





From light-nuclei to neutron stars within chiral dynamics

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Neutron stars

Ab initio calculations of nuclear systems

Atomic nuclei are complex quantum many-body systems of strongly correlated nucleons

Their **structure** and **scattering** by electrons and neutrinos are at the forefront of the nuclear physics and high-energy physics

ab-initio = *in medias res*

- Baryons and mesons degrees of freedom
- Understand nuclei at the level of interactions between individual nucleons (nuclear structure) as well as their interactions with external probes (nuclear dynamics)

Ex. ab-initio method: Quantum Monte Carlo (QMC)

- work with bare interactions
- good for strongly correlated systems
- statistical errors quantifiable and improvable
- limitations in the systems we can study
- limitation in the type of interactions to be used



J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 43, 044002 (2016)

The *basic model* of nuclear theory

The *basic model* of nuclear theory: description of the static and dynamic properties of nuclear systems.

Nucleon-nucleon (NN) scattering data: "thousands" of experimental data available

The spectra, properties, and transition of nuclei: BE, radii, magnetic moments, beta decays rates, weak/radiative captures, electroweak form factors, etc. The nucleonic matter equation of state: for ex. EOS neutron matter

Inputs for the basic model:

Many-body interactions between the constituents

Electroweak current operators:



Chiral EFT: from QCD to nuclear systems

S. Weinberg, Phys. Lett. **B251**, 288 (1990); Nucl. Phys. **B363**, 3 (1991); Phys. Lett **B295**, 114 (1992)

QCD



Symmetries in particular the approximate chiral symmetry between hadronic d.o.f (π , N, Δ)

Approximate chiral symmetry requires the pion to couple to other pions and to baryons by powers of its momentum

Effective chiral Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_{eff}(\pi, N, \Delta)$

Calculate amplitudes+prescription to obtain potentials + regularization (of high momentum components)

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}^{(0)} + \mathcal{L}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}^{(2)} + \dots$$

Given a power counting scheme

 $\mathcal{L}^{(n)} \sim \left(\frac{Q}{\Lambda_{\chi}}\right)^n \sim 100 \text{ MeV soft scale} \\ \sim 1 \quad \text{GeV hard scale}$

Nuclear forces and currents

Few- and many-body methods: QMC, NCSM, CC, etc



Nuclear structure and dynamics

Nuclear interactions in chiral EFT



Entem et al.'15

Machleidt & Sammarruca '16

Chiral potentials and QMC

Note:

Many of the available versions of chiral potentials are formulated in momentumspace and are strongly nonlocal: $\Rightarrow \mathbf{p} \rightarrow -i\nabla$ hard to use in QMC methods (limitation of the method)

Nonlocalities due to contact interactions and to regulator functions



Local NN potential up to N2LO: Gezerlis et al. PRL 111, 032501 2013; PRC 90, 054323 2014; Lynn et al. PRL 113, 192501 2014

Minimally nonlocal/local NN potentials including N2LO Δ-contributions and N3LO contacts: Piarulli et al. PRC 91, 024003 2015; PRC 94, 054007 2016

We use QMC (VMC, GFMC, AFDMC) and HH methods to solve the many-body Schrödinger equation

$$H\Psi(\mathbf{R}; s_1, ..., s_A; t_1, ..., t_A) = E\Psi(\mathbf{R}; s_1, ..., s_A; t_1, ..., t_A)$$

Local chiral NN potential with Δ 's

$$v_{12} = v_{12}^{\rm EM} + v_{12}^{\rm L} + v_{12}^{\rm S}$$

 $v_{12}^{
m EM}$: EM component including corrections up to $lpha^2$

$$v_{12}^{
m L}$$
 : chiral OPE and TPE component with Δ 's

dependence only on the momentum transfer k=p'-p

NLO:
$$Q^2$$
 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{**}$ $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{**}$ $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{**}$ $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{**}$ $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{**}$ $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{**}$ $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}^{**}$

 $LO: Q^{0} \begin{bmatrix} p' \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -p' \\ -p \end{bmatrix}$

- v_{12}^{S} : short-range contact component up to order N3LO (Q⁴) parametrized by (2+7+11) CI and (2+4) IB LECs
 - the functional form taken as $C_{R_S}(r) \propto e^{-(r/R_S)^2}$ with $R_S = 0.8~(0.7)~{
 m fm}$ a (b) models

