

有効2体化3体力を含んだ中重核領域の計算

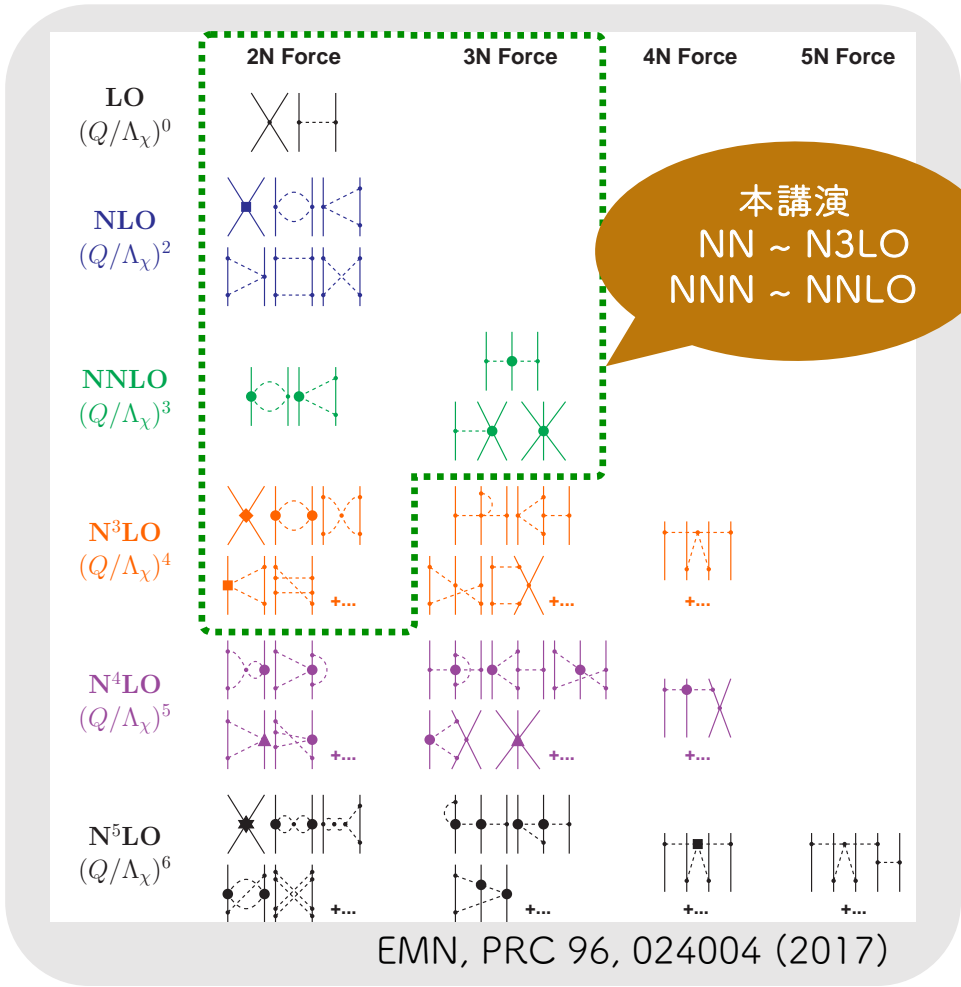
核力に基づいた原子核の構造と反応 2021/12/07-12@京大基研

宇都宮大学

吉田 聡太

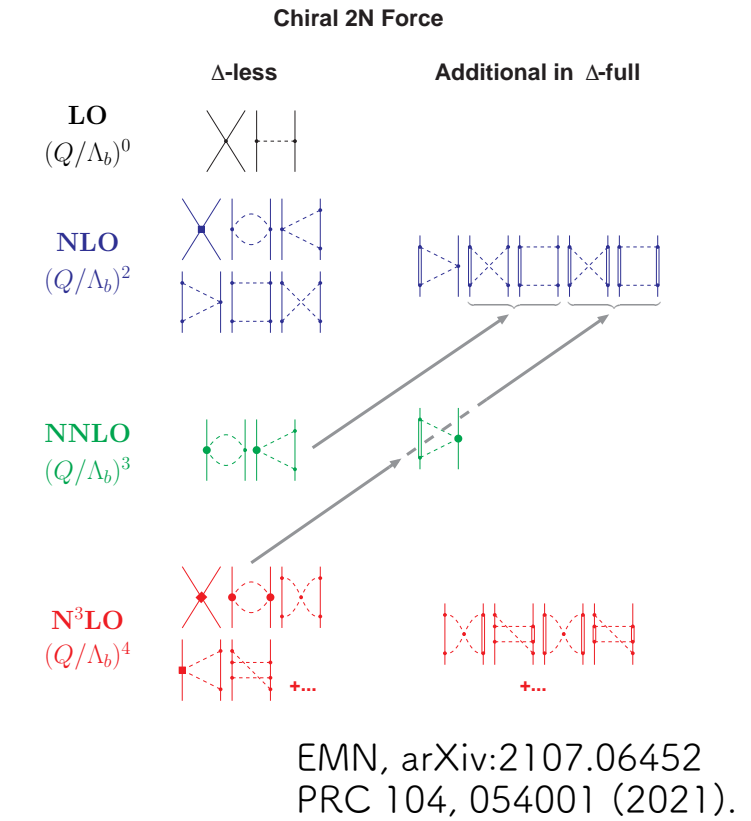
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χ EFTによる核力の記述



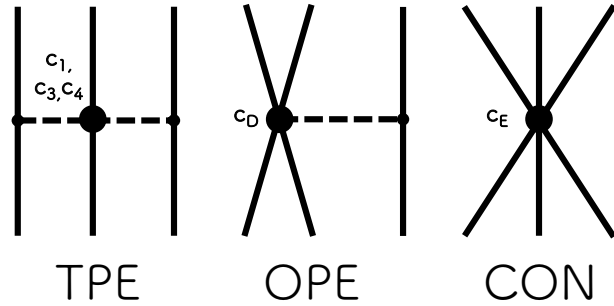
本講演
 NN ~ N3LO
 NNN ~ NNLO

c.f. Δ -full ※こちらは今回考慮しない



- Idaho: Entem, Machleidt, Nosyk
- LENPIC collaboration

NNN@NNLOと、その“有効2体化”



