \rangle$$

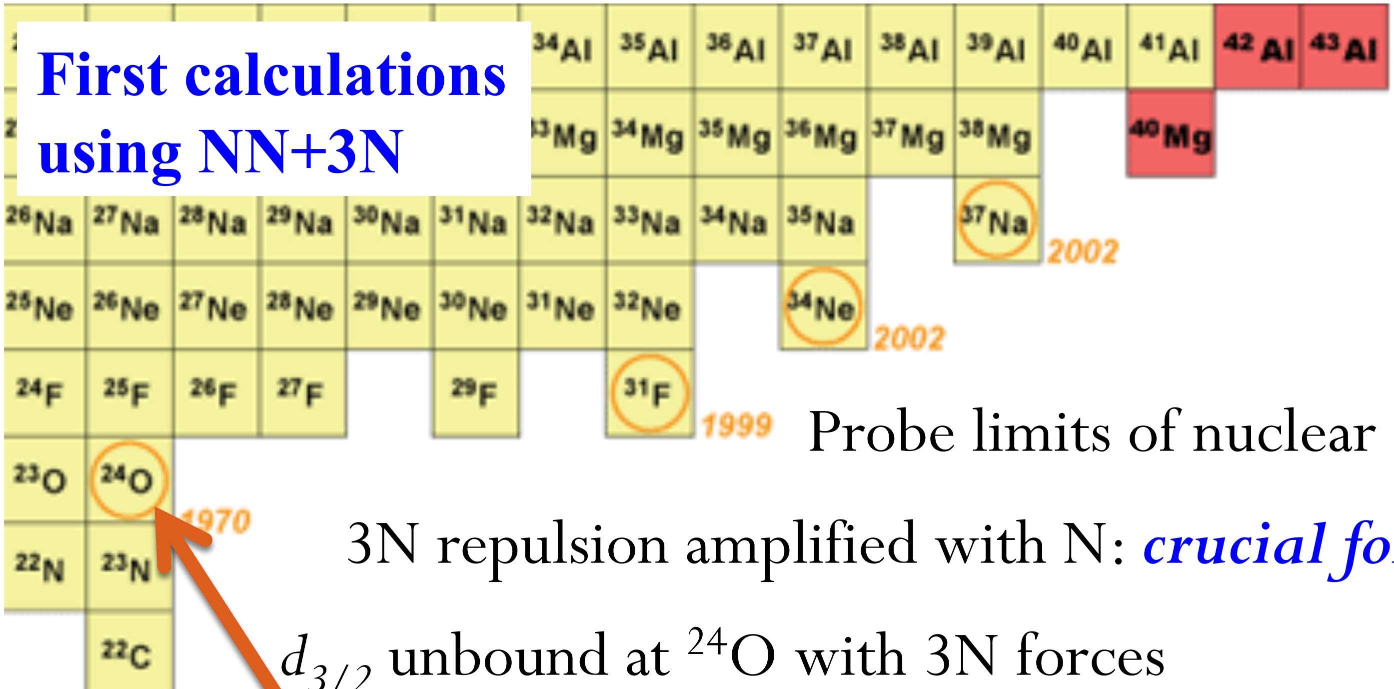
Effective two-body



$$\langle ab | V_{3N,\mathrm{eff}} | a'b' \rangle = \sum_{\alpha = core} \langle \alpha ab | V_{3N} | \alpha a'b' \rangle$$

Combine with NN (**Third Order**): no empirical adjustments

Oxygen Anomaly

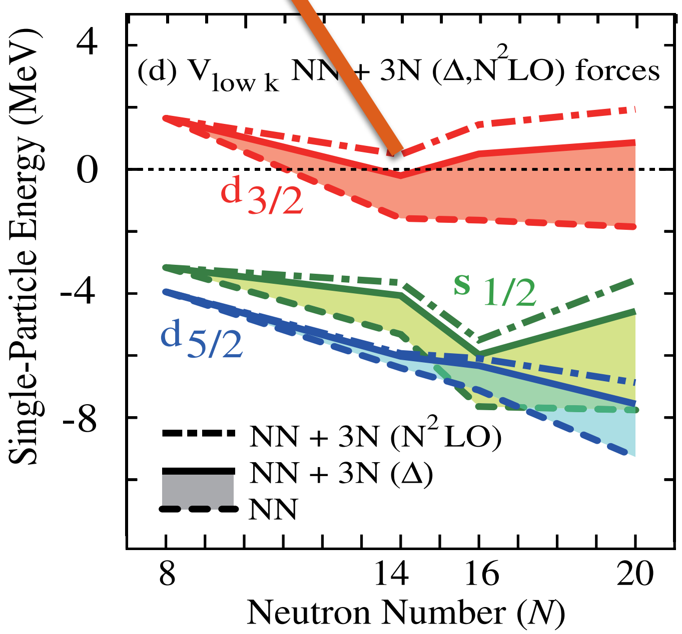


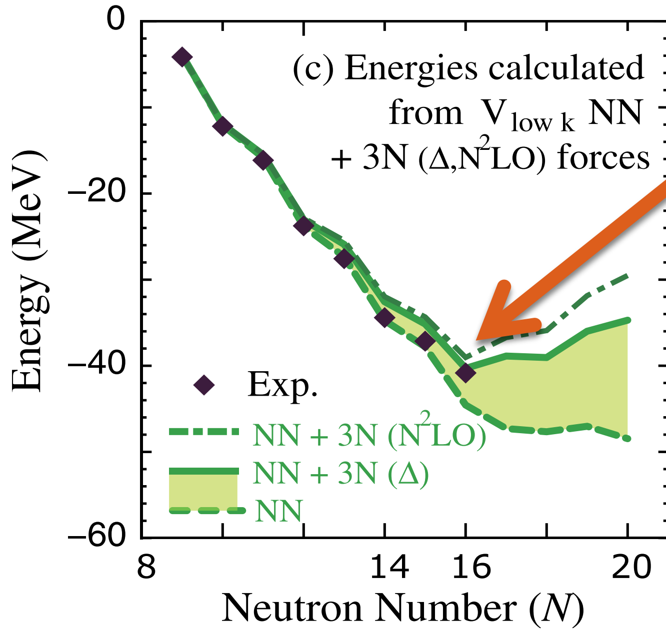
First calculations using NN+3N

Probe limits of nuclear existence with 3N forces

3N repulsion amplified with N: ***crucial for neutron-rich nuclei***

$d_{3/2}$ unbound at ^{24}O with 3N forces





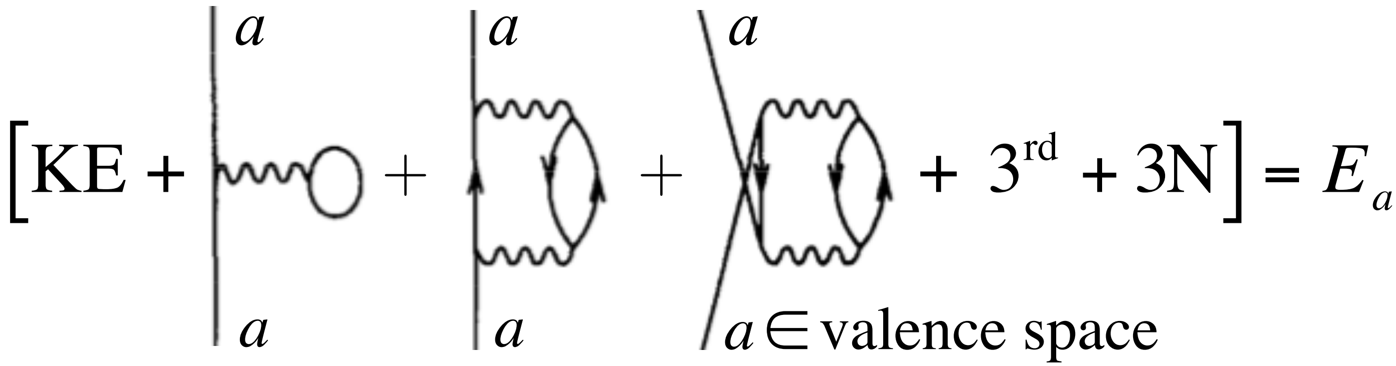
Isotopes unbound beyond ^{24}O

First microscopic explanation of oxygen anomaly

Otsuka, Suzuki, JDH, Schwenk, Akaishi, PRL (2010)

Single-Particle Energies with NN+3N Forces

3N forces: additional repulsion improves SPEs



Orbit *a*	USDb	$T+V_{NN}$	$T+V_{NN}+V_{3N}$	SDPF-M	$T+V_{NN}+V_{3N}$
$d_{5/2}$	-3.93	-5.43	**-3.78**	-3.95	**-3.46**
$s_{1/2}$	-3.21	-5.32	**-2.42**	-3.16	**-2.20**
$d_{3/2}$	2.11	-0.97	**1.45**	1.65	**1.92**
$f_{7/2}$				3.10	**3.71**
$p_{3/2}$				3.10	**7.72**

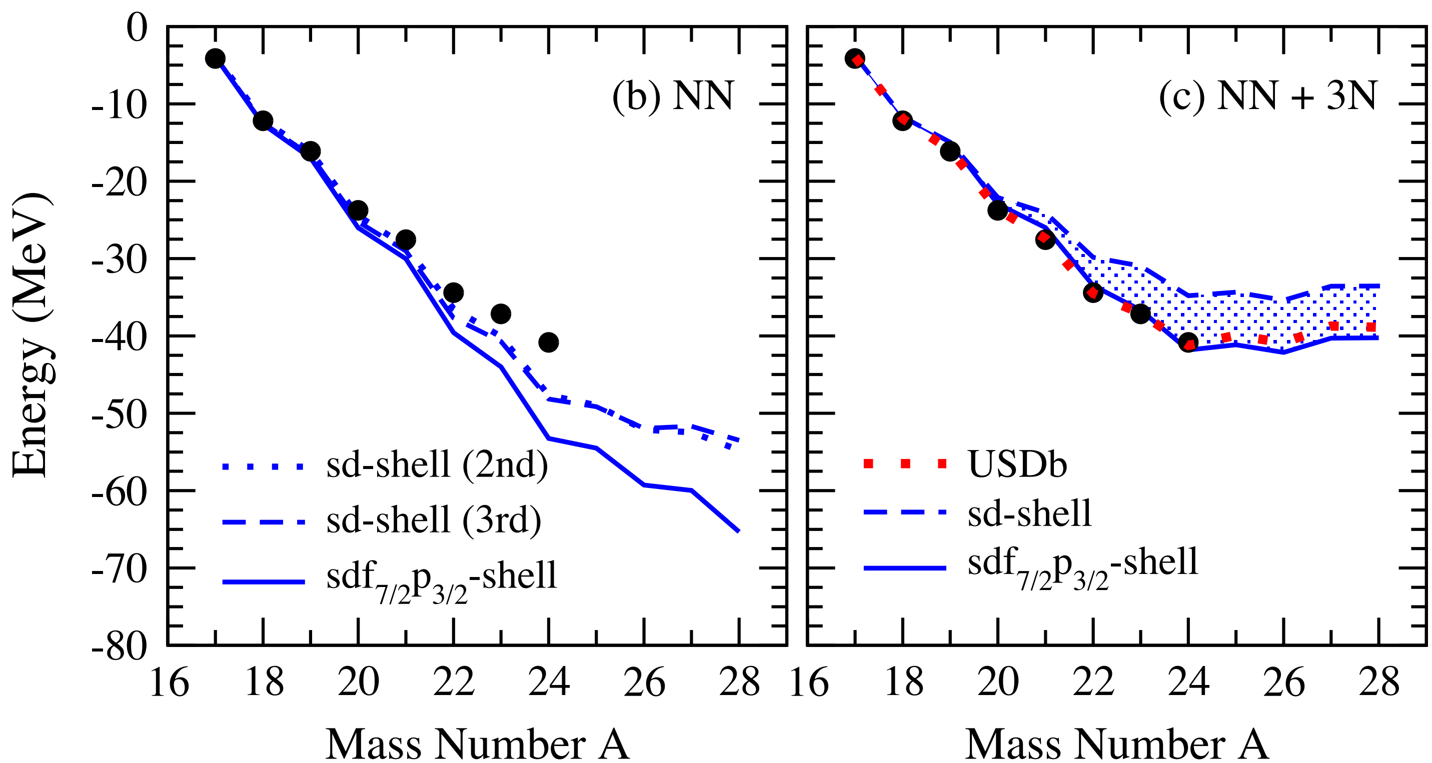
JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJA (2013)

Similar contributions in standard/extended valence spaces

Comparable with phenomenology

Ground-State Energies of Oxygen Isotopes

Valence-space interaction and SPEs from NN+3N



JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJA (2013)

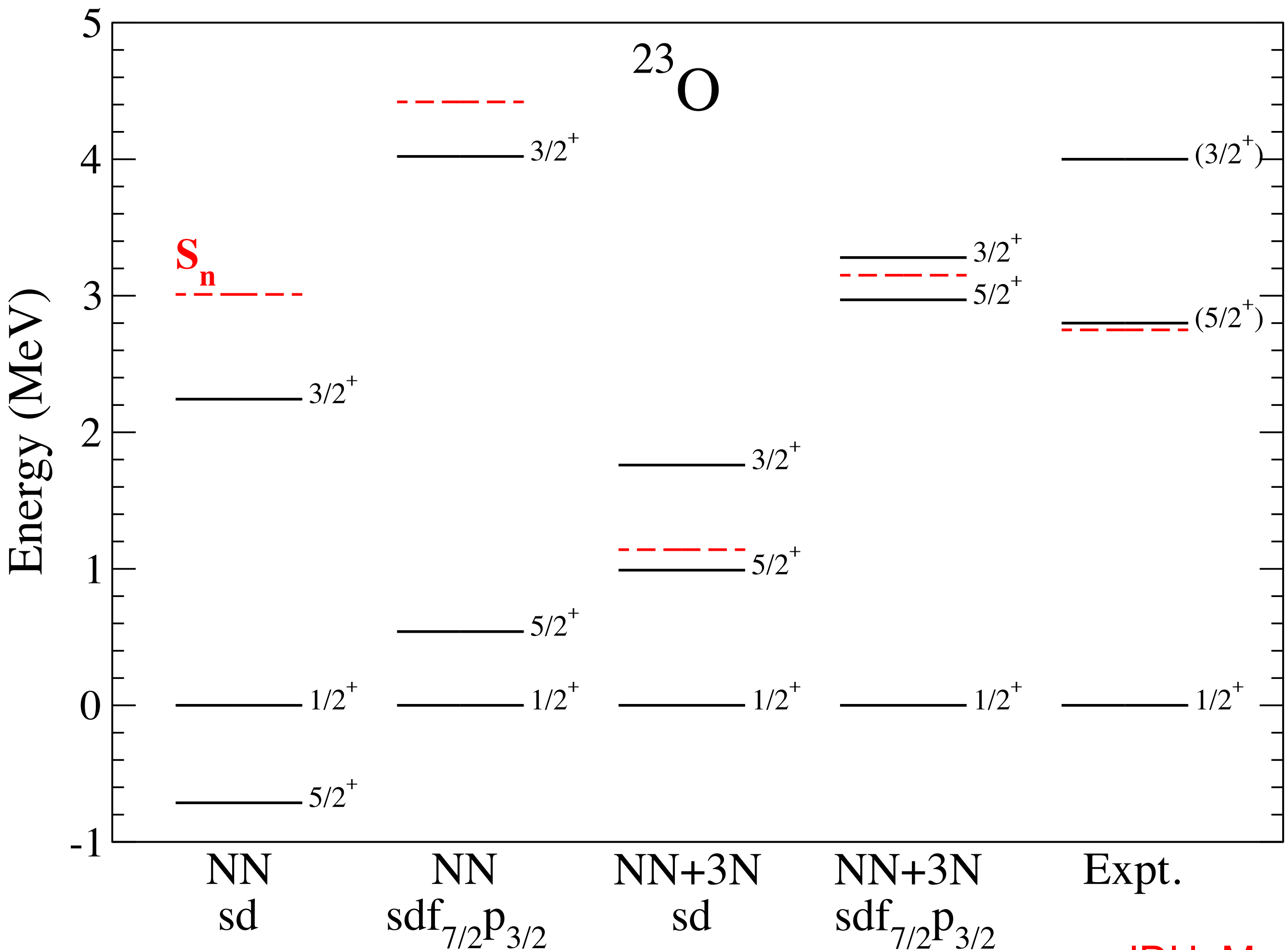
Repulsive character improves agreement with experiment