In coordinate-space it reads as:

$$D_{12}^{l=1,...,6} = [\mathbf{1}, \, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2, \, S_{12}] \otimes [\mathbf{1}, \, \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2]$$

$$O_{12}^{l=1,...,6} = [\mathbf{1}, \, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2, \, S_{12}] \otimes [\mathbf{1}, \, \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2]$$

$$O_{12}^{l=7,...,11} = \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S}, \, \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S} \, \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2, \, (\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S})^2, \, \mathbf{L}^2, \, \mathbf{L}^2 \, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2$$

$$O_{12}^{l=12,...,16} = T_{12}, \, (\boldsymbol{\tau}_1^z + \boldsymbol{\tau}_2^z), \, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \, T_{12}, \, S_{12} \, T_{12}, \, \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S} \, T_{12}$$

Fitting procedure: NN PWA and database

The 26 LECs are fixed by fitting the pp and np Granada database up to two ranges of $E_{lab} = 125$ MeV and 200 MeV, the deuteron BE and the nn scattering length

To minimizing the χ^2 we have used the Practical Optimization Using No Derivatives (for Squares), POUNDers (M. Kortelainen, PRC 82, 024313 2010)

model	order	$E_{\rm Lab}~({\rm MeV})$	N_{pp+np}	χ^2/datum
Ia	N3LO	$0\!\!-\!\!125$	2668	1.05
Ib	N3LO	$0\!\!-\!\!125$	2665	1.07
IIa	N3LO	0–200	3698	1.37
IIb	N3LO	0 - 200	3695	1.37

Models a (b) cutoff~500 MeV (600 MeV) in momentum-space



Local chiral 3N potential with Δ 's

Inclusion of 3N forces at N2LO:



1) Fit to:

- $\blacktriangleright E_0(^{3}\text{H}) = -8.482 \text{ MeV}$
- $a_{nd} = (0.645 \pm 0.010) \text{ fm}$

Model	c_D	c_E
Ia	3.666	-1.638
Ib	-2.061	-0.982
IIa	1.278	-1.029
IIb	-4.480	-0.412



2) Fit to:

CD

- $\triangleright E_0(^{3}\text{H}) = -8.482 \text{ MeV}$
- ► GT m.e. in ³H β -decay

 $C_{E} \sim \tau_{i} \cdot \tau_{j}$

Model	c_D	c_E
Ia*	-0.635(255)	-0.09(8)
Ib^*	-4.705(285)	0.550(150)
IIa*	-0.610(280)	-0.350(100)
IIb*	-5.250(310)	0.05(180)



The Nuclear Many-Body Problem

We need to solve the many-body Schrödinger equation of the system under consideration



Ab initio Methods: HH and QMC

Hyperspherical Harmonics (HH) expansion for A=3 and 4 bound and continuum states



Quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) methods encompass a large family of computational methods whose common aim is the study of complex quantum systems



QMC: Variational Monte Carlo (VMC)

R.B. Wiringa, PRC 43, 1585 (1991)

Minimize the expectation value of *H*:

Trial wave function (involves variational parameters):

$$E_T = \frac{\langle \Psi_T | H | \Psi_T \rangle}{\langle \Psi_T | \Psi_T \rangle} \ge E_0$$
$$\Psi_T \rangle = \left[1 + \sum_{i < j < k} U_{ijk} \right] \left[S \prod_{i < j} (1 + U_{ij}) \right]$$

 $|\Psi_J\rangle$

 $|\Psi_J\rangle = \left[\prod_{i < j} f_c(r_{ij})\right] |\Phi(JMTT_z)\rangle$ (s-shell nuclei): Jastrow wave function, fully antisymmetric $S \prod_{i < j}$: represents a symmetrized product

$$U_{ij} = \sum_{p=2,6} u_p(r_{ij}) O_{ij}^p$$
: pair correlation operators

$$U_{ijk} = \sum_{x} \epsilon_x V_{ijk}^x \text{ : three-body correlation operators}$$
$$|\Psi_T\rangle \text{ are spin-isospin vectors in 3A dimension with } 2^A \begin{pmatrix} A \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