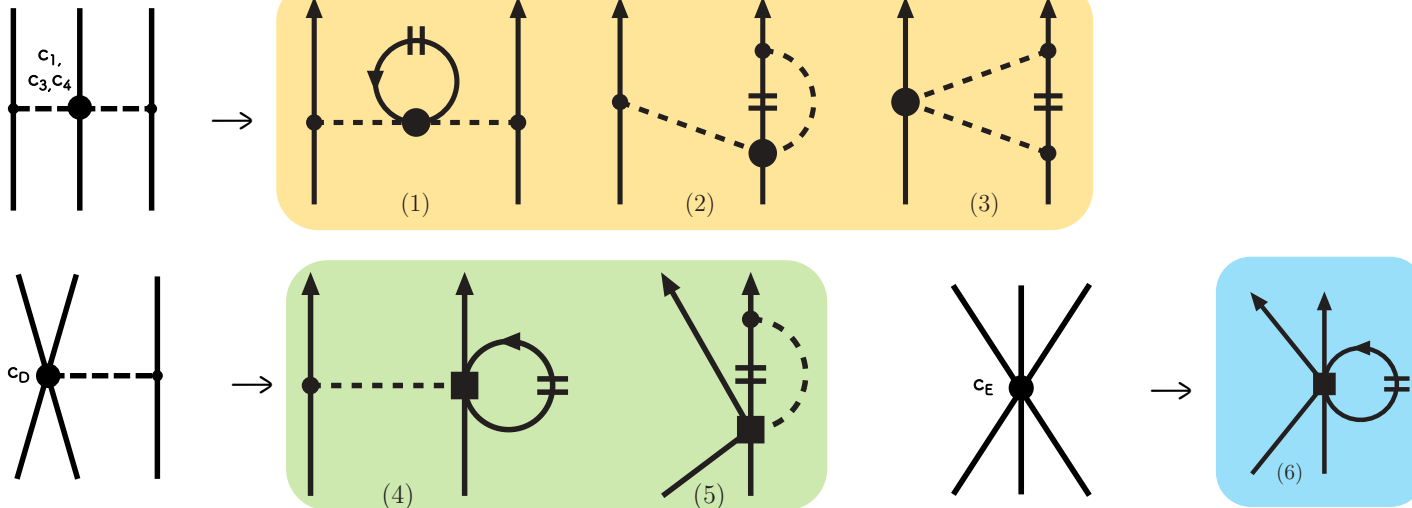
$$V_{3N}^{(2\pi)} = \sum_{i \neq j \neq k} \frac{g_A^2}{8f_\pi^4} \frac{\vec{\sigma}_i \cdot \vec{q}_i \vec{\sigma}_j \cdot \vec{q}_j}{(\vec{q}_i^2 + m_\pi^2)(\vec{q}_j^2 + m_\pi^2)} F_{ijk}^{\alpha\beta} \tau_i^\alpha \tau_j^\beta,$$

$$V_{3N}^{(1\pi)} = - \sum_{i \neq j \neq k} \frac{g_{ACD}}{8f_\pi^4 \Lambda_\chi} \frac{\vec{\sigma}_j \cdot \vec{q}_j}{\vec{q}_j^2 + m_\pi^2} \vec{\sigma}_i \cdot \vec{q}_i \vec{\tau}_i \cdot \vec{\tau}_j,$$

$$V_{3N}^{(ct)} = \sum_{i \neq j \neq k} \frac{c_E}{2f_\pi^4 \Lambda_\chi} \vec{\tau}_i \cdot \vec{\tau}_j,$$

$$\langle \mathbf{k}'_1 \sigma'_1 \tau'_1, \mathbf{k}'_2 \sigma'_2 \tau'_2 | V_{12(3)} | \mathbf{k}_1 \sigma_1 \tau_1, \mathbf{k}_2 \sigma_2 \tau_2 \rangle_A \equiv \sum_{\mathbf{k}_3, \sigma_3 \tau_3} \langle \mathbf{k}'_1 \sigma'_1 \tau'_1, \mathbf{k}'_2 \sigma'_2 \tau'_2, \mathbf{k}_3 \sigma_3 \tau_3 | V_{123} | \mathbf{k}_1 \sigma_1 \tau_1, \mathbf{k}_2 \sigma_2 \tau_2, \mathbf{k}_3 \sigma_3 \tau_3 \rangle_A.$$

- * TPEのLECs(c_1, c_3, c_4)はNNと共通
- **運動量積分の上限は例えば $k_f = 1.35 \text{ fm}^{-1}$



JW Holt, Kaiser, Weise, PRC 81, 024002 (2010)
 M. Kohno, PRC 88, 064005 (2013)
 SY Master thesis (2017)

c.f. Genuine NNN

※こちらは今回考慮しない

antisymmetrized Jacobi:

$$|N_{\text{cm}(3)}L_{\text{cm}(3)}\rangle \otimes |N_1N_2; [(L_1S_1)J_1, (L_2\frac{1}{2})J_2]J_{12}; (T_1\frac{1}{2})T_{12}\rangle_a$$

$$|E_{12}i_{12}J_{12}T_{12}\rangle_a = \sum_{N'_1N'_2\alpha'_{12}} \delta_{(2N'_1+L'_1+2N'_2+L'_2), E_{12}} \delta_{J'_{12}, J_{12}} \delta_{T'_{12}, T_{12}} C_{N'_1N'_2\alpha'_{12}}^{i_{12}} |N_1N_2; \alpha_{12}\rangle$$

JT-coupled

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle a|\tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{c}; J_{ab}J; T_{ab}T | V|\tilde{a}'\tilde{b}'\tilde{c}'; J'_{ab}J; T'_{ab}T\rangle_a \\ &= 6 \sum_{N_1, N_2, \alpha} \sum_{N'_1, N'_2, \alpha'} \sum_{N_{\text{c.m.}}, L_{\text{c.m.}}} \sum_{i, i'} \delta_{T_{ab}, T_1} \delta_{T'_{ab}, T'_1} \delta_{T, T_2} \delta_{T', T'_2} \delta_{J_{12}, J'_{12}} \\ & \times T_{N_1N_2\alpha N_{\text{c.m.}}L_{\text{c.m.}}}^{\tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{c} J_{ab}J} T_{N'_1N'_2\alpha' N_{\text{c.m.}}L_{\text{c.m.}}}^{\tilde{a}'\tilde{b}'\tilde{c}' J'_{ab}J} C_{N_1N_2\alpha}^i C_{N'_1N'_2\alpha'a}^{i'} \langle E_{12}i J_{12}^{\pi} T_{12} | V | E'_{12}i' J'_{12}{}^{\pi} T_{12} \rangle_a \end{aligned}$$

m-scheme

$$\begin{aligned} \langle abc | V | a'b'c' \rangle_a &= \sum_{J_{ab}, J'_{ab}, J} \sum_{T_{ab}, T'_{ab}, T} \begin{pmatrix} j_a & j_b & J_{ab} \\ m_a & m_b & M_{ab} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} J_{ab} & j_c & J \\ M_{ab} & m_c & M \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & T_{ab} \\ m_{1a} & m_{1b} & M_{T_{ab}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_{ab} & \frac{1}{2} & T \\ M_{T_{ab}} & m_{1c} & M_T \end{pmatrix} \\ & \times \begin{pmatrix} j'_a & j'_b & J'_{ab} \\ m'_a & m'_b & M'_{ab} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} J'_{ab} & j'_c & J \\ M'_{ab} & m'_c & M \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & T'_{ab} \\ m'_{1a} & m'_{1b} & M'_{T_{ab}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T'_{ab} & \frac{1}{2} & T \\ M'_{T_{ab}} & m'_{1c} & M_T \end{pmatrix} \\ & \times \langle a|\tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{c}; J_{ab}J; T_{ab}T | V|\tilde{a}'\tilde{b}'\tilde{c}'; J'_{ab}J; T'_{ab}T\rangle_a, \end{aligned}$$