sd-shell results underbound; improved in **extended space**

Impact on Spectra: ^{23}O

Neutron-rich oxygen spectra with NN+3N

$5/2^+$, $3/2^+$ energies reflect $^{22,24}O$ shell closures



***sd*-shell NN only**

Wrong ground state

$5/2^+$ too low

$3/2^+$ bound

NN+3N

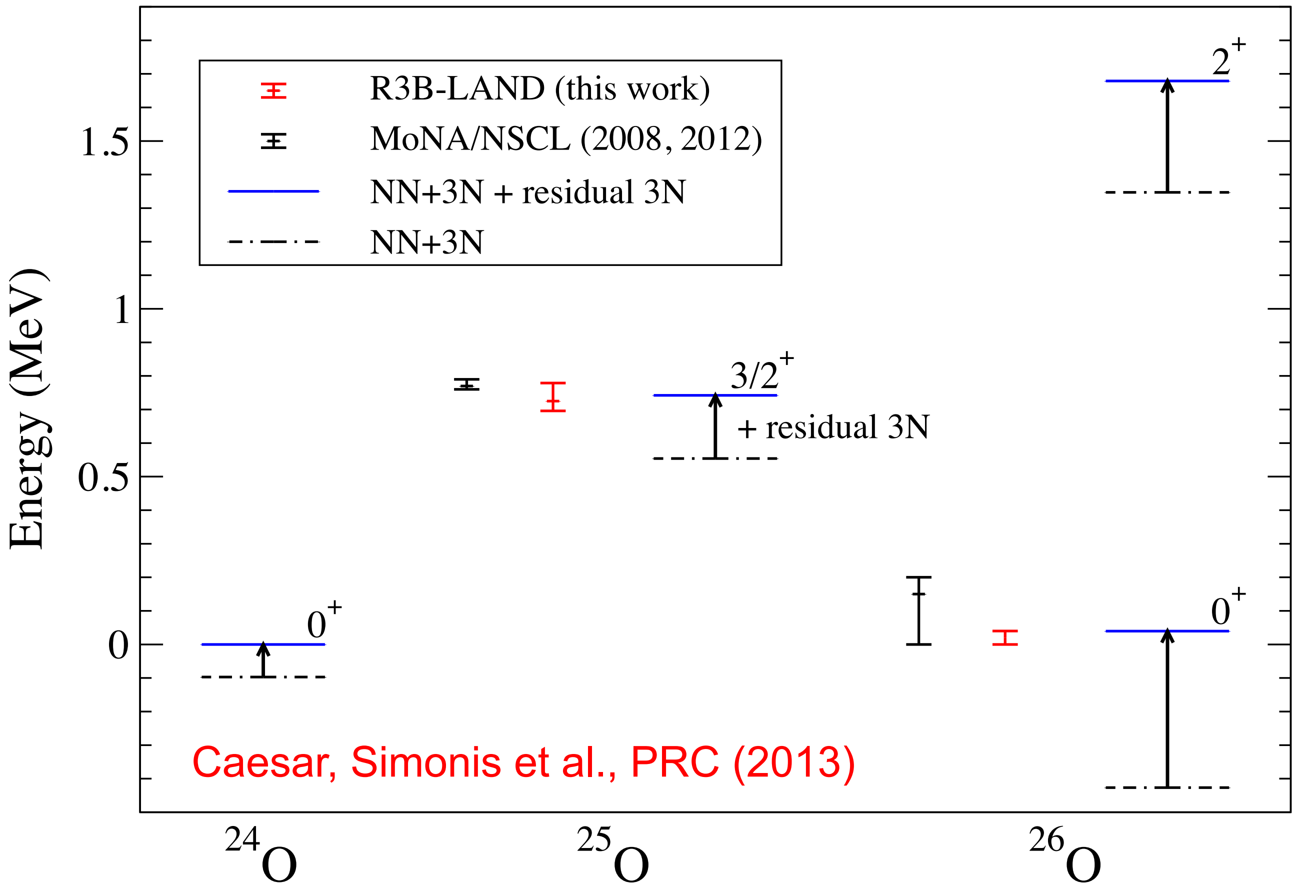
Clear improvement in extended valence space

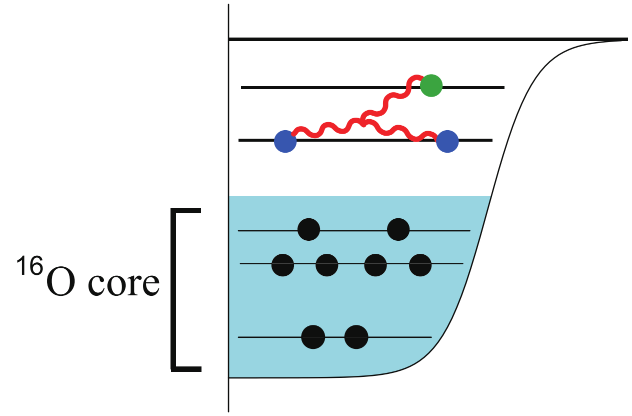
JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJA (2013)

Experimental Connection: Beyond the Dripline

Hoffman, Kanungo, Lunderberg… PRLs (2008+)

Valence-space Hamiltonian from NN + 3N + **residual 3N**





	MBPT	Exp.
$S_n(^{25}O)$	742 keV	770 keV

	MBPT	Exp.
$S_{2n}(^{26}O)$	40 keV	<120 keV

Repulsion more pronounced for neutron-rich systems: 400 keV at ^{26}O

Improved agreement with new data beyond ^{24}O dripline

Future: include coupling to continuum

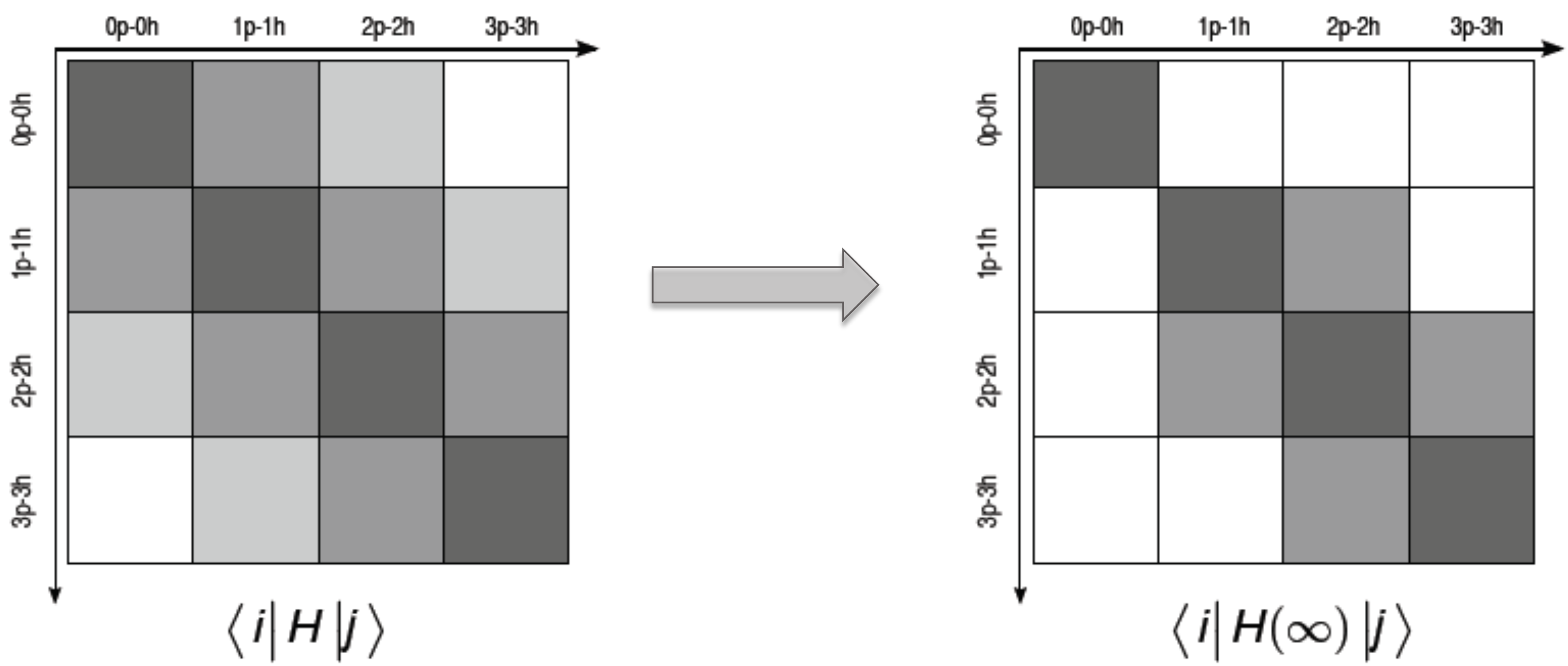
IM-SRG for Valence-Space Hamiltonians

In-Medium SRG applies continuous unitary transformation to drive off-diagonal physics to zero

Tsukiyama, Bogner, Schwenk, PRL (2011)

$$H(s) = U(s) H U^{\dagger}(s) \equiv H^{\mathrm{d}}(s) + H^{\mathrm{od}}(s) \rightarrow H^{\mathrm{d}}(\infty)$$

Decouples reference state from excitations $\langle npnh | H(\infty) | \Phi_c \rangle = 0$



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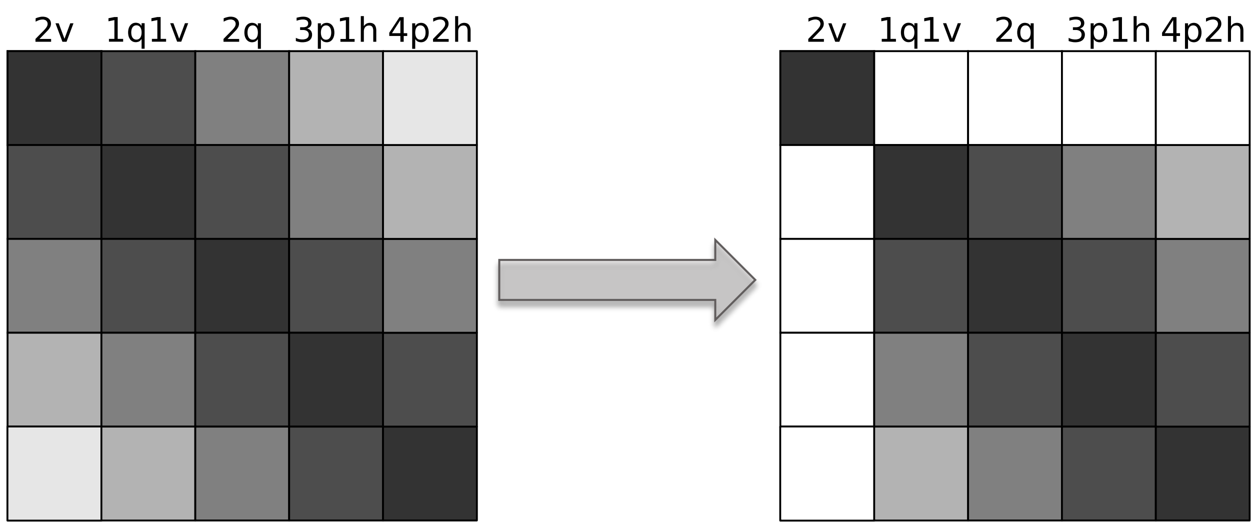
Open shell systems:

split particle states into valence states, v, and those above valence space, q

Redefine "off-diagonal" to exclude valence particles



$$H(s=0) \rightarrow H(\infty)$$

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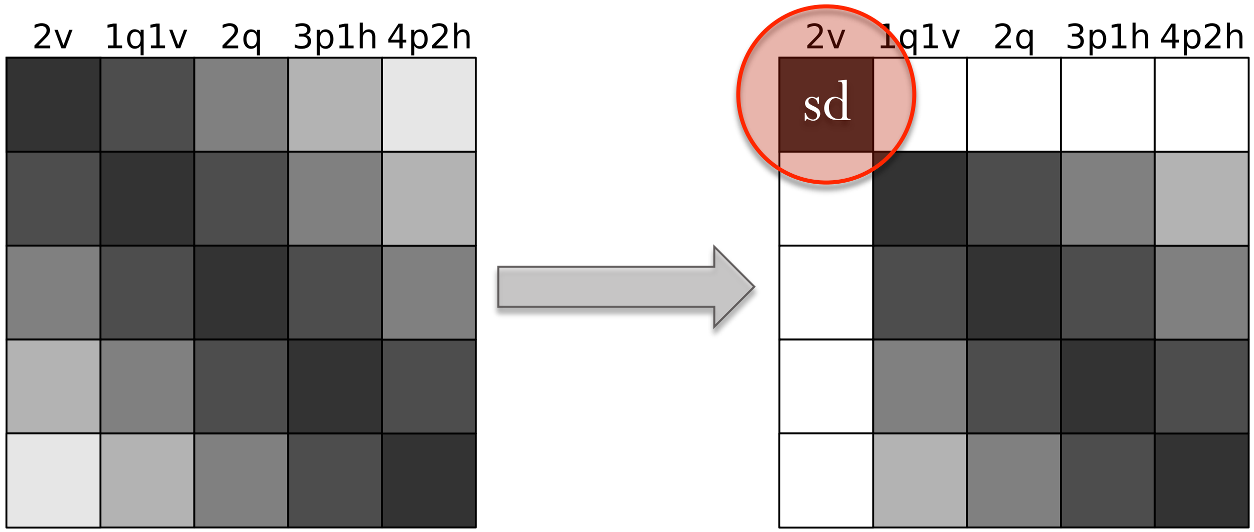


$$H(s=0) \rightarrow H(\infty)$$

Defines new effective valence-space Hamiltonian H_{eff}

States outside valence space are decoupled

Nonperturbative Valence-Space Strategy

1) Effective interaction: nonperturbative from IM-SRG

2) Single-particle energies: nonperturbative from IM-SRG

3) Hartree-Fock basis of $e_{max} = 2n + l = 14$ **converged**

★4) NN and 3N forces from chiral EFT

5) Explore extended valence spaces – in progress

NN matrix elements

- Chiral N^3LO (Machleidt, $\Lambda_{NN} = 500 \mathrm{MeV}$); free-space SRG evolution
- Cutoff variation $\lambda_{SRG} = 1.88 - 2.24 \mathrm{fm}^{-1}$
- Vary $\hbar\omega = 20 - 24 \mathrm{MeV}$
- Consistently include 3N forces induced by SRG evolution

Initial 3N force contributions

- Chiral N^2LO $\Lambda_{3N} = 400 \mathrm{MeV}$
- Included with cut: $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 \leq E_{3\,max} = 14$

Perturbative vs. Nonperturbative SPEs

3N forces: additional repulsion improves SPEs

Orbit	USDb	MBPT NN	MBPT NN+3N	IM-SRG NN	IM-SRG NN+3N-ind	IM-SRG NN+3N-full
$d_{5/2}$	-3.93	-5.43	**-3.78**	-7.90	**-3.77**	**-4.62**
$s_{1/2}$	-3.21	-5.32	**-2.42**	-6.87	**-2.46**	**-2.96**
$d_{3/2}$	2.11	-0.97	**1.45**	1.41	**2.33**	**3.17**

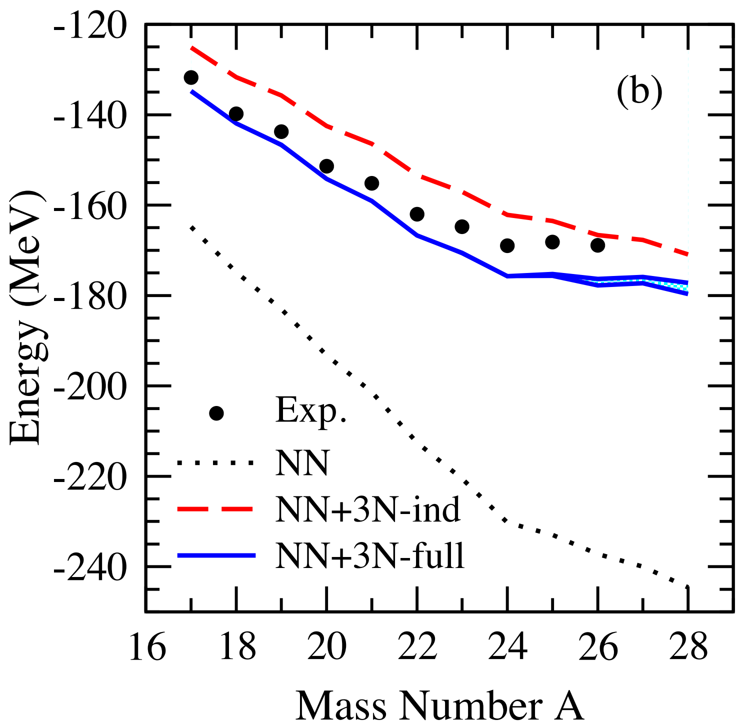
JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJA (2013)
Bogner et al., arXiv:1402.1407

Similar contributions in standard/extended valence spaces

Comparable with phenomenology

IM-SRG Oxygen Ground-State Energies

Valence-space interaction and SPEs from IM-SRG in *sd* shell



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NN+3N-induced reproduce exp well, not dripline