The search in the parameter space is made using COBYLA (Constrained Optimization BY Linear Approximations) algorithm available in NLopt library

QMC: Diffusion Monte Carlo (DMC)

J. Carlson et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. 87, 1067 (2015)

The diffusion Monte Carlo (DMC) method (ex. GFMC or AFDMC) overcomes the limitations of VMC by using a projection technique to determine the true ground-state

The method relies on the observation that Ψ_T can be expanded in the complete set of eigenstates of the Hamiltonian according to

$$\begin{split} |\Psi_T\rangle &= \sum_n c_n |\Psi_n\rangle \qquad \qquad H |\Psi_n\rangle = E_n |\Psi_n\rangle \\ \lim_{\tau \to \infty} |\Psi(\tau)\rangle &= \lim_{\tau \to \infty} e^{-(H - E_0)\tau} |\Psi_T\rangle = c_0 |\Psi_0\rangle \qquad \qquad |\Psi(\tau = 0)\rangle = |\Psi_T\rangle \end{split}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ is the imaginary time

The evaluation of $\Psi(\tau)$ is done stochastically in small time steps $\Delta \tau$ ($\tau = n \Delta \tau$) using a Green's function formulation



Spectra of Light Nuclei

Objectives:

- Study the spectra of light-nuclei: theory confronts experiment
- Validate theoretical framework used to derive nuclear interactions

Accomplishments:

 GFMC calculations of the spectra of nuclei up to A=12 using Delta-full local chiral interactions (red) compared with the ones obtained using AV18+IL7 (cyan) and



The rms from experiment is 0.72 MeV for NV2+3-Ia compared to 0.80 MeV for AV18+IL7

Equation of State of Pure Neutron Matter in χ EFT

The EoS of pure neutron matter (PNM): neutrons stars



• Compact objects: R ~ 10km, $M_{
m max}^{
m obs} \sim 2 M_{\odot}$

- Composed predominantly of neutrons between the inner crust and the outer core
- NS from gravitational collapse of a massive star after a supernova explosion



Cutoff sensitivity: modest in NV2 models; large in NV2+3 models

Beyond Energy Calculations

Electroweak structure and reactions:

Electroweak form factors Magnetic moments and radii Electroweak Response functions Radiative/weak captures

G.T. matrix elements involved in beta decays

Inputs besides nuclear interactions:

Electroweak current operators:



Current operators constructed in correspondence to the phenomenological interactions based on meson-exchange approach Marcucci *et al.* PRC **72**, 014001 (2005)

Current operators derived in χ EFT: Pastore *et al.* PRC **78**, 064002 (2008), PRC **80**, 034004 (2009); Piarulli *et al.* PRC **87**, 014006 (2013), Baroni *et al.* PRC **93**, 015501 (2016); Kölling *et al.* PRC **86**, 047001 (2012), Krebs et al., Ann. Phys. **378**, 317 (2017)

Magnetic moments and electromagnetic decays in light-nuclei

Objectives:

- Understand electromagnetic properties and transition rates of light-nuclei
- Test nuclear interactions and electromagnetic currents, including complete two-body terms

Pastore et al. PRC **87**, 035503 (2013) PRC **90**, 024321 (2014)



Accomplishments:

- GFMC calculations of magnetic moments (right panel) and electromagnetic decays (left panel) using AV18+IL7 and only one-body currents (blue) disagrees with experiment (black)
- Including two-body currents based on effective field theory (red) improves all predictions



Electromagnetic data are explained when twobody correlations and currents are accounted for!

Conclusions

We are testing our models of NN+3N interactions with Δ -isobar based on chiral EFT framework in both light-nuclei and infinite nuclear matter

We mainly focused our attention on studying the static and dynamic properties of nuclei up to A=12 and EoS of infinite neutron matter

We are interested in studying the model-dependence of the nuclear observables by exploring different cutoffs and range of energies used to fit the NN interactions as well as analyzing different strategies fo fit the TNI

It looks like that the formulation of the TNI with only c_D and c_E terms is too simplistic if we want to have a good descriptions of spectra, properties of light-nuclei, infinite nuclear matter, three-body observables with a certain degree of accuracy

We are investigating the effect of subleading 3N contact interactions in light-nuclei (we will do so also for infinite nuclear matter)

THANK YOU









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