→ on-the-fly必須

A. Calci, Ph.D thesis, TU Darmstadt (2014)

$$e_1 + e_2 + e_3 = (2n_1 + l_1) + \dots \leq E_{3\text{max}}$$

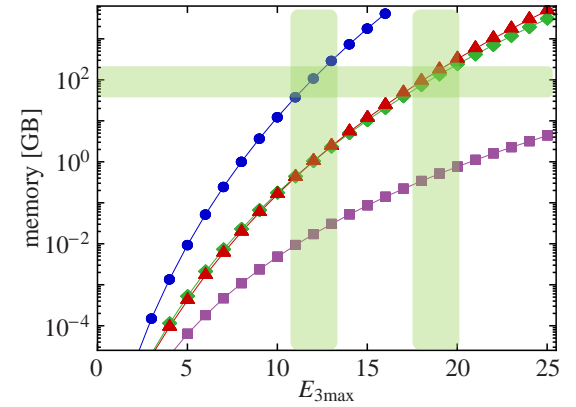
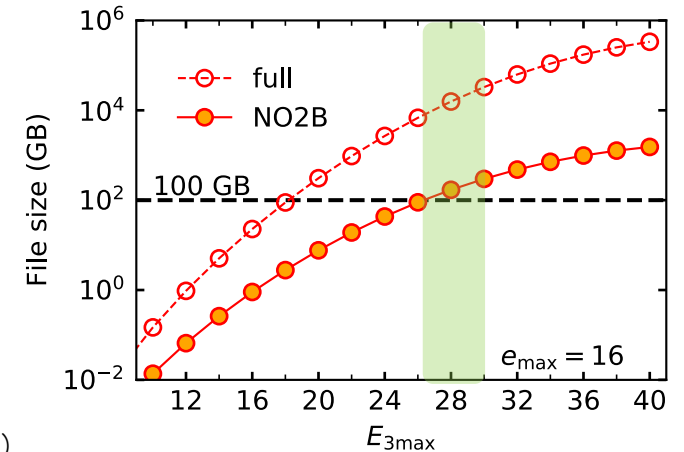


FIG. 1. (Color online) Memory required to store the T coefficients (\blacklozenge), as well as the three-body matrix elements in the antisymmetrized-Jacobi (\blacksquare), JT-coupled (\blacktriangle), and m -scheme (\bullet) representations as function of the maximum three-body energy quantum number $E_{3\text{max}}$. All quantities are assumed to be single-precision floating point numbers.

R.Roth et al., PRC 90, 024325 (2014)

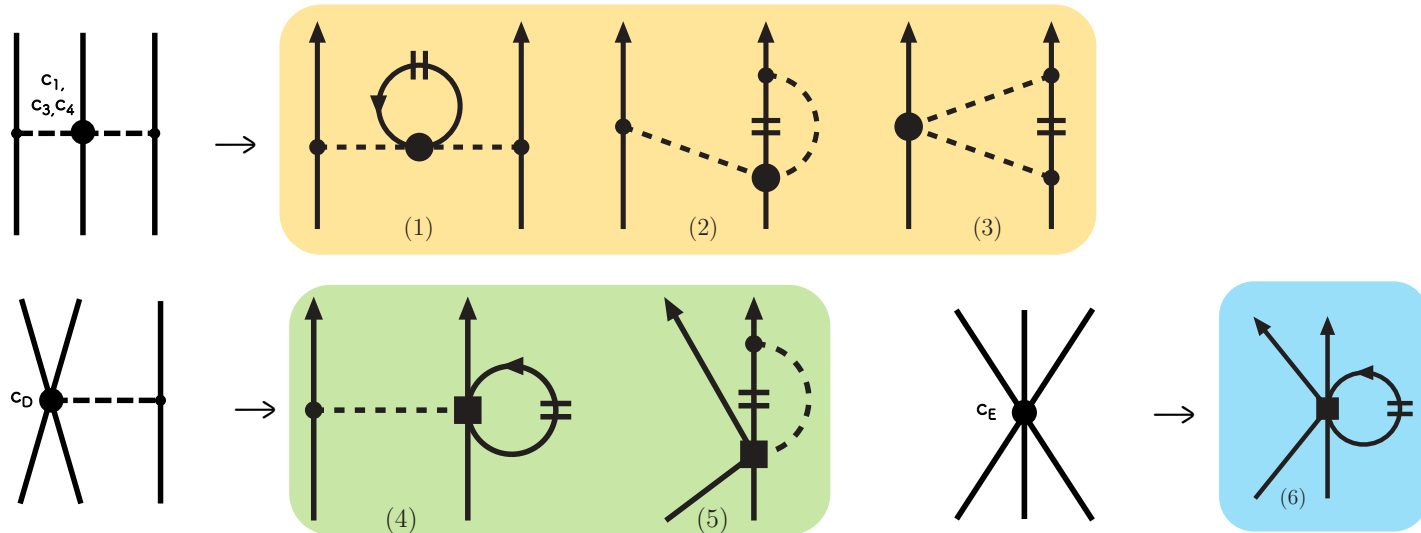


T.Miyagi et al., arXiv:2104.04688

Motivation

genuine 3NF は大変...

→ 有効2体化3体力でバルクな3体力効果を“mimic”できないか？




- c_D, c_E のみをパラメータとする
($c_{1,3,4}$ はNN-sectorで決まっている)
- 中重核領域で c_D, c_E を“ベイズ最適化”でラフに決定
- 有効2体力の枠組みでの中重核領域の記述を検討



Python(読み書きしやすい) × Fortran/C++の速度(性能)

GitHub上で公開予定 <https://github.com/SotaYoshida/ChiralEFTint.jl>

※src未公開ですが、声をかけてもらえればお渡しします

- ✓ Entem-Machleidt型の2体力 (N3LO)
- ✓ 運動量空間でのSRG変換 (NN-only)
- ✓ 河野(+吉田)型の有効2体化3体力
- ✓ valence系の演算子を含むNN相互作用
 - ▶ IMSRG計算 → 殻模型有効相互作用
 - NCSMや殻模型計算 KSHELL /  ShellModel.jl
 - <https://github.com/SotaYoshida/ShellModel.jl>
 - ▶ その他...