NN+3N-full modestly overbound – good behavior past dripline

Good dripline properties

Very weak $\hbar\omega$ dependence

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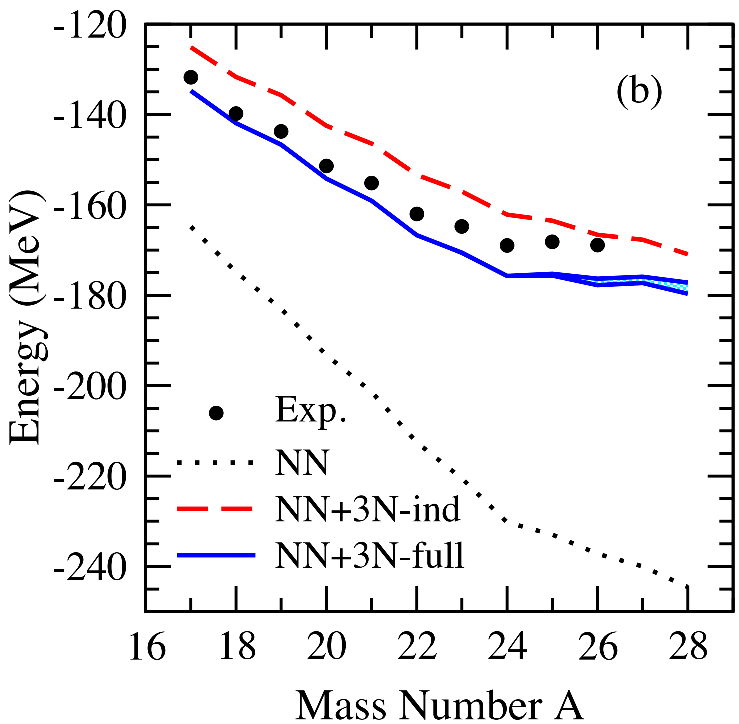

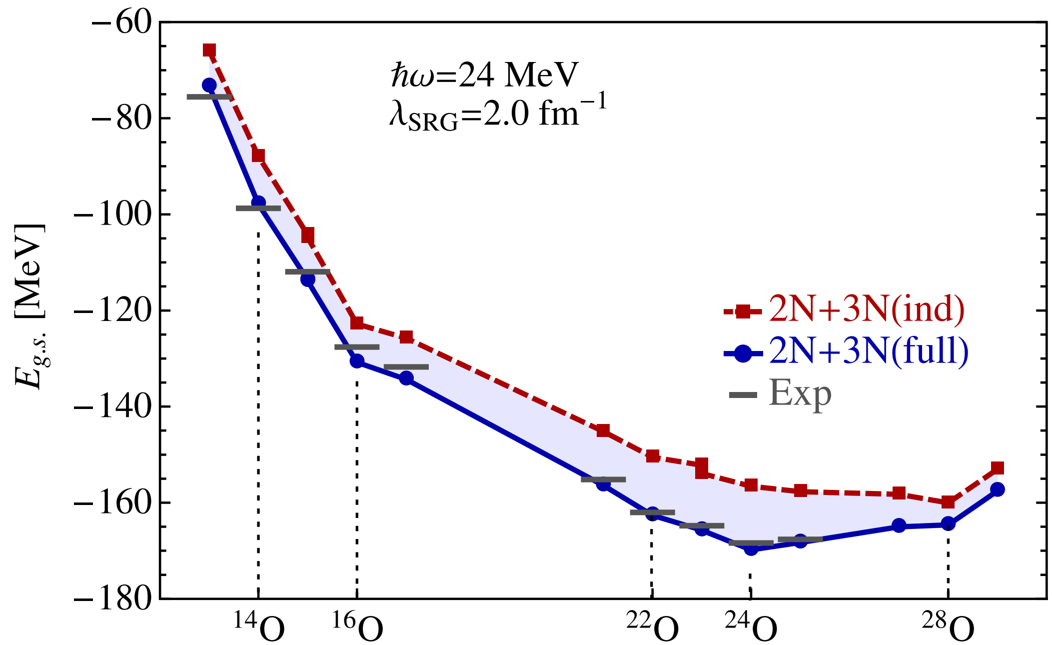

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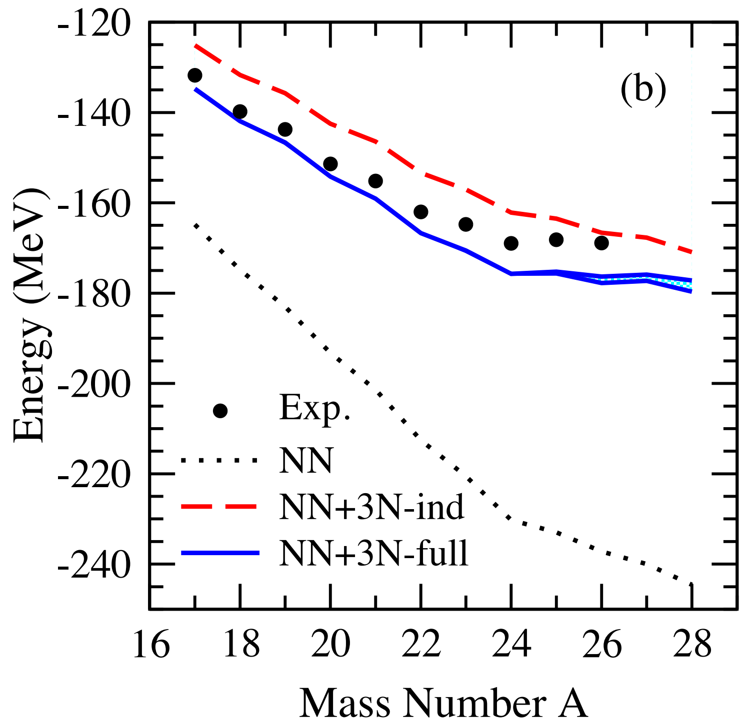
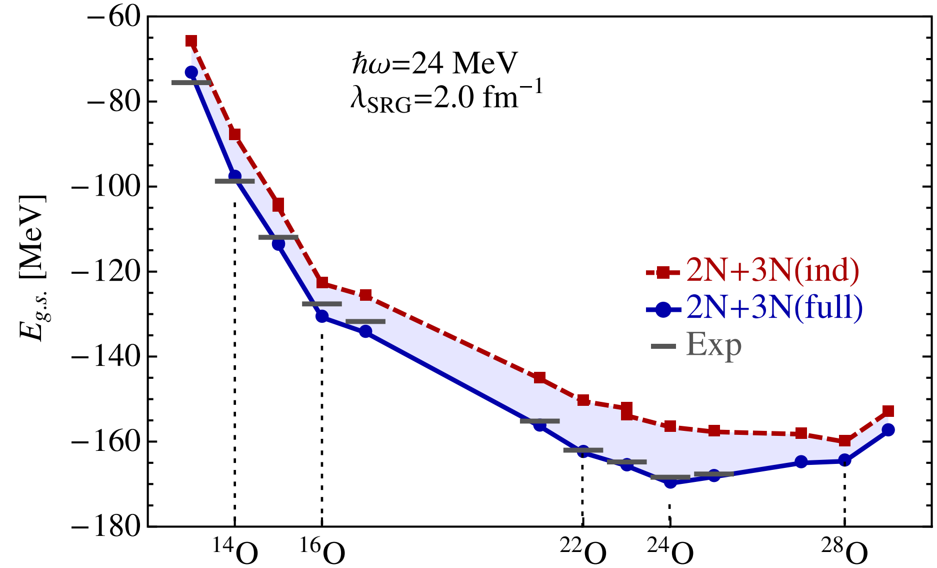
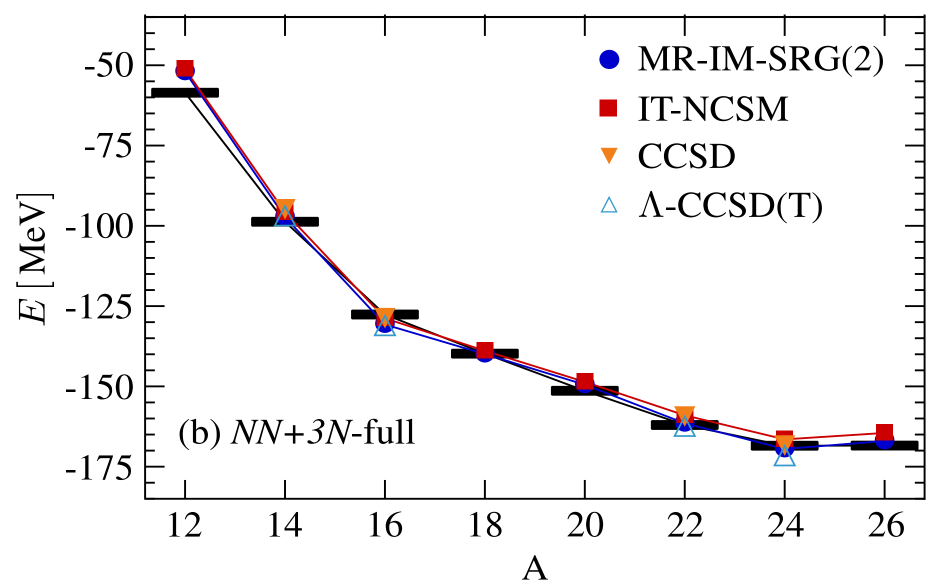
Comparison with Large-Space Methods

Large-space methods with same SRG-evolved NN+3N forces





Cipollone, Barbieri, Navratil, PRL (2013)



Hergert et al., PRL (2013)

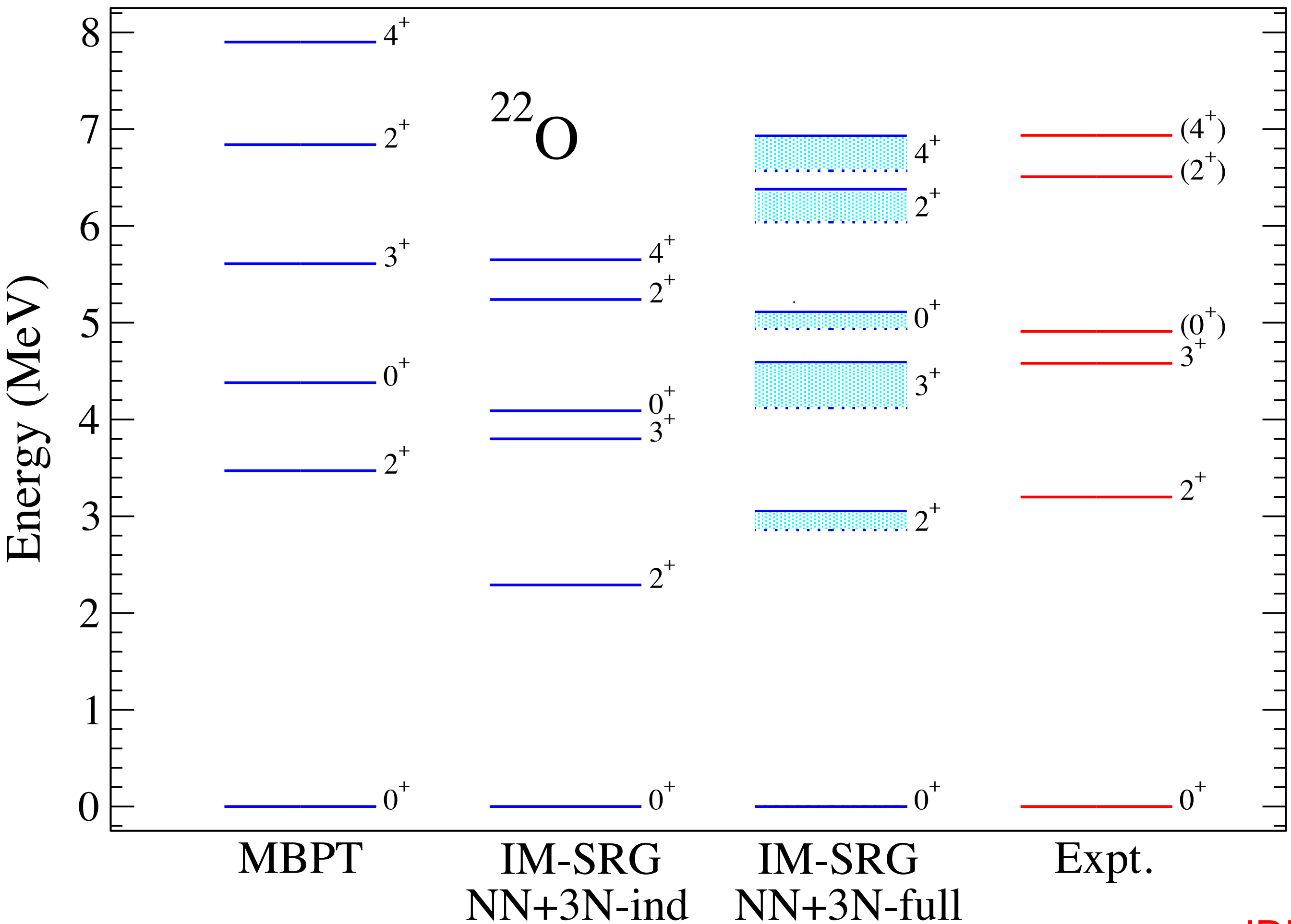
Clear improvement with full NN+3N

Confirms valence-space results

Remarkable agreement with same forces

IM-SRG Oxygen Spectra

Oxygen spectra: extended-space MBPT and IM-SRG



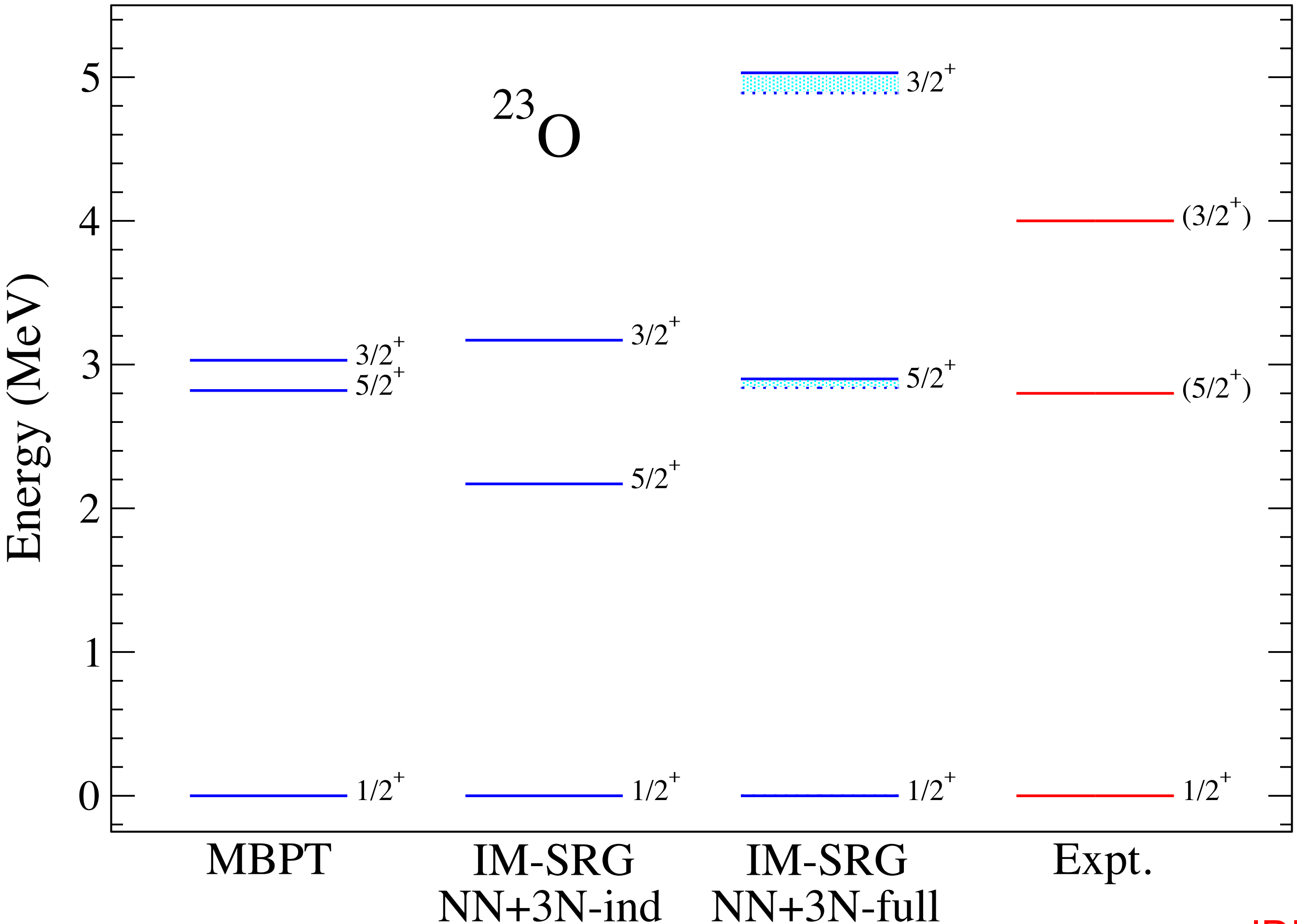
JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJ (2013)
Bogner et al., arXiv:1402.1407