SRG evolution of NN/NNN interaction

NN-only

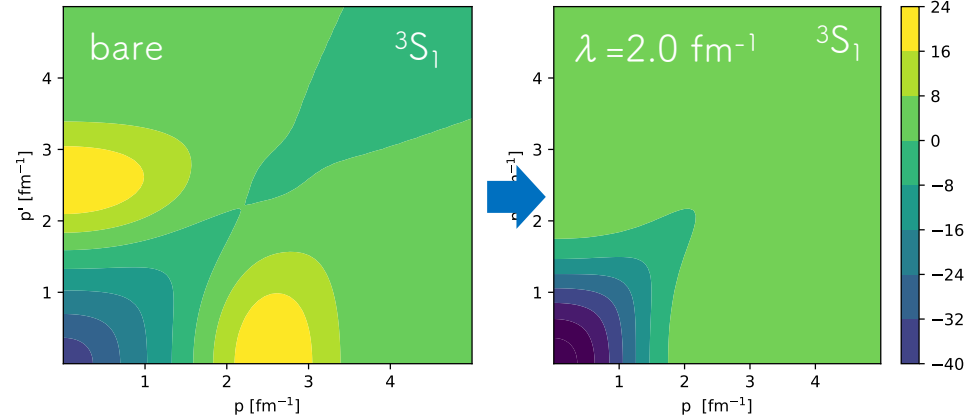
induced-3Nを無視

$$H(s) = U(s)H(0)U^\dagger(s) \quad \frac{d}{ds}H(s) = [\eta(s), H(s)].$$

→ $m \times m$ 行列の演算 + ODE(e.g. RK4)に帰着

m : 運動量メッシュ点の数

mom. space $\langle P_{cm} p' | V_{NN} | P_{cm} p \rangle$



NNN, Jacobi ※こちらは今回考慮しない

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\alpha} \langle E_{12} i | H_\alpha | E'_{12} i' \rangle = & (2\mu)^2 \sum_{E''_{12}, i''}^{E''_{12} \leq E_{SRG}} \sum_{E'''_{12}, i'''}^{E'''_{12} \leq E_{SRG}} \left(\langle E_{12} i | T_{int} | E''_{12} i'' \rangle \langle E''_{12} i'' | H_\alpha | E'''_{12} i''' \rangle \langle E'''_{12} i''' | H_\alpha | E'_{12} i' \rangle \right. \\ & - 2 \langle E_{12} i | H_\alpha | E''_{12} i'' \rangle \langle E''_{12} i'' | T_{int} | E'''_{12} i''' \rangle \langle E'''_{12} i''' | H_\alpha | E'_{12} i' \rangle \\ & \left. + \langle E_{12} i | H_\alpha | E''_{12} i'' \rangle \langle E''_{12} i'' | H_\alpha | E'''_{12} i''' \rangle \langle E'''_{12} i''' | T_{int} | E'_{12} i' \rangle \right), \end{aligned}$$

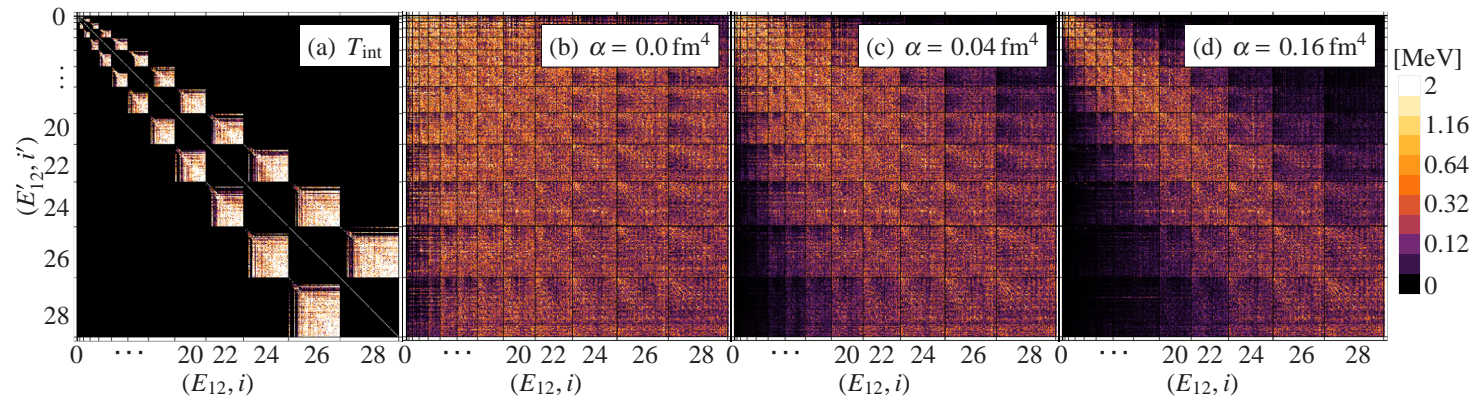


FIG. 2. (Color online) Matrix elements in the antisymmetrized HO Jacobi representation for the triton channel $(J_{12}^\pi, T_{12}) = (1/2^+, 1/2)$ for $\hbar\Omega = 24$ MeV. Plotted are the absolute values of the intrinsic kinetic-energy matrix elements (a), as well as the interaction part of the evolved chiral $NN + 3N$ Hamiltonian for flow parameters $\alpha = 0$ fm⁴ (b), $\alpha = 0.04$ fm⁴ (c), and $\alpha = 0.16$ fm⁴ (d). The dark grid lines separate blocks of fixed energy quantum numbers E_{12} and E'_{12} . R.Roth et al., PRC 90, 024325 (2014)

In-medium Similarity Renormalization Group (IMSRG)

- reference state (通常HF)に対する

p-h励起/相関を繰り込む (decouple)

$$H(s) = U(s)H(0)U^\dagger(s) \quad \frac{d}{ds}H(s) = [\eta(s), H(s)]$$

$$H = E_0 + \sum_{ij} f_{ij} : a_i^\dagger a_j : + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ijkl} \Gamma_{ijkl} : a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger a_k a_l : + \frac{1}{36} \sum_{ijklmn} W_{ijklmn} : a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger a_k^\dagger a_n a_m a_l :$$

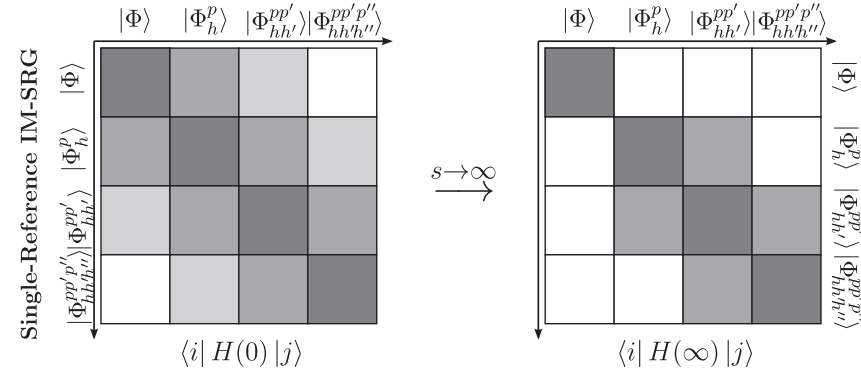
$$\frac{dE_0}{ds} = [\eta(s), H(s)]_{0b} \quad \frac{d\Gamma}{ds} = [\eta(s), H(s)]_{2b}$$

$$\frac{df}{ds} = [\eta(s), H(s)]_{1b} \quad \frac{dW}{ds} = [\eta(s), H(s)]_{3b}$$

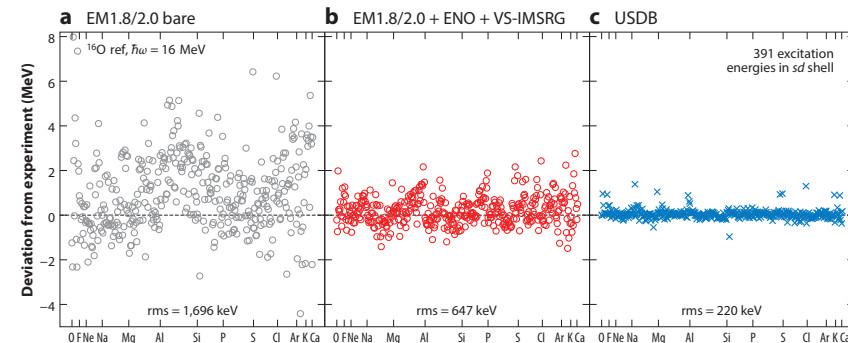
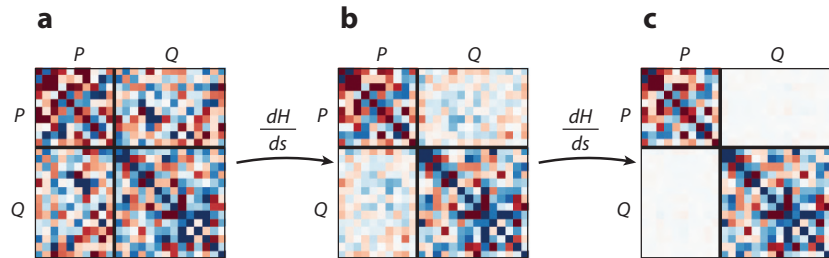
IMSRG(2)~CCSD

- Hamiltonianと同様に
任意のOperatorをevolveして
期待値を計算できる (c.f. Magnus expansion)

- 上のf&\Gammaのflow→模型空間上の
殻模型有効相互作用を導出 (VS-IMSRG)



H.Hergert Phys. Scr. 92 (2017) 023002

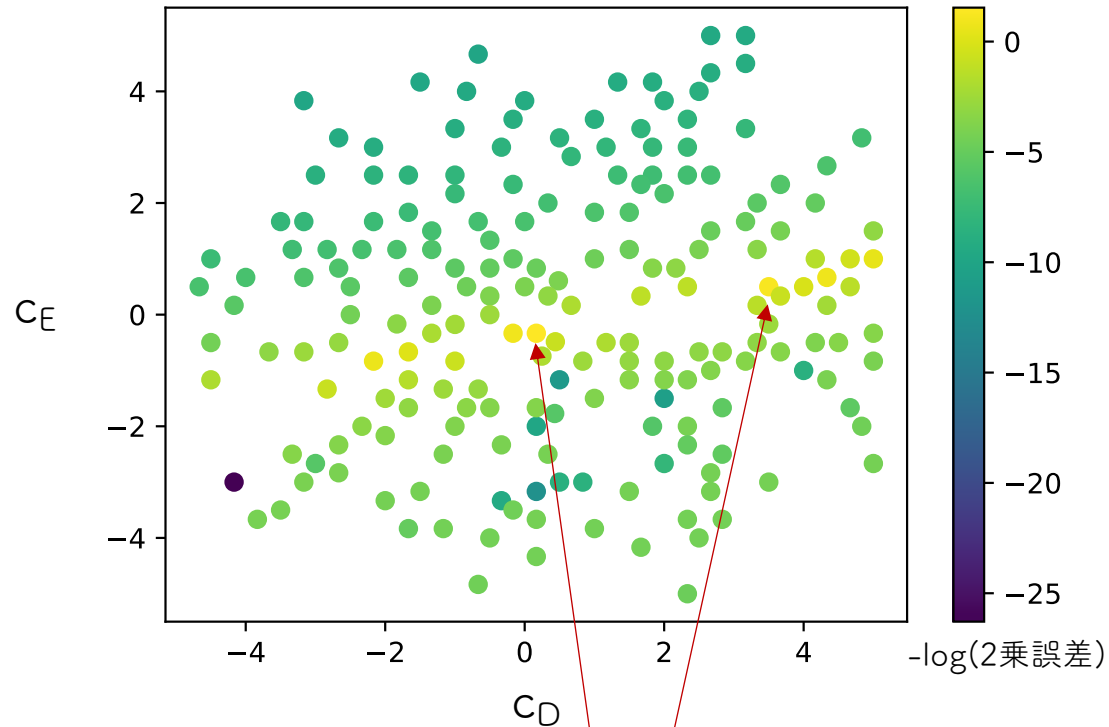


c.f. IMSRGコード (C++/Python)
<https://github.com/ragnarstroberg/imsrg>

S.R. Stroberg Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 2019. 69:307-62

cD, cEのベイズ最適化

有効2体化3体力を取り込んで、 c_D, c_E を中重核のg.s. energyでfit



E_{gs} ($^{40,48,52,54}\text{Ca}$),
 $\text{emax}=10, \text{HFMBPT}(3) \times 0.93$