Clear improvement with NN+3N-full

IM-SRG: comparable with phenomenology

IM-SRG Oxygen Spectra

Oxygen spectra: extended-space MBPT and IM-SRG



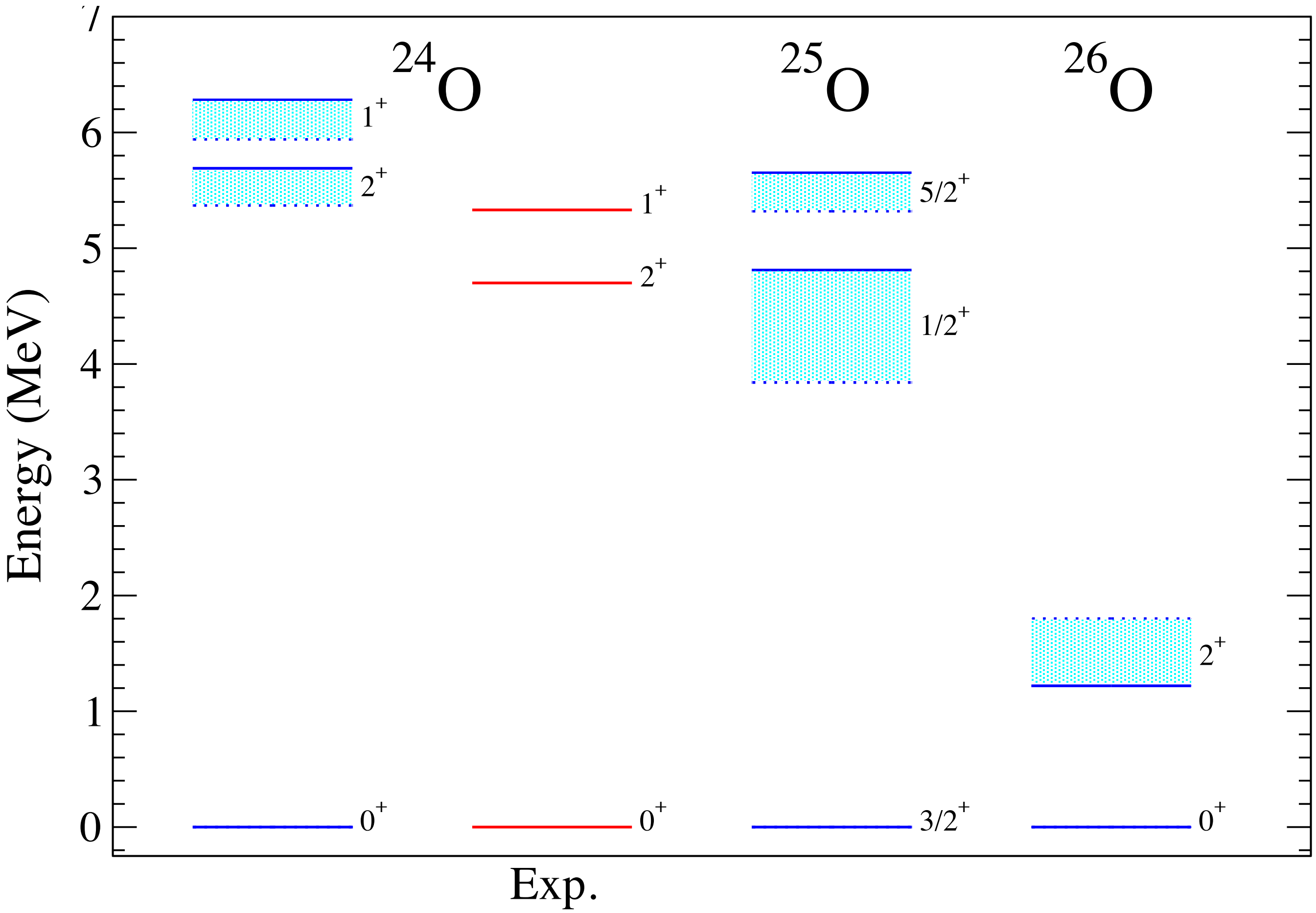
JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJ (2013)
Bogner et al., arXiv:1402.1407

Clear improvement with NN+3N-full

Continuum neglected: expect to lower $d_{3/2}$

IM-SRG Oxygen Spectra

Oxygen spectra: IM-SRG predictions beyond the dripline



^{24}O closed shell (too high 2^+)

Continuum neglected: expect to lower spectrum

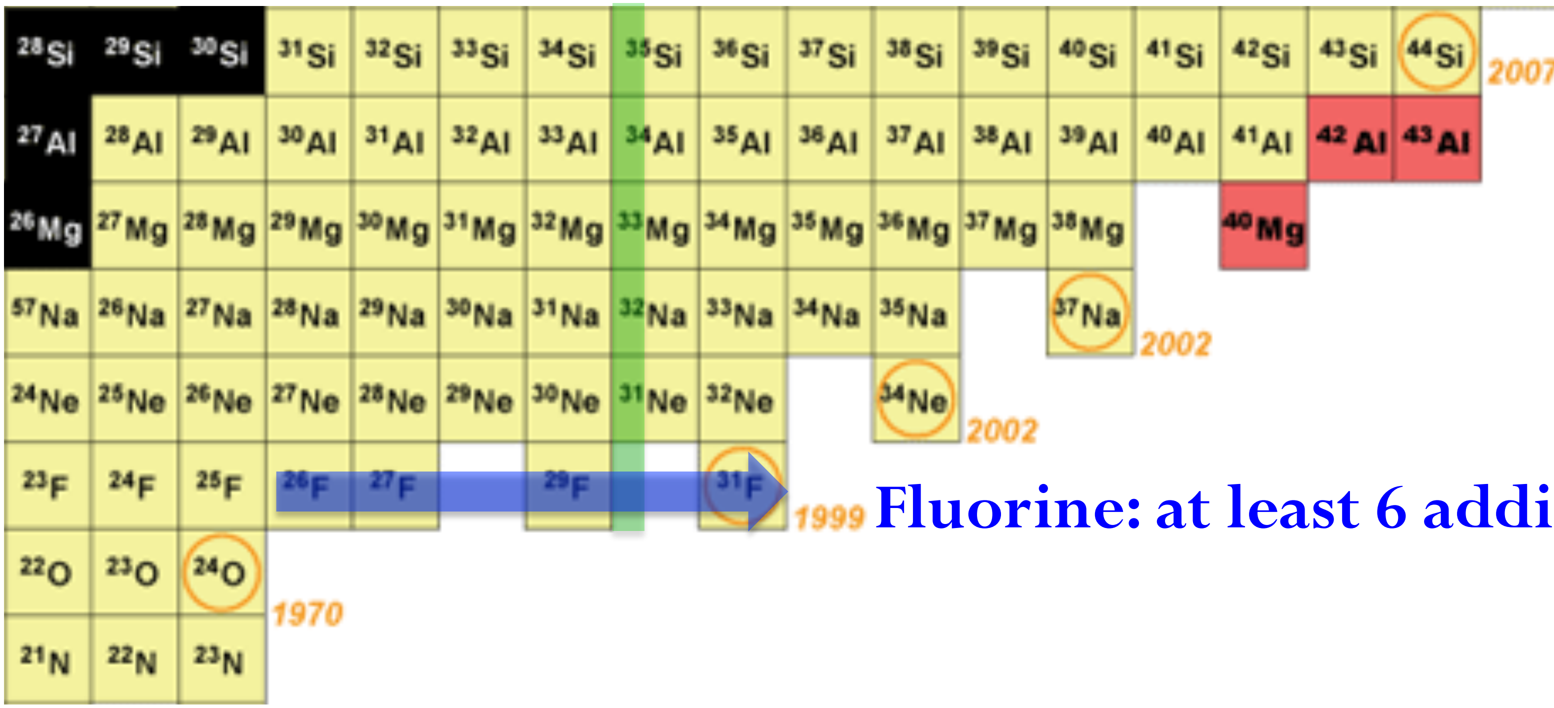
Only one excited state in ^{26}O below 6.5MeV

JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, EPJ (2013)
Bogner et al., arXiv:1402.1407

Towards Full sd-Shell with MBPT: Fluorine

Next challenge: **valence protons + neutrons**

Neutron-rich fluorine and neon



Fluorine: at least 6 additional neutrons

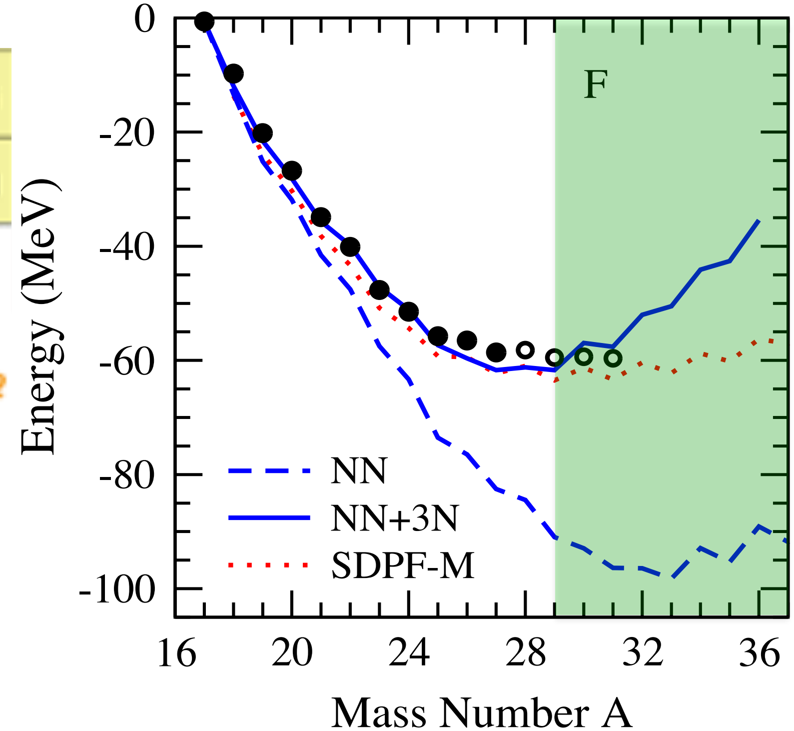
sd shell filled at ^{29}F/^{30}Ne

Need extended-space orbits

Towards Full sd-Shell with MBPT: Fluorine

Next challenge: **valence protons + neutrons**

Neutron-rich fluorine and neon



JDH, Menendez, Simonis, Schwenk, in prep.

NN only: severe overbinding

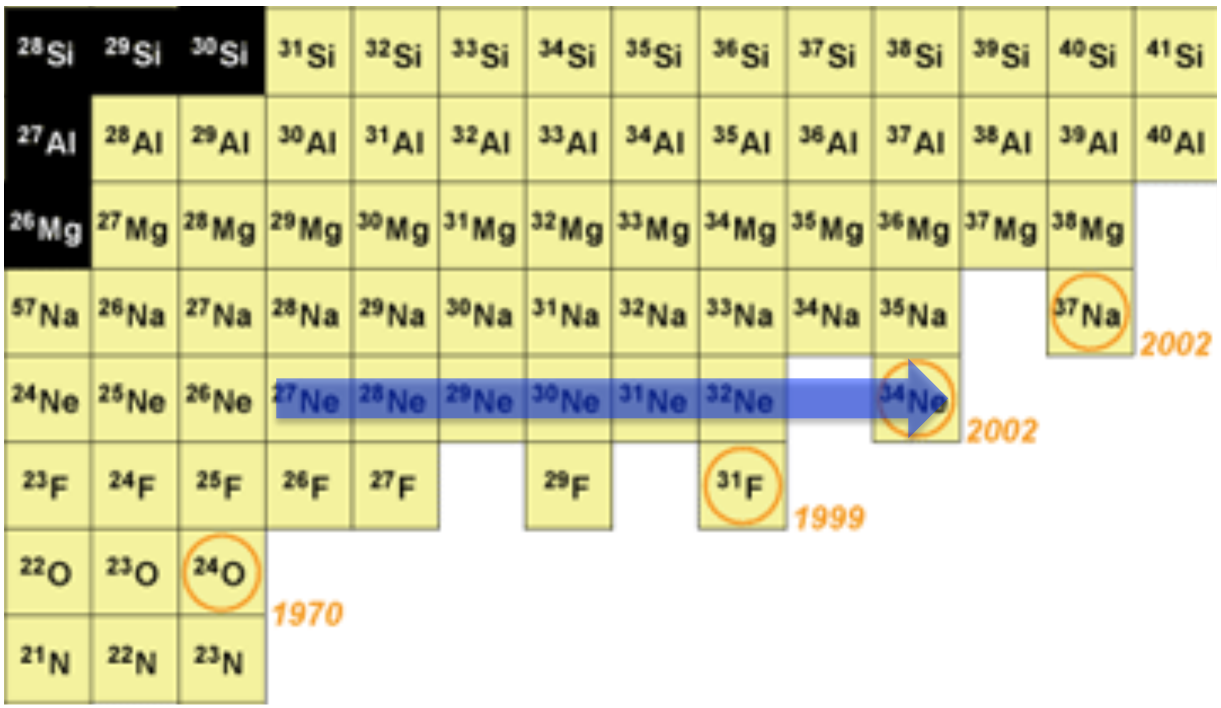
NN+3N: good experimental agreement through ^{29}F

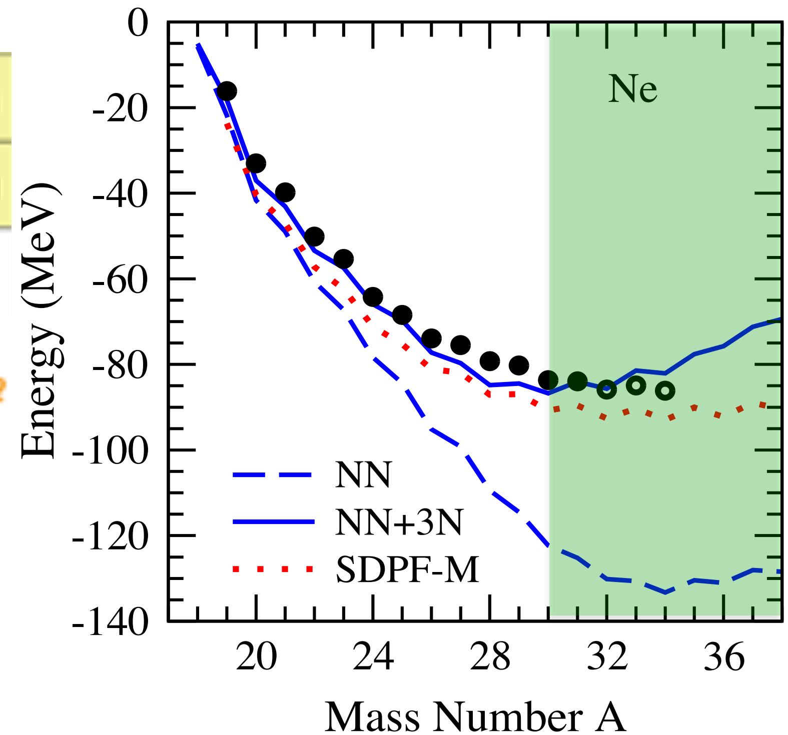
Sharp increase in ground-state energies beyond ^{29}F: incorrect dripline

Towards Full sd-Shell with MBPT: Neon

Next challenge: **valence protons + neutrons**

Neutron-rich fluorine and neon





JDH, Menendez, Simonis, Schwenk, in prep.