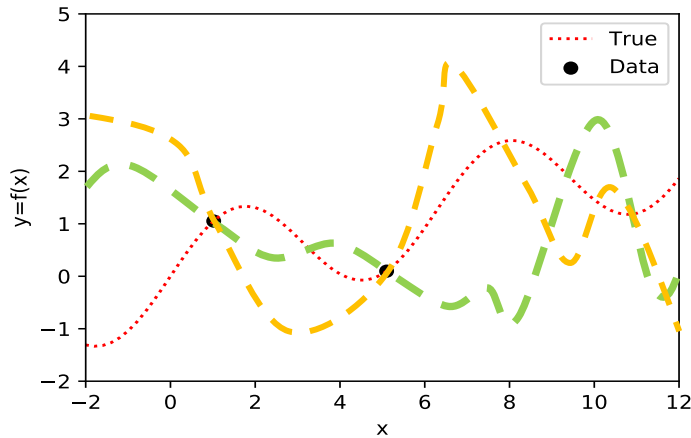
→

A) $c_D = 3.50, c_E = 0.50$

B) $c_D = 0.166, c_E = -0.333$

IMSRGコード (C++/Python) を使用 <https://github.com/ragnarstroberg/imsrg>

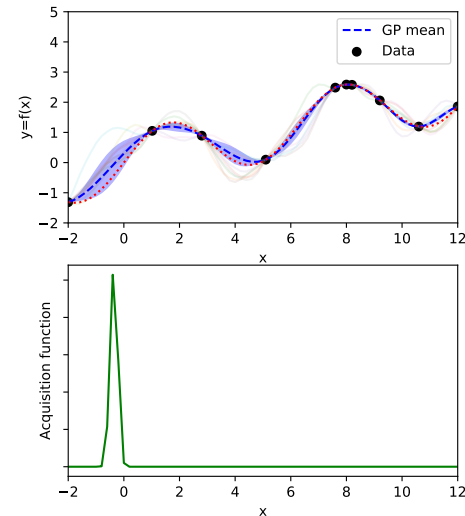
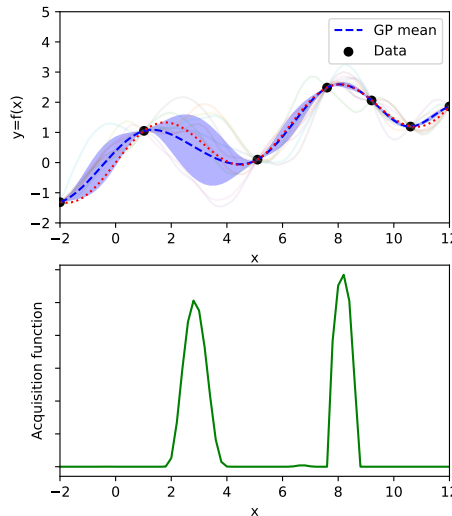
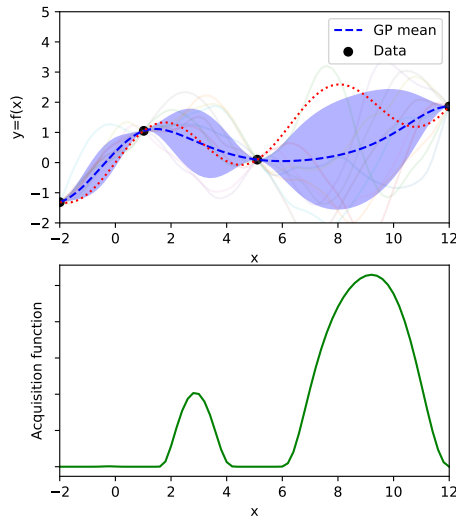
ベイズ最適化 (Bayesian Optimization): 探索と活用のトレードオフ



- 最適化したい関数がブラックボックス
- 探索回数をできるだけ減らしたい



今の場合:
探索=1回の大変な計算

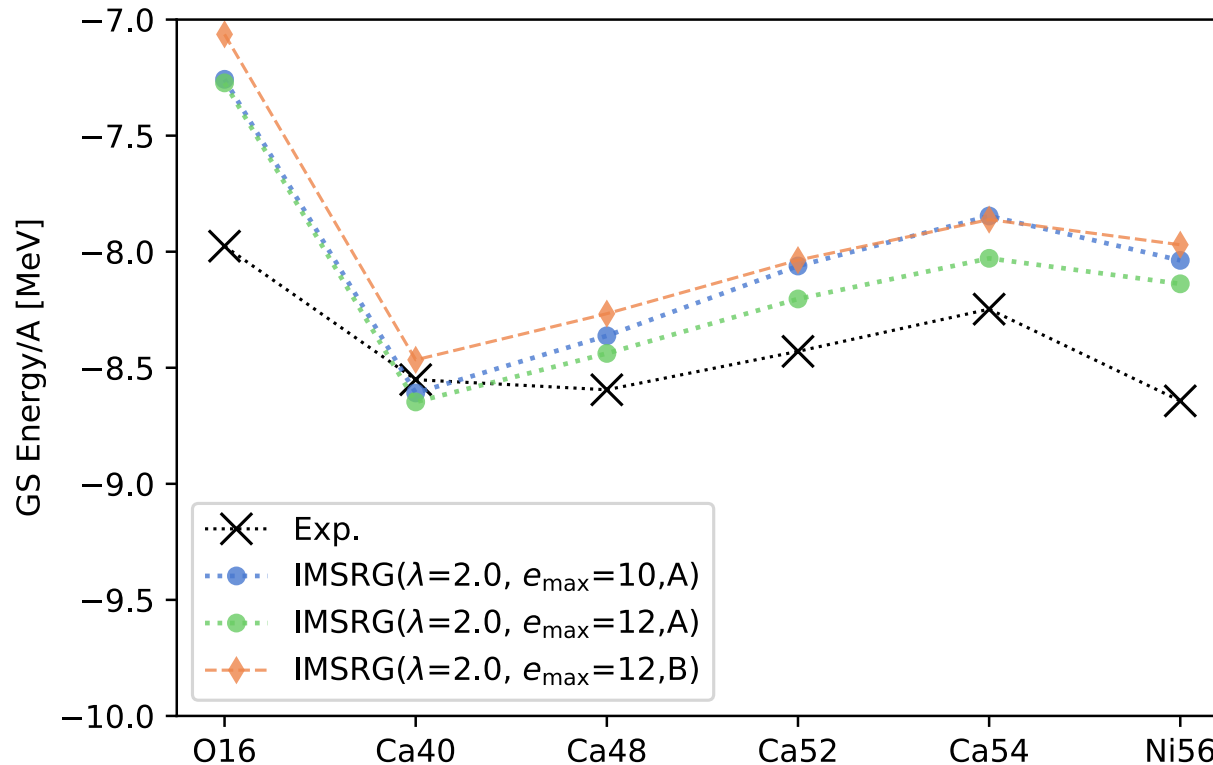


最小化/最大化したい関数(誤差関数/尤度)の振る舞いを、
Gaussian Processでsurrogateして、次の探索点を提案

※ 「Sota Yoshida ベイズ最適化 GitHub」で検索すると
授業で使うGoogle Colab.用Jupyter Notebookが見つかります

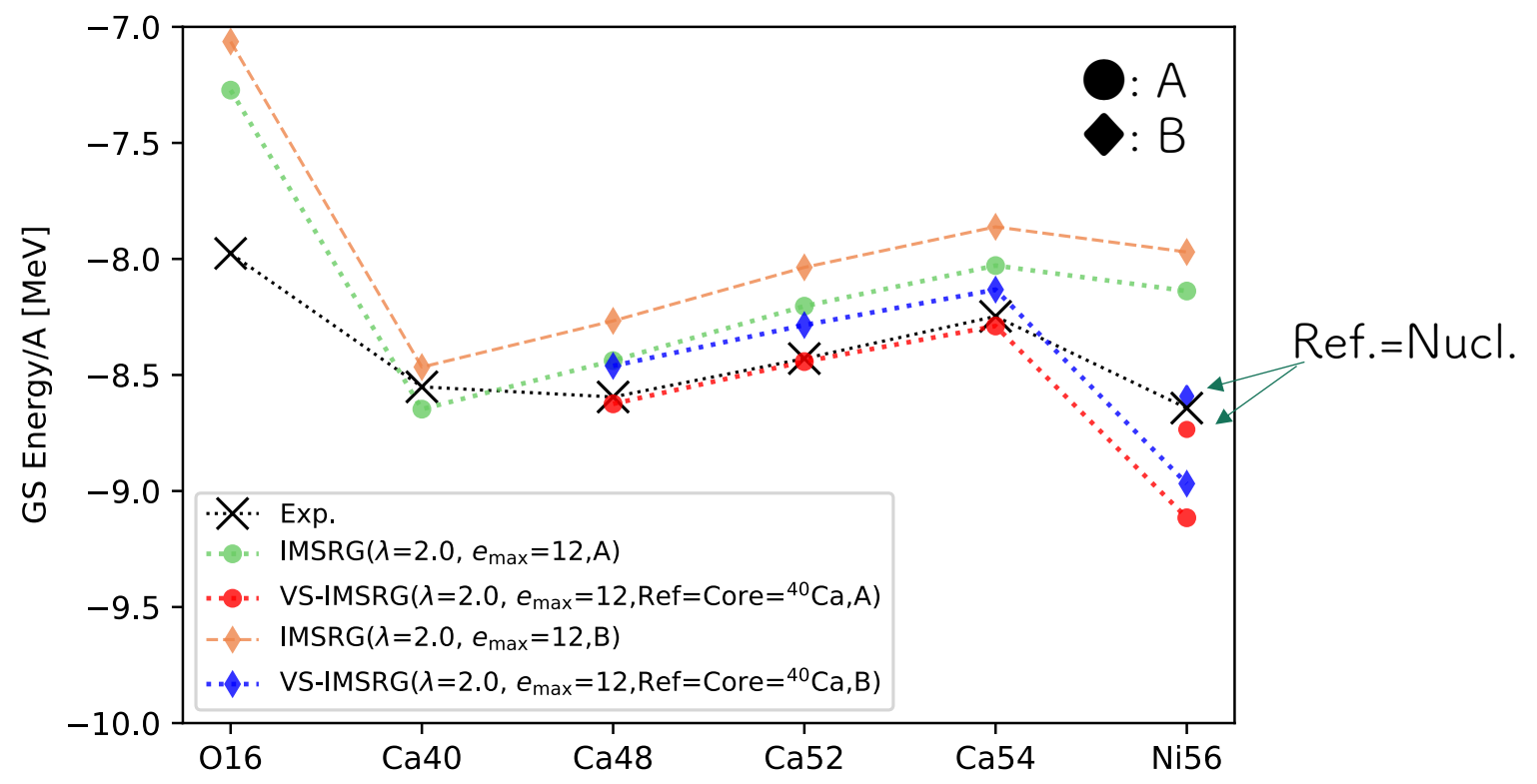
Ca領域の基底状態, IMSRG計算:

NN (N3LO, SRG evolved, $\lambda = 2.0 \text{ fm}^{-1}$, ind χ) +3NF (NNLO, Fermi gas approx., not evolved)



- Single-Ref. (Reference state = それぞれの核についてHF)
- e_{\max} に対する収束の兆候 ~ $e_{\max}=12$ ($e_{\max}=10$ ● \rightarrow 12 ●)
- 有効2体化3体力の積分パラメータは固定 ($k_F = 1.35 \text{ fm}^{-1}$)
 \rightarrow ^{16}O とCa領域を両立しない

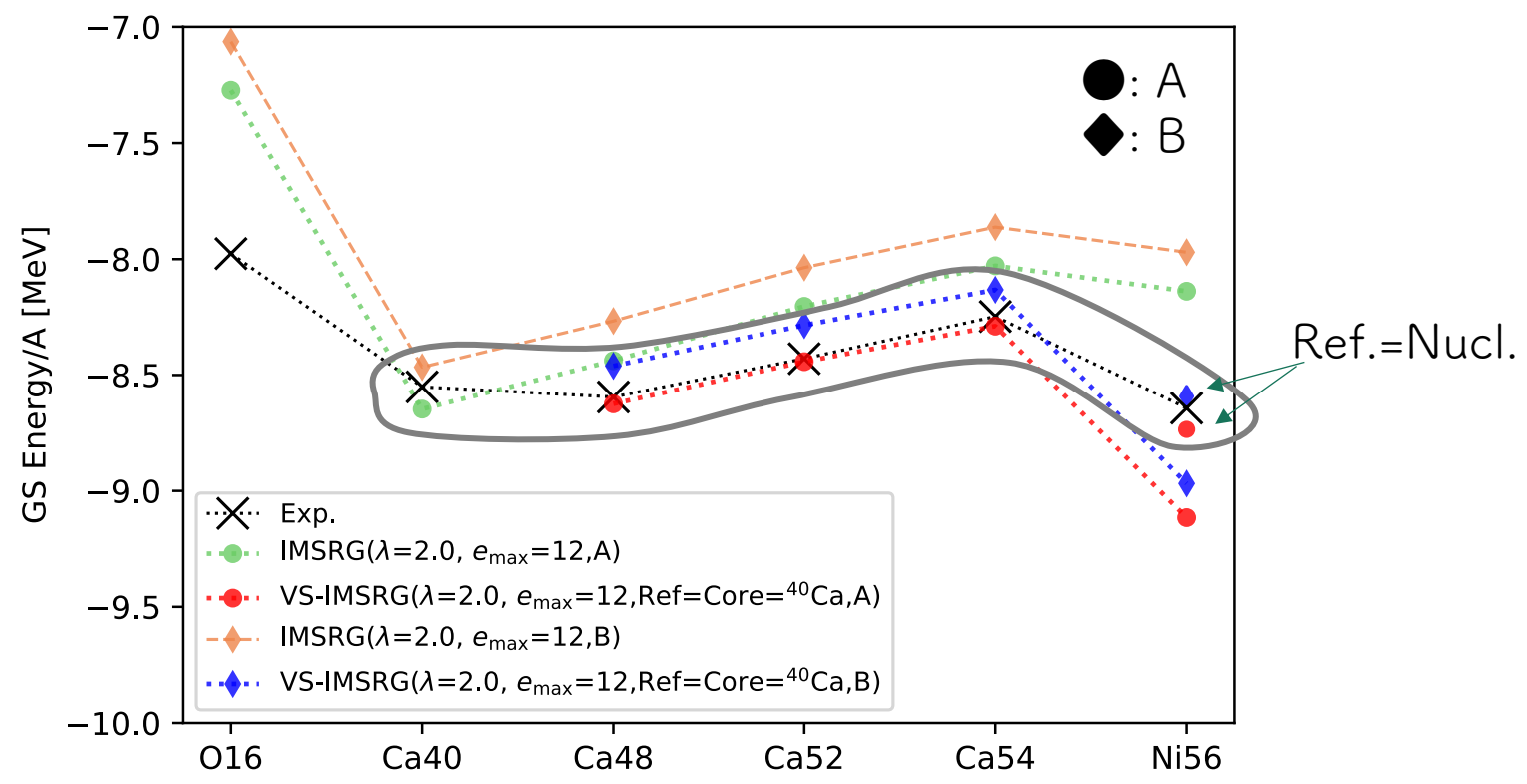
VS-IMSRGでpf shell(^{40}Ca コア)の相互作用を導出し、殻模型計算で厳密対角化



バレンス核子が多くなるにつれIMSRG/VS-IMSRGのgapが大きくなる

Ref.=Core → バレンス3体力の効果等を過小評価する
 Ref.=Nucl. Ensemble Normal Ordering (ENO)