Similar behavior in Neon isotopes

Revisit cross-shell valence space theory – **non-degenerate valence spaces**

Tsunoda, Hjorth-Jensen, Otsuka

Calcium Isotopes

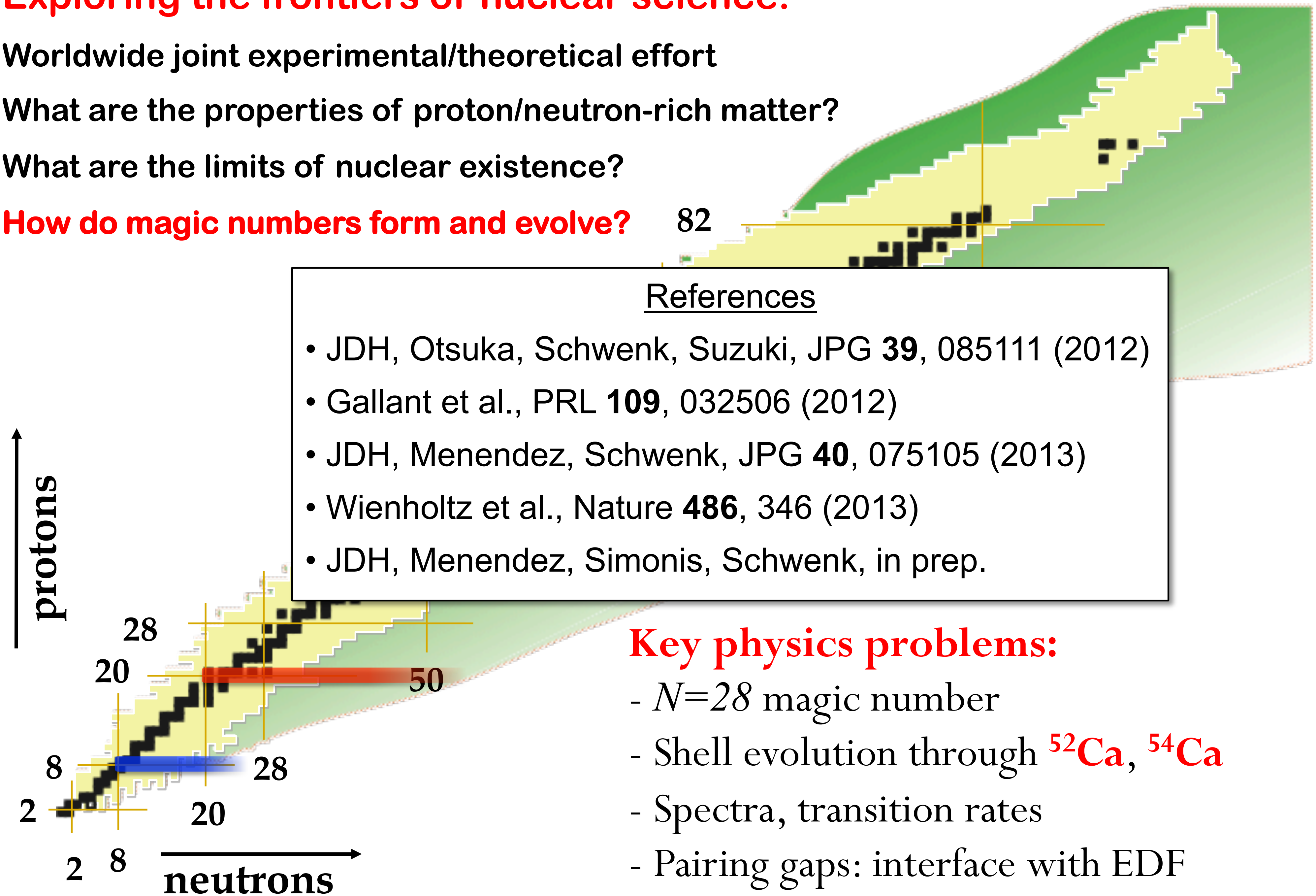
Exploring the frontiers of nuclear science:

Worldwide joint experimental/theoretical effort

What are the properties of proton/neutron-rich matter?

What are the limits of nuclear existence?

How do magic numbers form and evolve?



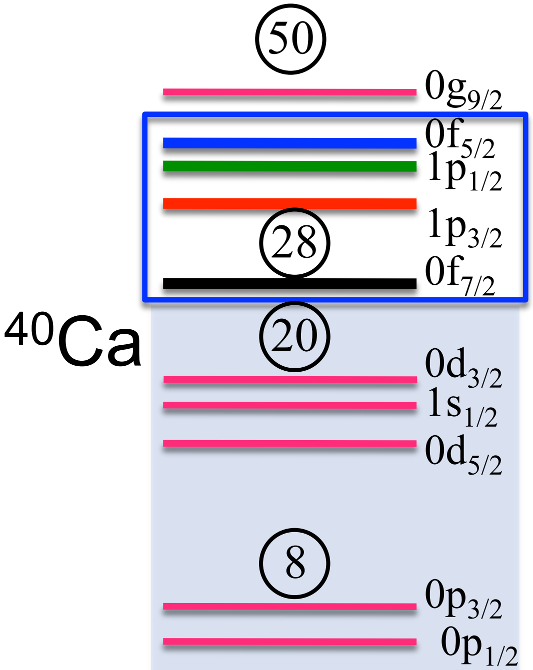
References

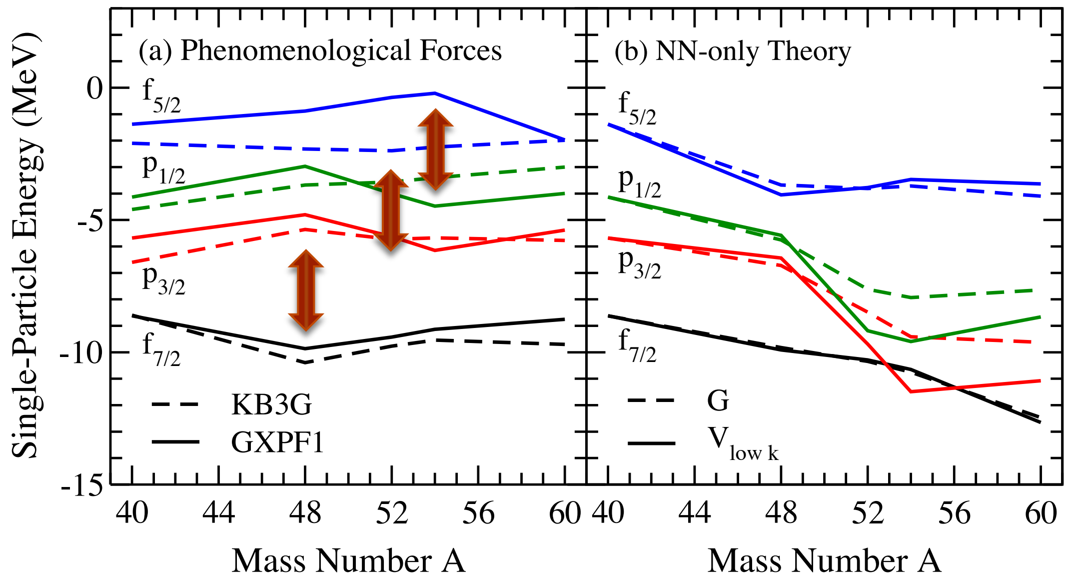
- JDH, Otsuka, Schwenk, Suzuki, JPG **39**, 085111 (2012)
- Gallant et al., PRL **109**, 032506 (2012)
- JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, JPG **40**, 075105 (2013)
- Wienholtz et al., Nature **486**, 346 (2013)
- JDH, Menendez, Simonis, Schwenk, in prep.

Key physics problems:

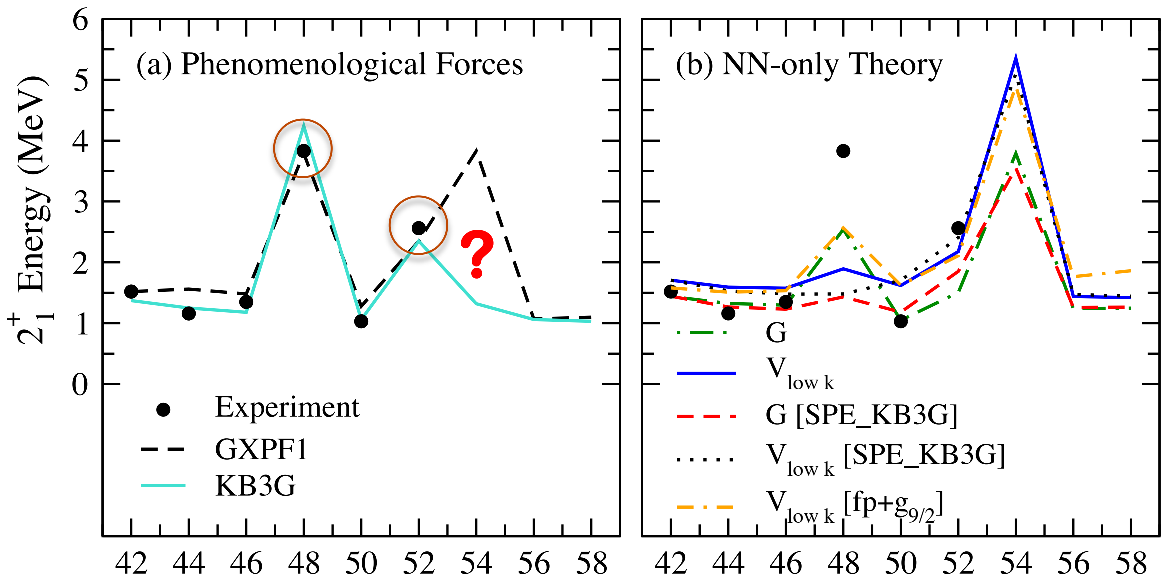
- *N=28* magic number
- Shell evolution through ^{52}Ca, ^{54}Ca
- Spectra, transition rates
- Pairing gaps: interface with EDF

Calcium Isotopes: Magic Numbers





GXPF1: Honma, Otsuka, Brown, Mizusaki (2004)
KB3G: Poves, Sanchez-Solano, Caurier, Nowacki (2001)



Phenomenological Forces

Large gap at ^{48}Ca

Discrepancy at $N=34$

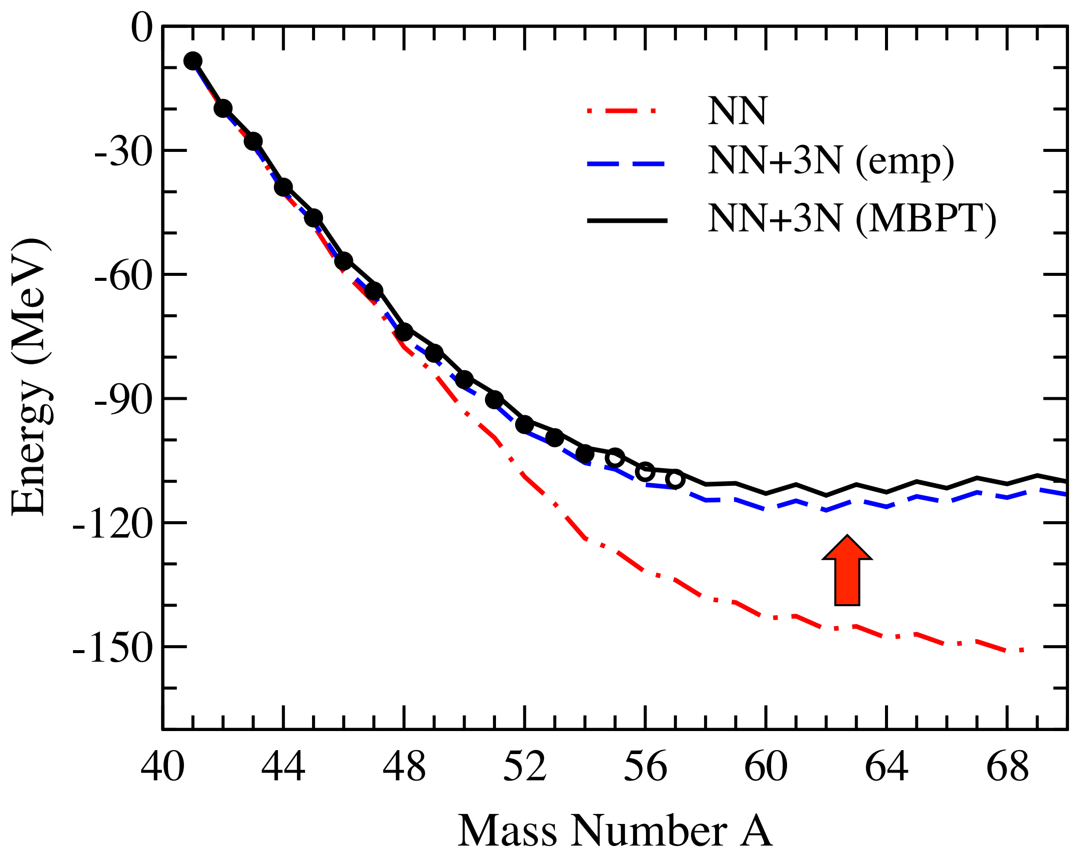
Microscopic NN Theory

Small gap at ^{48}Ca

N=28: first standard magic number not reproduced in microscopic NN theories

Calcium Ground State Energies and Dripline

Signatures of shell evolution from ground-state energies?



Holt, Otsuka, Schwenk, Suzuki, JPG (2012)

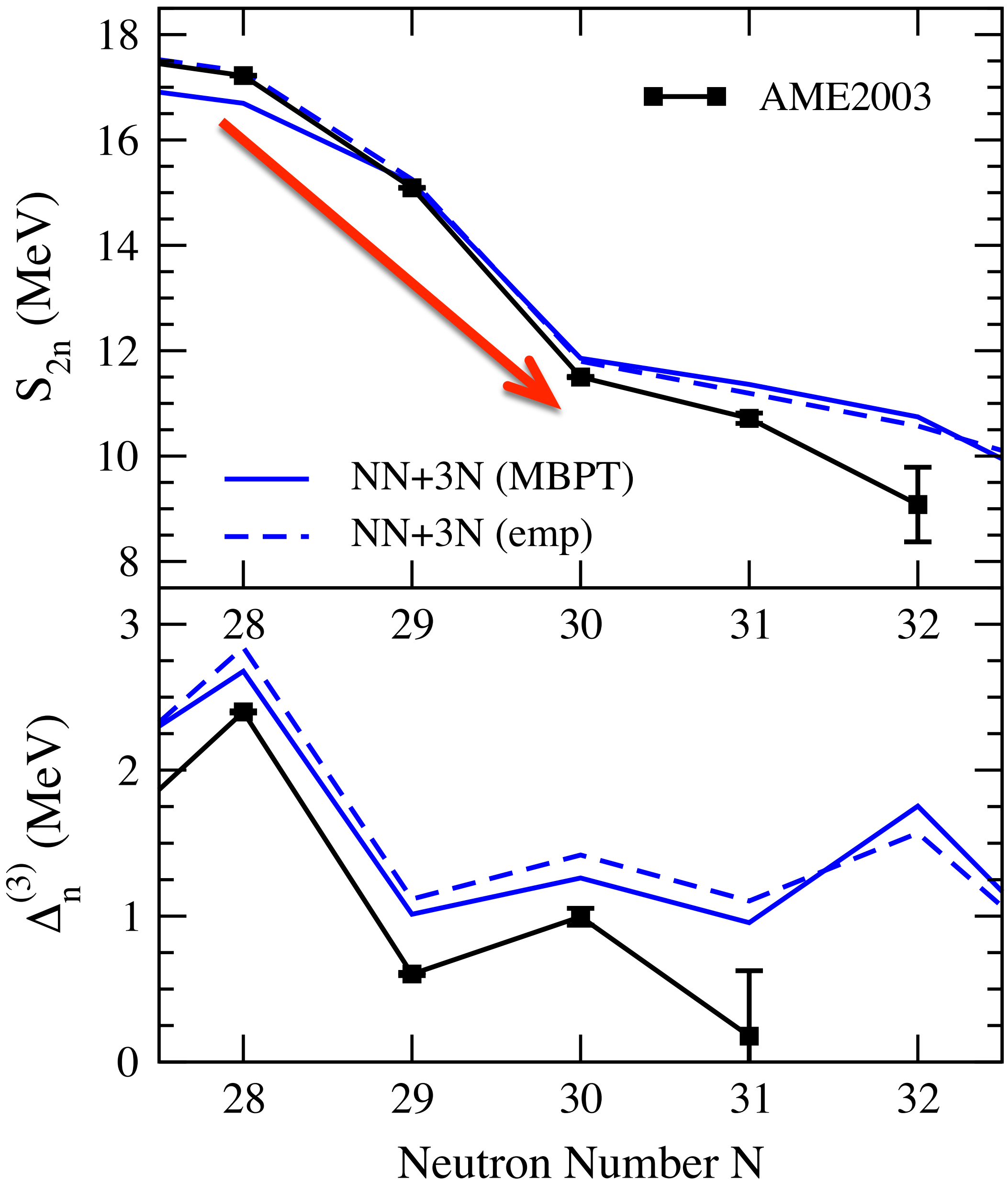
No clear dripline; flat behavior past ^{54}Ca – **Halos beyond ^{60}Ca?**

$S_{2n} = -[BE(N,Z) - BE(N-2,Z)]$ **sharp decrease indicates shell closure**

$\Delta_n^{(3)} = \frac{(-1)^N}{2}[BE(N+1,Z) + BE(N-1,Z) - 2BE(N,Z)]$ **peak indicates shell closure**

Two-Neutron Separation Energies: Mass of ^{52}Ca

Compare with AME2003 data



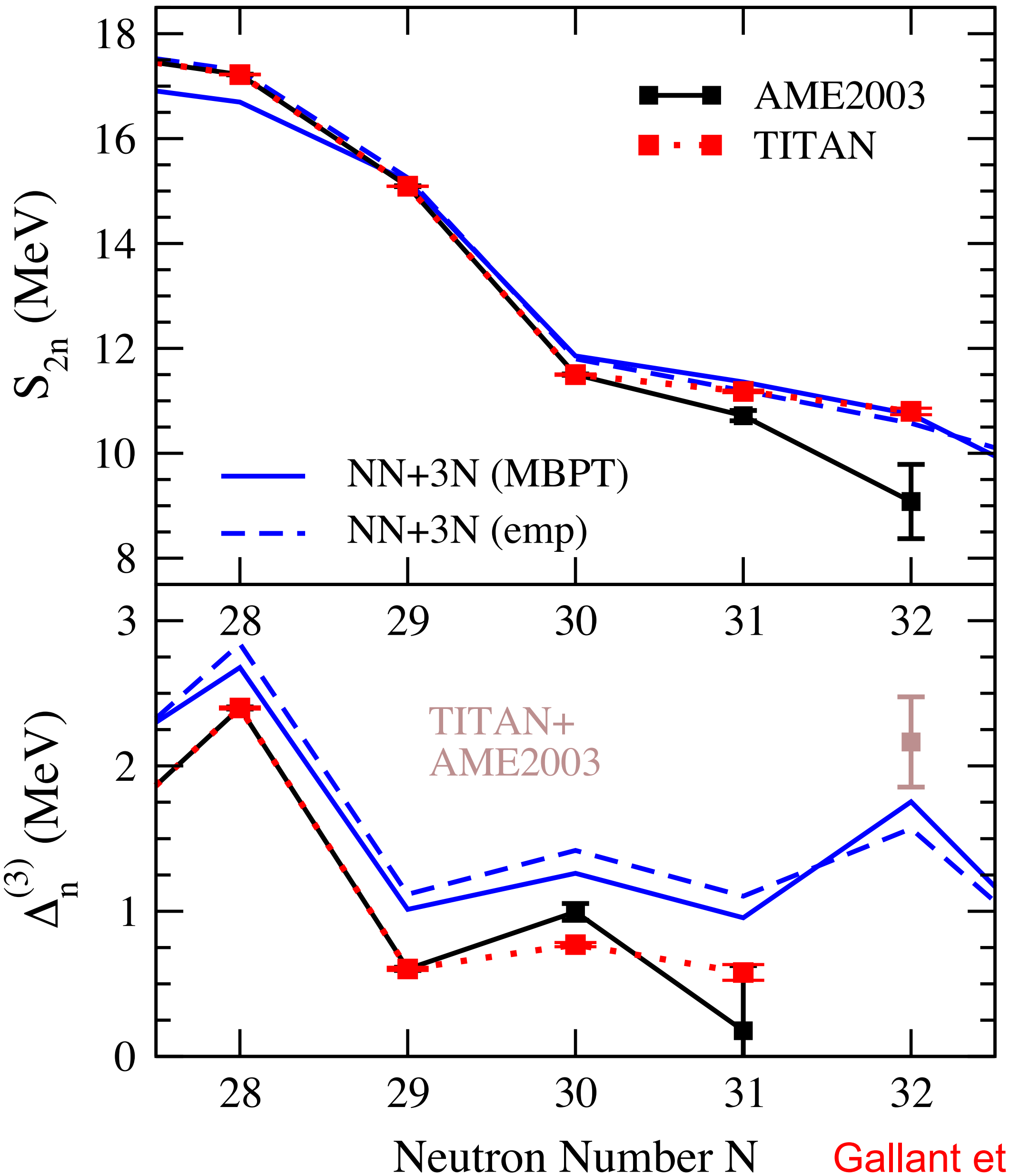
NN+3N Predictions

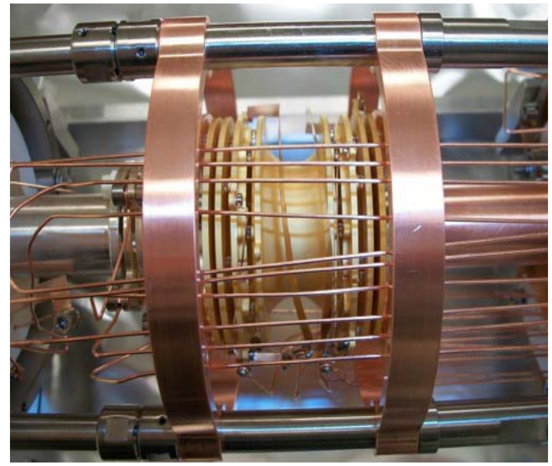
Reproduce ^{48}Ca shell closure

Predictions too bound past ^{50}Ca

Experimental Connection: Mass of ^{52}Ca

New mass measurements of ^{51,52}Ca at **TITAN**: Penning trap experiment





Gallant et al., PRL (2012)

TRIUMF

TITAN Measurement

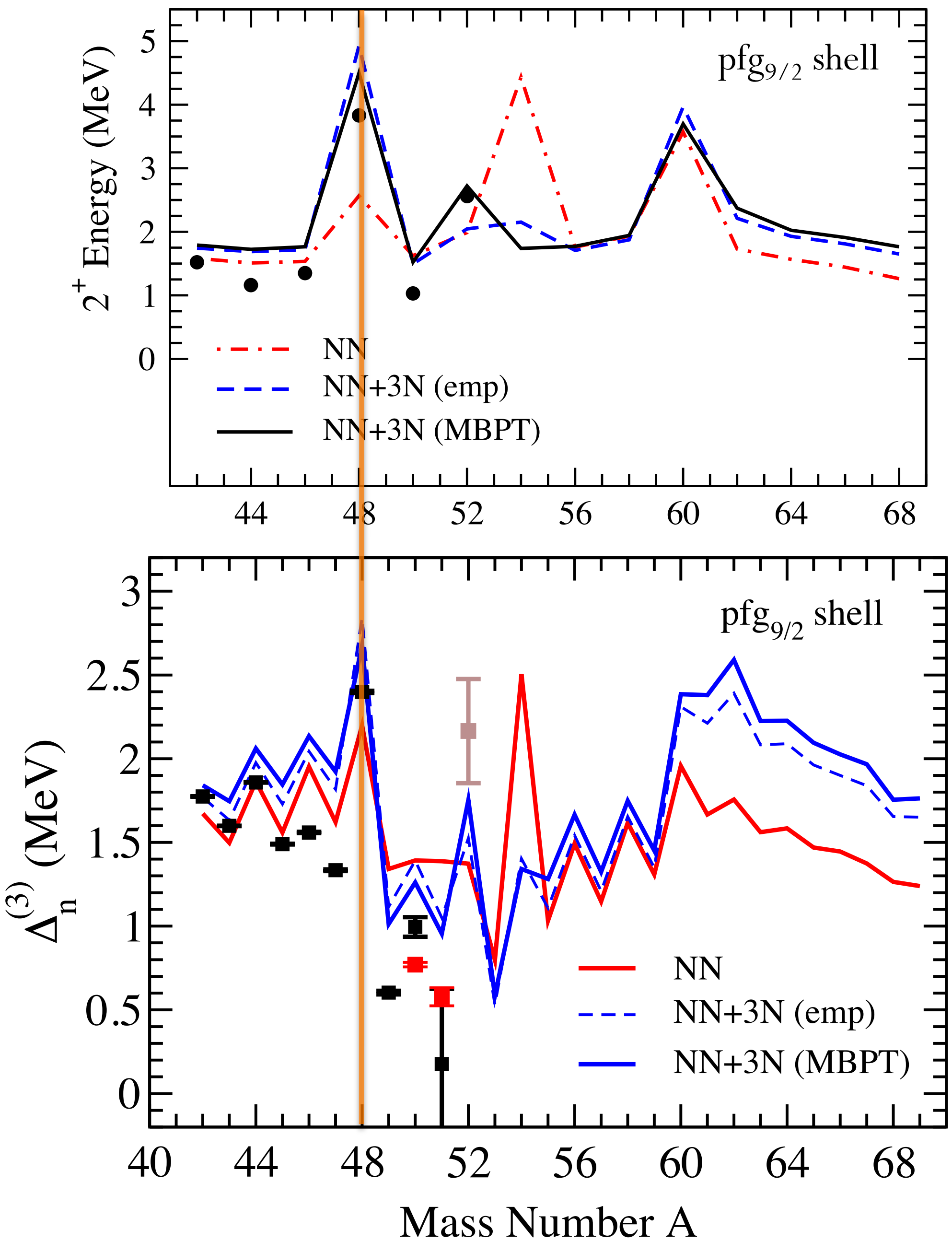
^{52}Ca mass 1.75MeV ***more*** bound than AME2003 value

NN+3N Predictions

Confirmed with new measurements

Good reproduction of pairing gaps

Pairing for Shell Evolution N=28



Peak in pairing gaps: complementary signature for shell closure

Compare with 2^+ energies for Ca

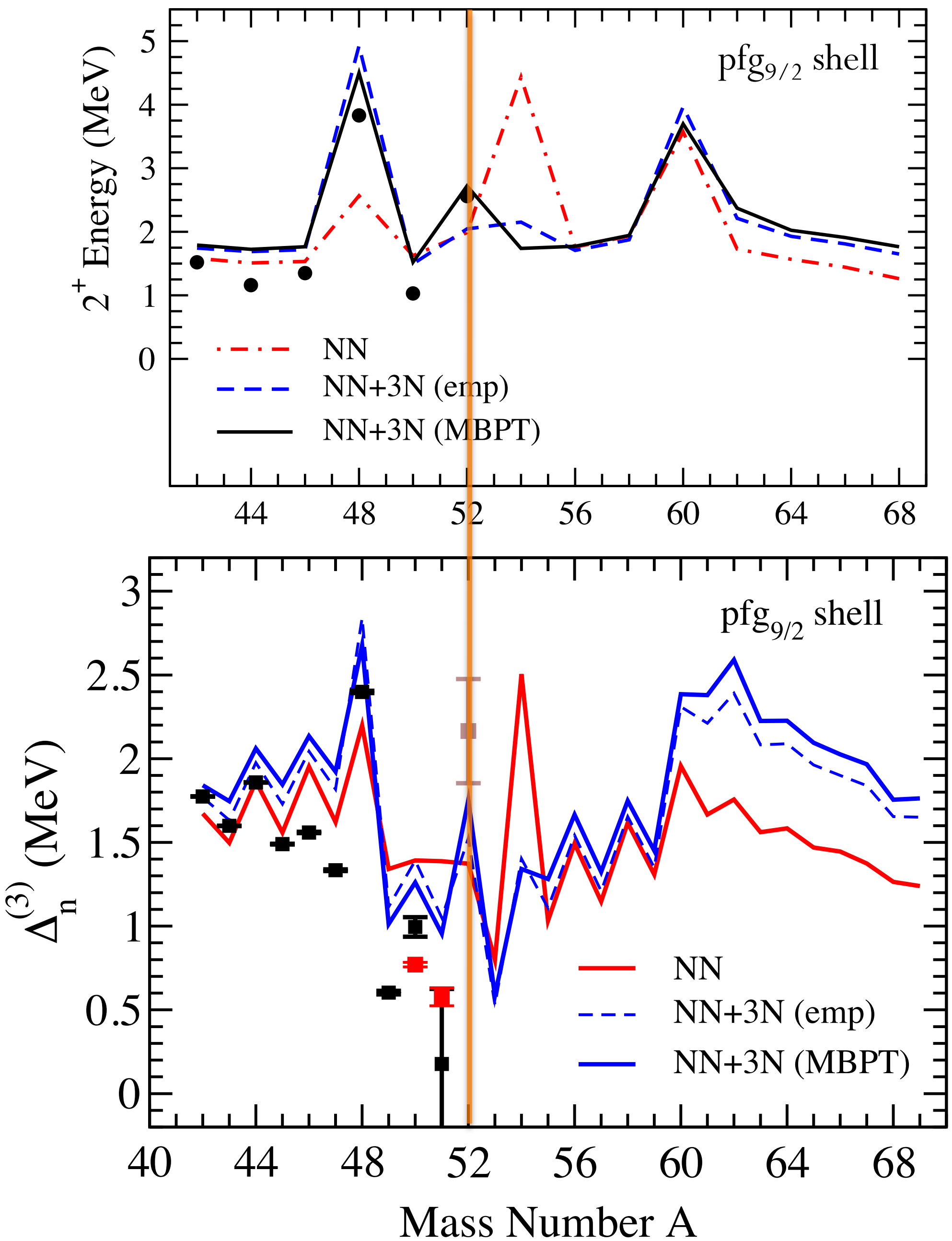
Agreement with CC throughout chain

Hagen et al. PRL (2012)

N=28 strong peak

JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, JPG (2013)

Pairing for Shell Evolution N=32



Peak in pairing gaps: complementary signature for shell closure

Compare with 2^+ energies for Ca

Agreement with CC throughout chain

Hagen et al. PRL (2012)

N=28 strong peak

N=32 moderate peak

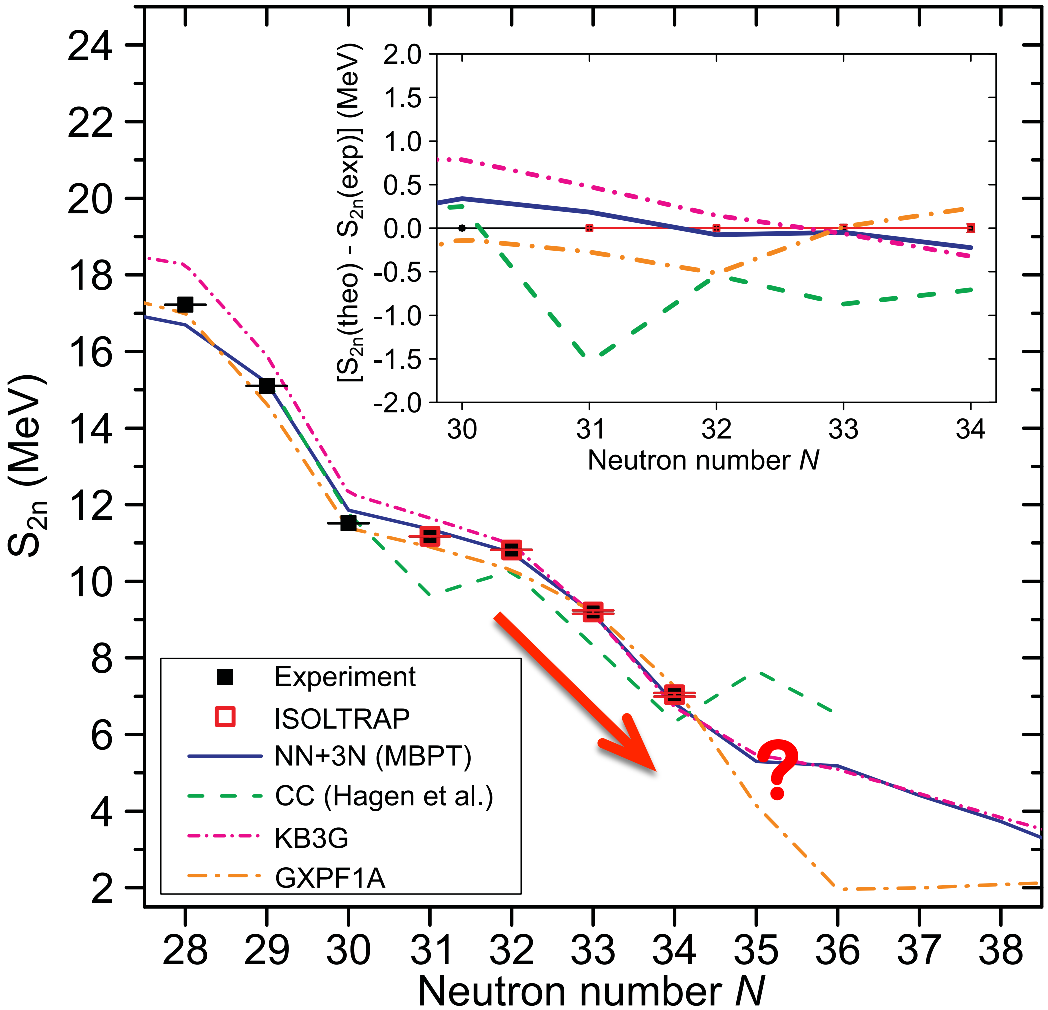
Close to data with new TITAN value

Experimental measurement of ^{53}Ca mass needed to reduce uncertainty

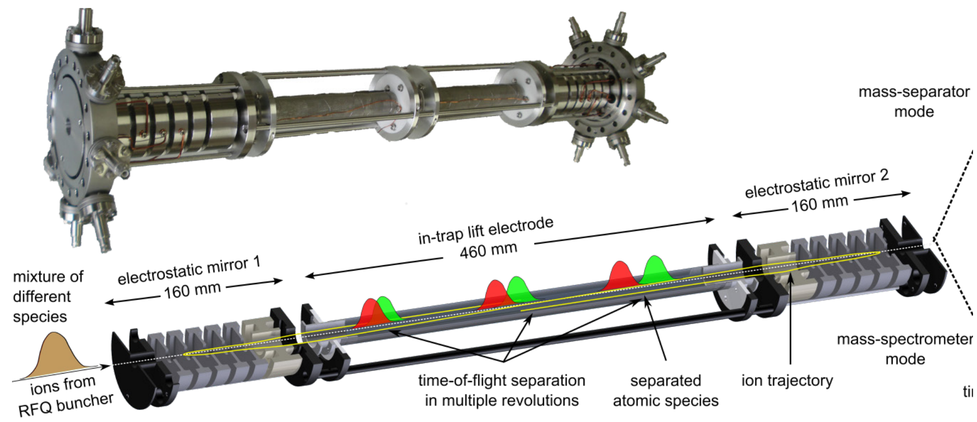
JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, JPG (2013)

Experimental Connection: Mass of ^{54}Ca

New precision mass measurement of ^{53,54}Ca at **ISOLTRAP**: multi-reflection ToF



Wienholtz et al., Nature (2013)



ISOLTRAP ***Measurement***

Sharp decrease past ^{52}Ca

Unambiguous closed-shell ^{52}Ca

Test predictions of various models

MBPT NN+3N

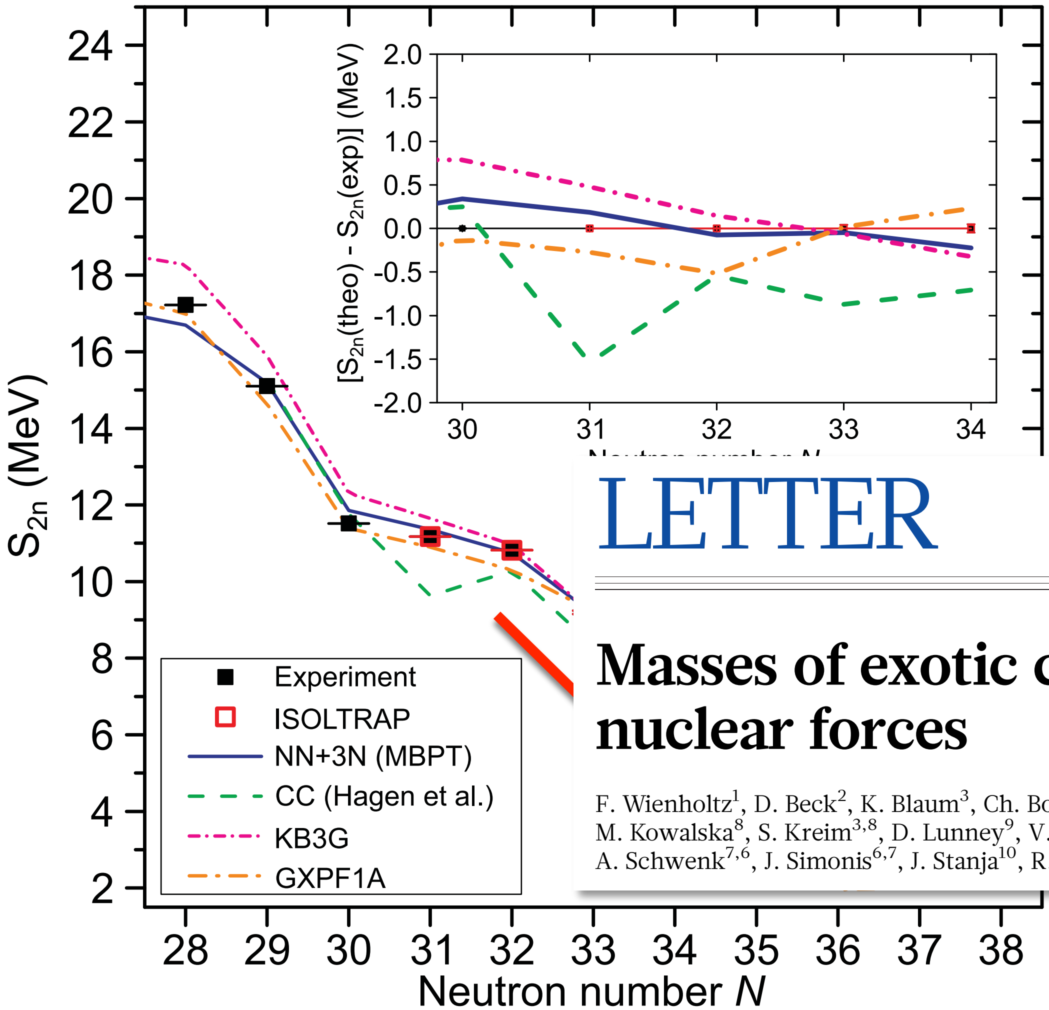
Excellent agreement with new data

Reproduces closed-shell ^{48,52}Ca

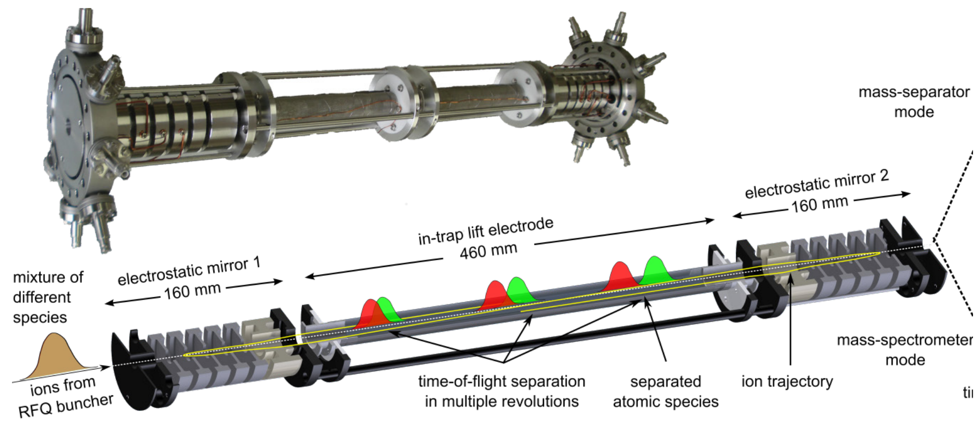
Weak closed sell signature past ^{54}Ca

Experimental Connection: Mass of ^{54}Ca

New precision mass measurement of ^{53,54}Ca at **ISOLTRAP**: multi-reflection ToF



Wienholtz et al., Nature (2013)



LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature12226

Masses of exotic calcium isotopes pin down nuclear forces

F. Wienholtz[1], D. Beck[2], K. Blaum[3], Ch. Borgmann[3], M. Breitenfeldt[4], R. B. Cakirli[3,5], S. George[1], F. Herfurth[2], J. D. Holt[6,7], M. Kowalska[8], S. Kreim[3,8], D. Lunney[9], V. Manea[9], J. Menéndez[6,7], D. Neidherr[2], M. Rosenbusch[1], L. Schweikhard[1], A. Schwenk[7,6], J. Simonis[6,7], J. Stanja[10], R. N. Wo

PHYSICS

NEWS & VIEWS RESEARCH

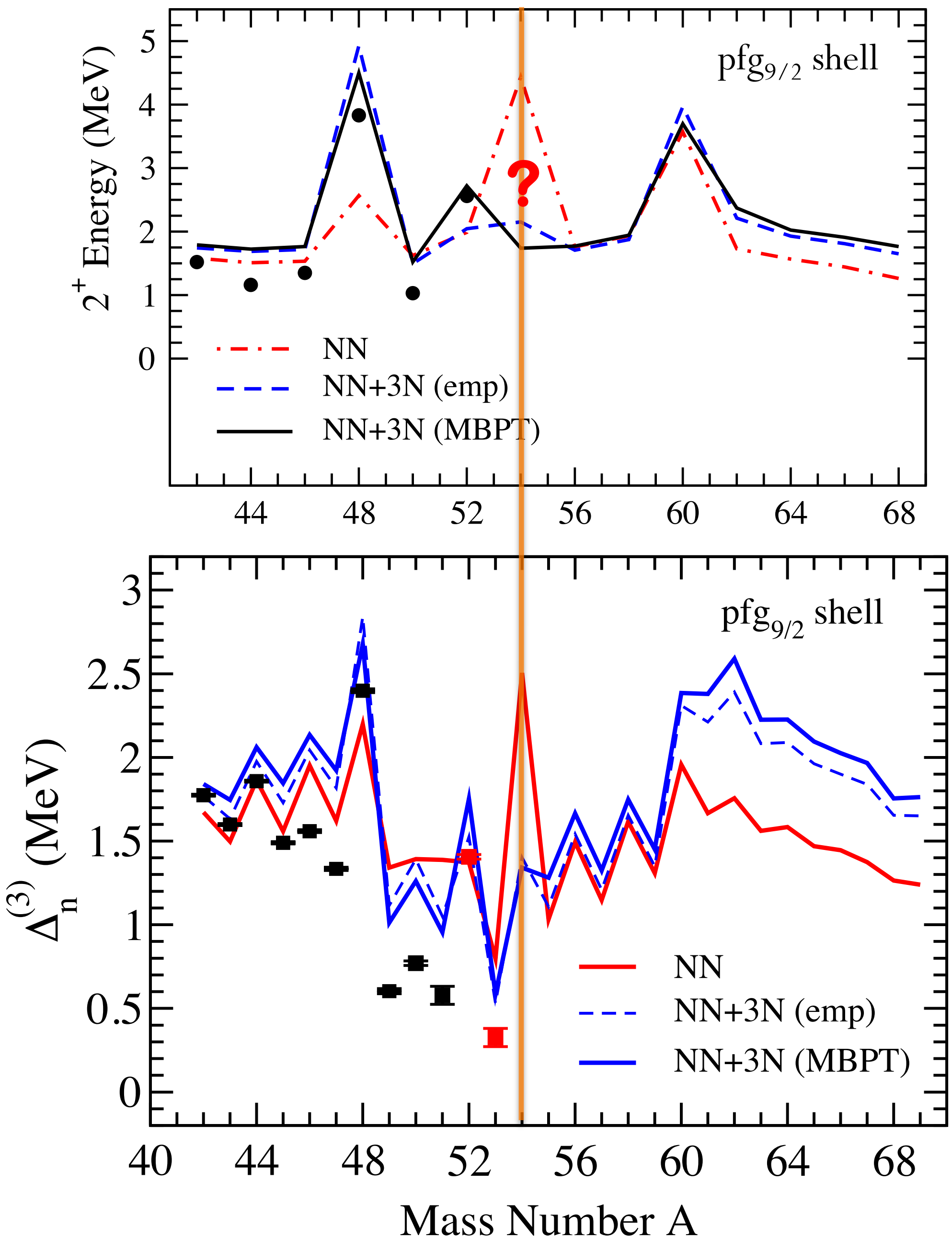
Heavy calcium nuclei weigh in

The configurations of calcium nuclei make them good test cases for studies of nuclear properties. The measurement of the masses of two heavy calcium nuclei provides benchmarks for models of atomic nuclei. SEE LETTER P.346

ALEXANDRA GADE

quarks and gluons, which interact to form

Pairing for Shell Evolution N=34



Peak in pairing gaps: complementary signature for shell closure

Compare with 2^+ energies for Ca

Agreement with CC throughout chain

Hagen et al. PRL (2012)

N=28 strong peak

N=32 moderate peak

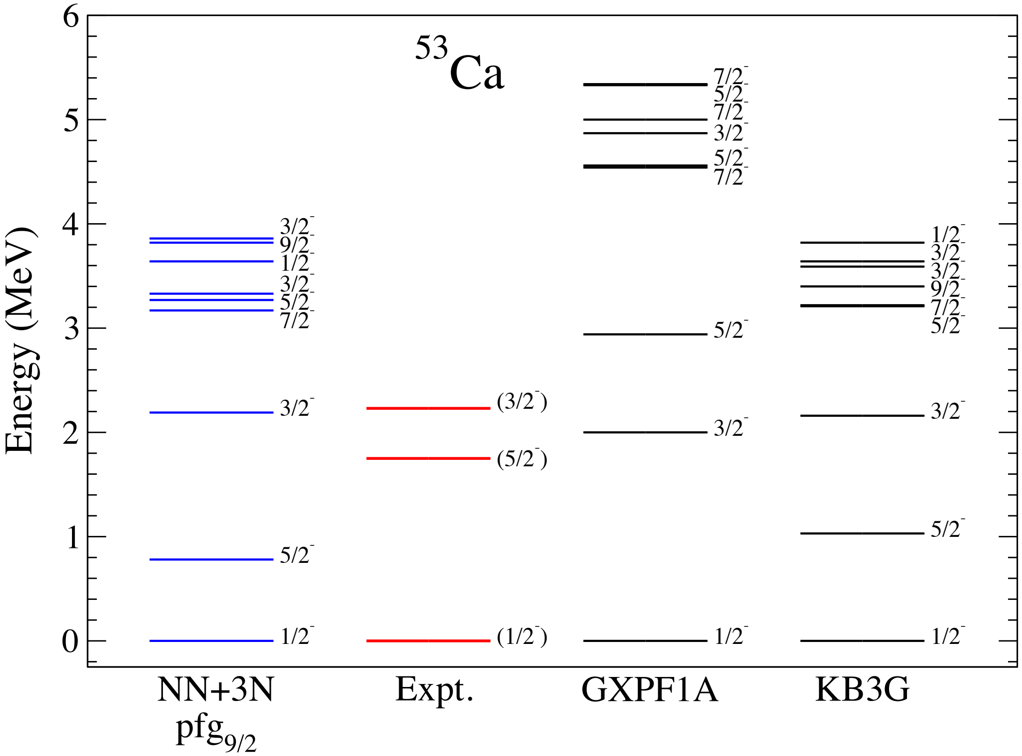
N=34 weak signature

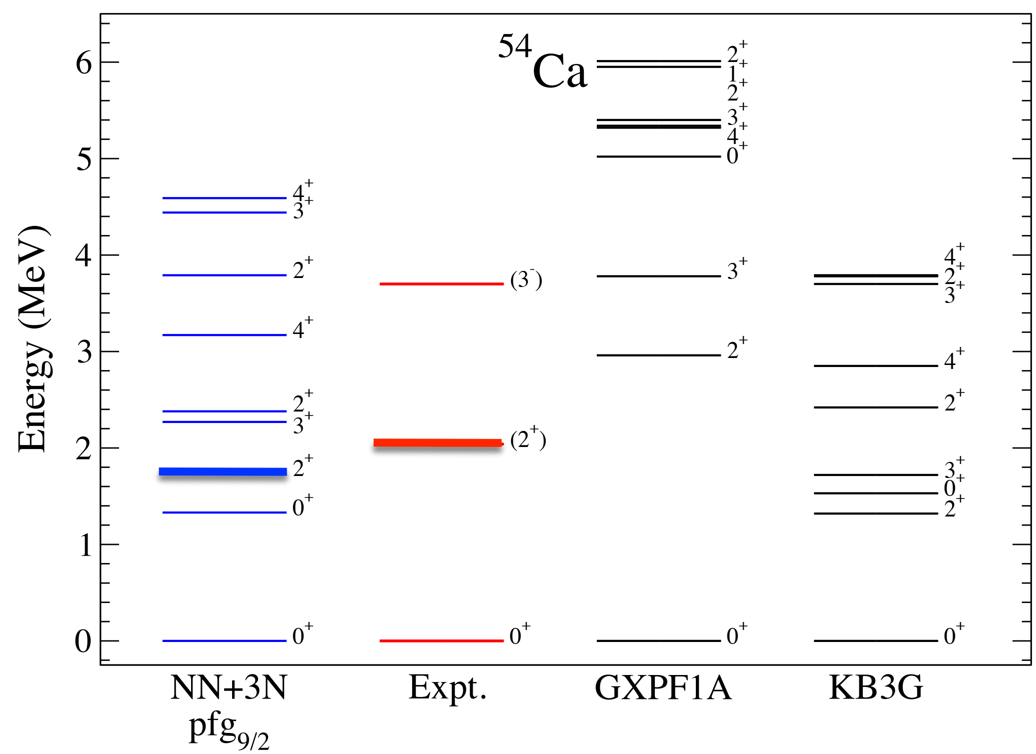
3N forces suppress closed-shell feature

JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, JPG (2013)

Neutron-Rich Ca Spectra Near N=34

Neutron-rich calcium spectra with NN+3N





JDH, Menendez, Schwenk, JPG (2013)
JDH, Menendez, Simonis, Schwenk, in prep

Phenomenology: inconsistent predictions

NN+3N: signature of new *N=34* magic number (also predicted in CC theory)

Agrees with new measurements from RIKEN

Steppenbeck et al., Nature (2013)

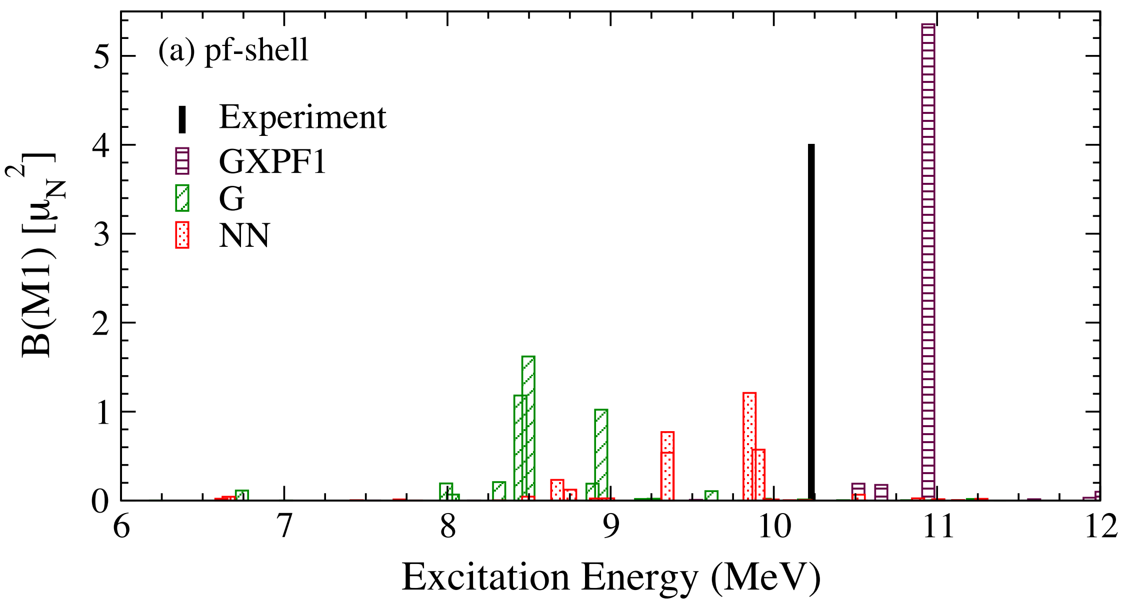
N=28 Magic Number: *M1* Transition Strength

$B(M1:0^{+}_{gs} \rightarrow 1^{+})$ concentration indicates a single particle (spin-flip) transition

von Neumann-Coesel, *et al*. (1998)

Not reproduced in phenomenology

NN-only: highly fragmented strength, well below experiment



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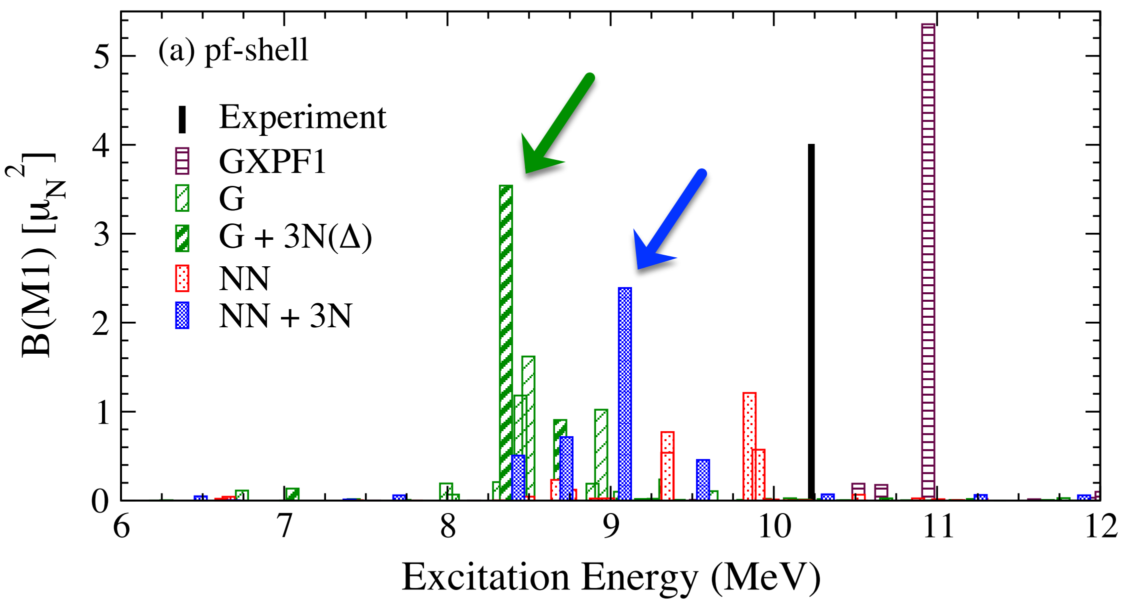

***pf*-shell**:

3N concentrates strength

Peaks below experiment

JDH, Otsuka, Schwenk, Suzuki, JPG (2012)

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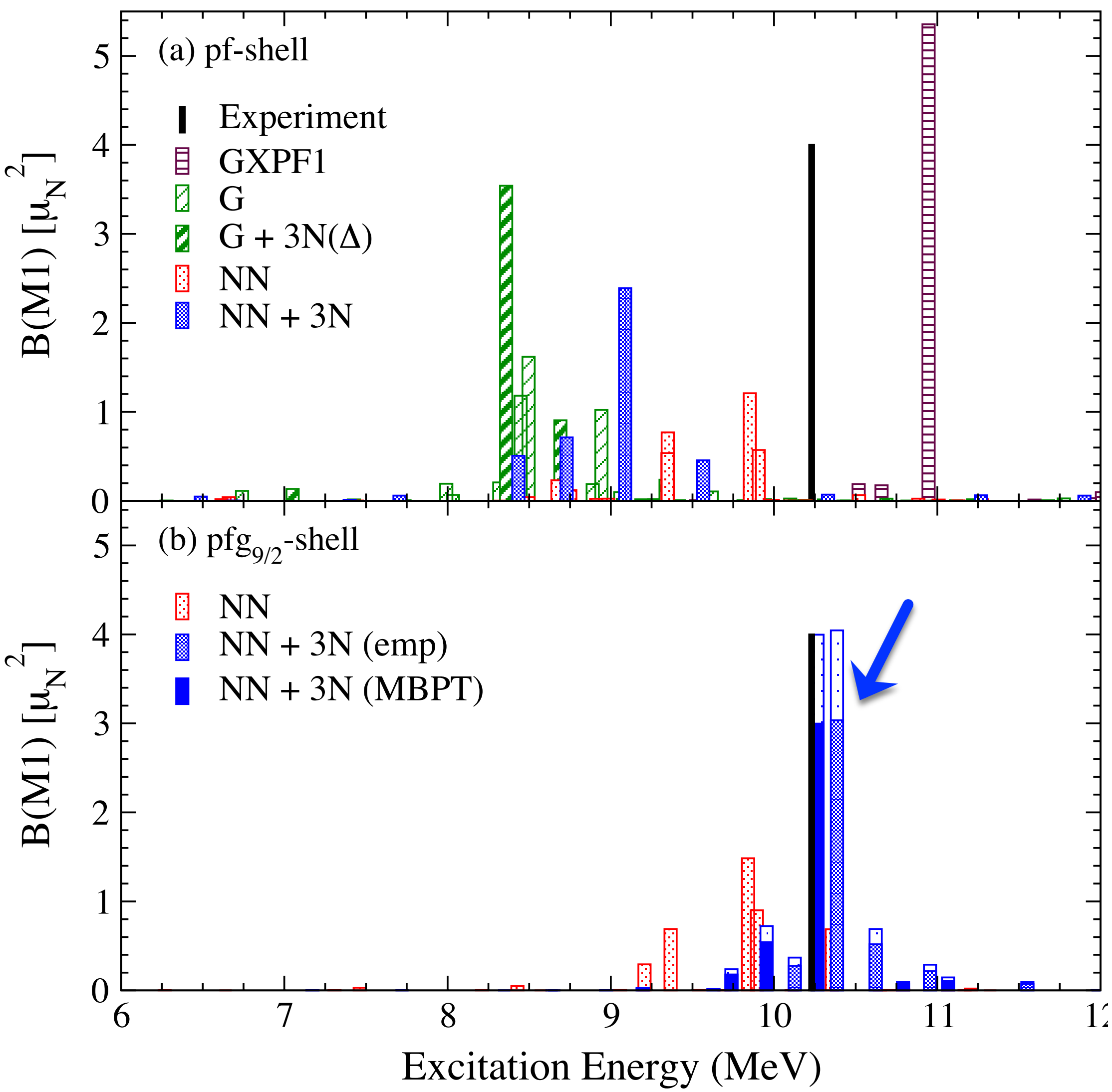


***pf*-shell**:

3N concentrates strength

Peaks below experiment

JDH, Otsuka, Schwenk, Suzuki, JPG (2012)

***pfg*$_{9/2}$-shell**:

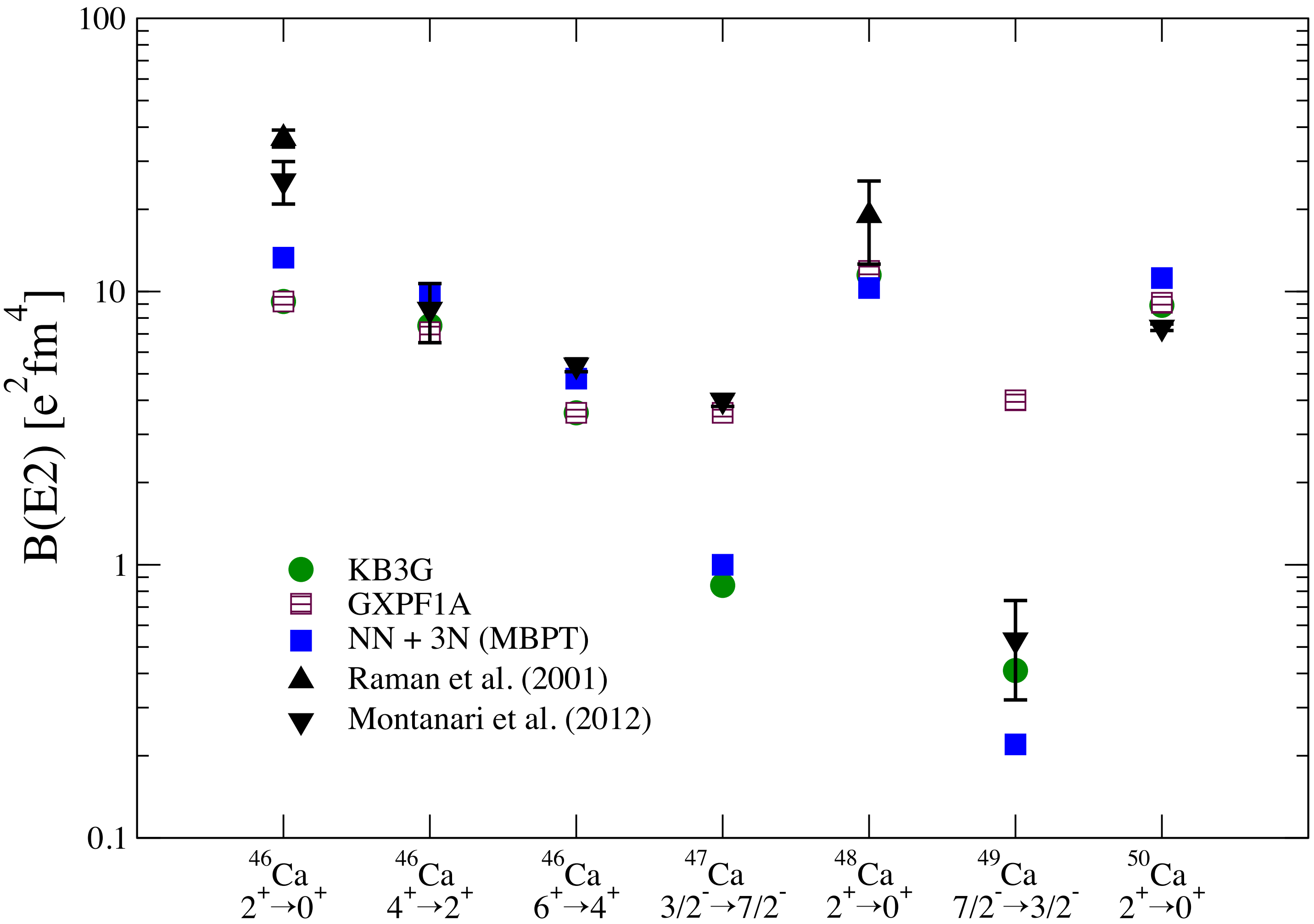
3N gives additional concentration

Peak close to experimental energy

Supports *N=28* magic number

Transition Rates

Neutron-rich calcium B(E2) rates



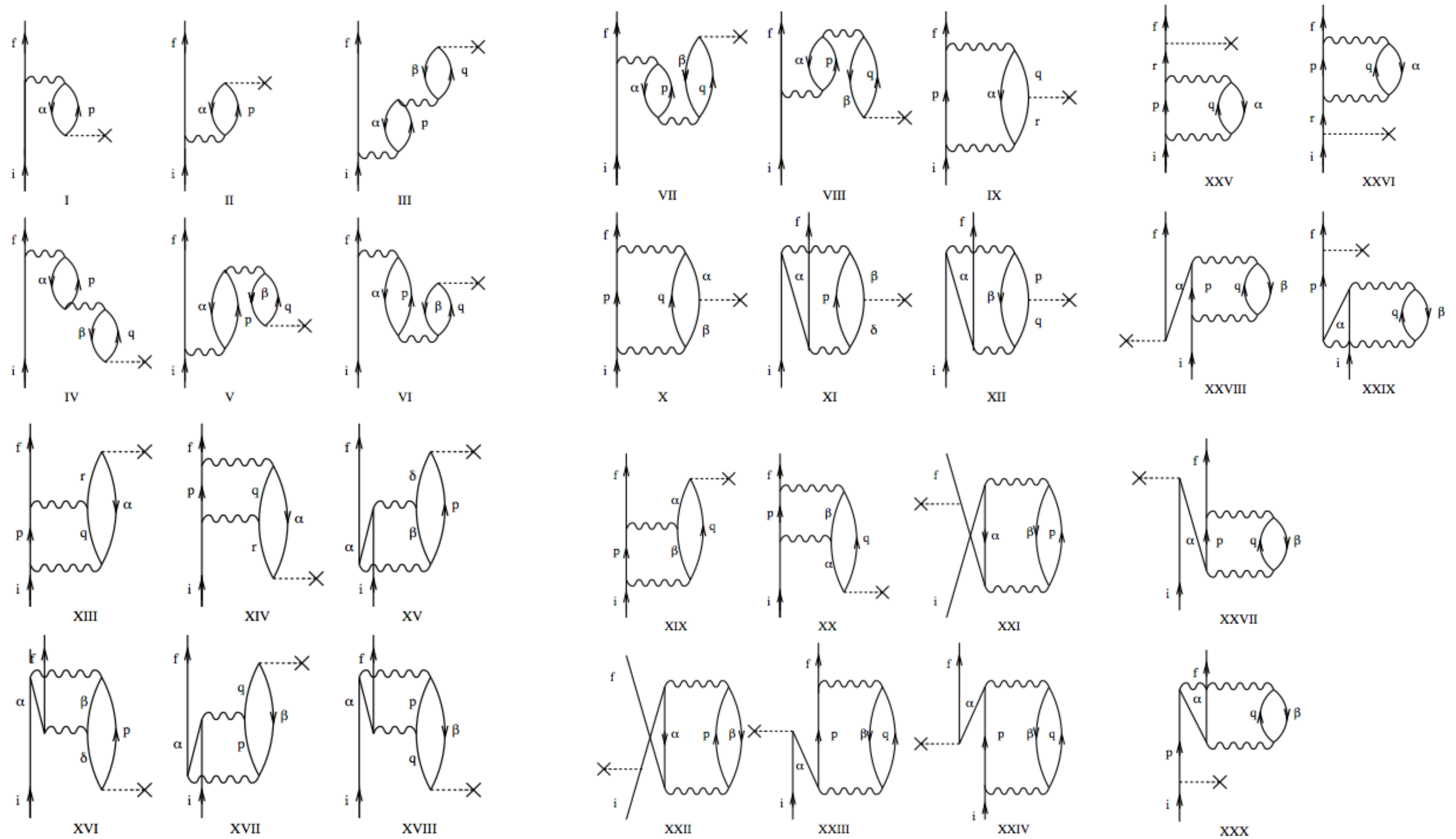
JDH, Menendez, Simonis, Schwenk, in prep.

Reasonable agreement with experiment – comparable to phenomenology

Uses effective charges

Effective Operators

Investigate many-body effects on effective charges and quenching of g_A



Use low-momentum interactions and 3N forces

Conclusion/Outlook

- Nuclear structure theory of medium-mass nuclei with 3N forces, extended spaces
- **Non-empirical valence-space methods**
  - First calculations based on NN+3N forces
  - Extended valence spaces needed
  - Cures NN-only failings: dripline, shell evolution, spectra
  - Residual 3N forces improve predictions beyond dripline
- **New directions**
  - Promising first results for F/Ne ground states to
  - Non-perturbative IM-SRG – excellent binding energies, spectra in sd shell only!
- **Large-space ab-initio methods**
  - Similar improvements with NN+3N as in valence-space methods
  - Agreement between methods encouraging for future – benchmarking valuable!

Acknowledgments

Collaborators

J. Menendez, J. Simonis, A. Schwenk,
S. Binder, A. Calci, J. Langhammer, R. Roth

S. Bogner

H. Hergert

T. Otsuka

T. Suzuki (Nihon U.)