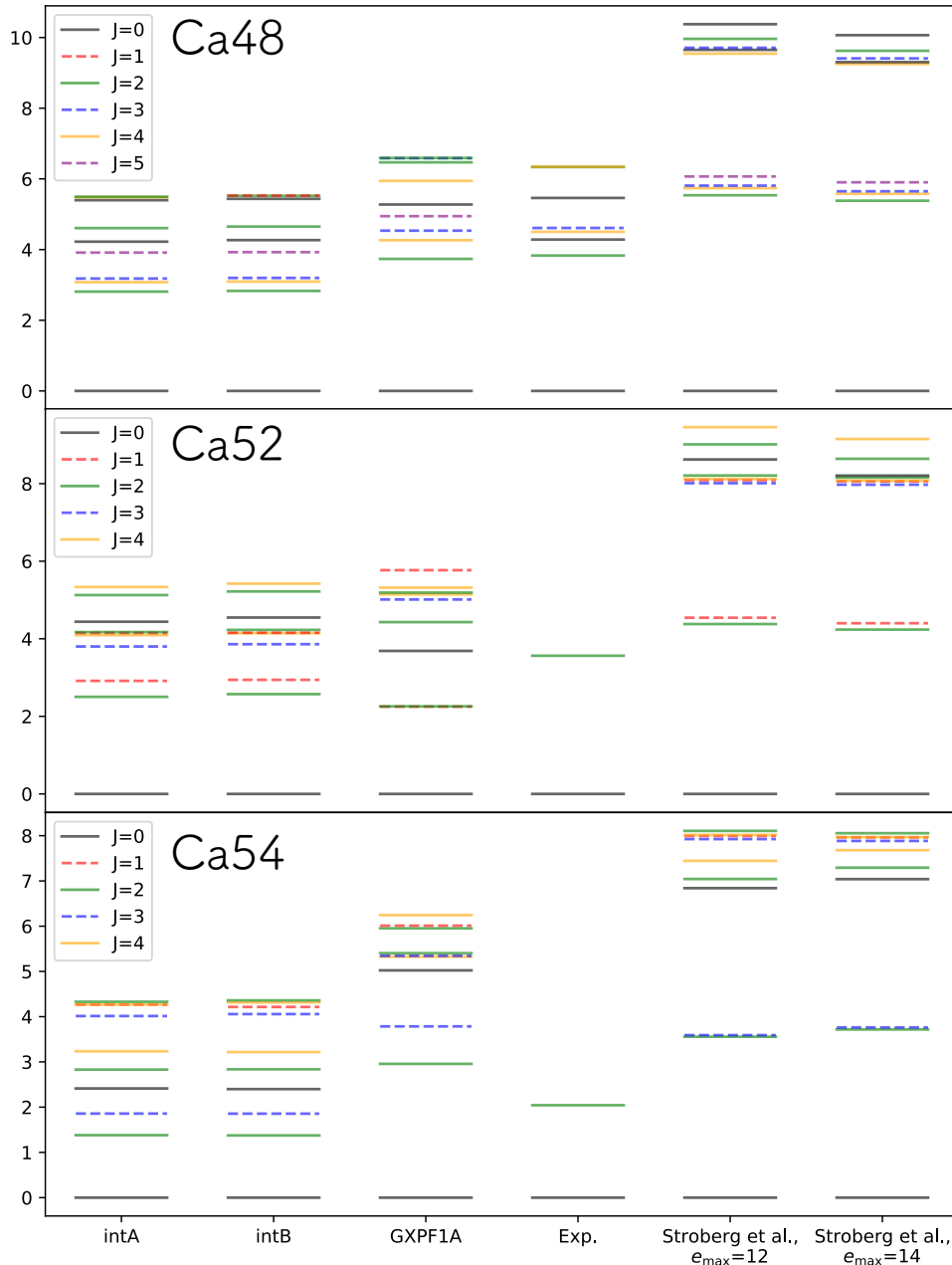
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VS-IMSRG計算: Ca (A=48,52,54)



- int A/Bともにスペクトル (g.s.と励起状態の相対的な関係) はほぼ同じ

3NF(OPE/CON)には強く依存しない

- genuine 3NFを含む計算(右2つ)と核力・近似の不定性の範囲でconsistent?

全てを上手く説明する核力は今のところ無い

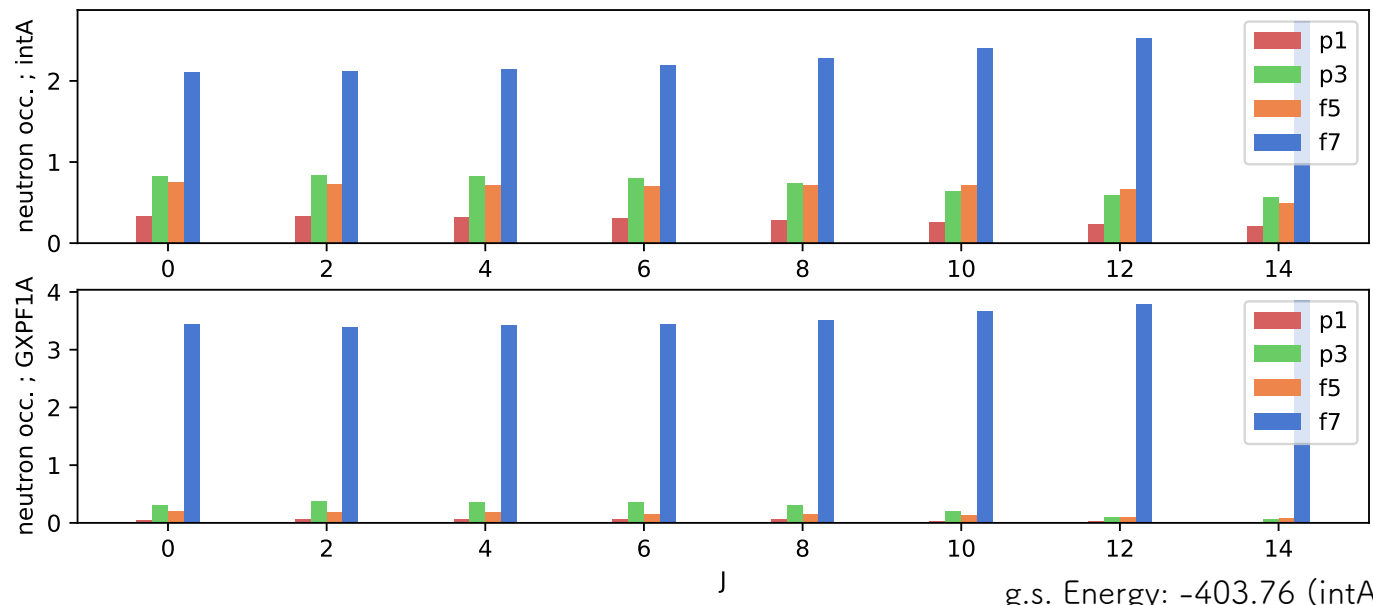
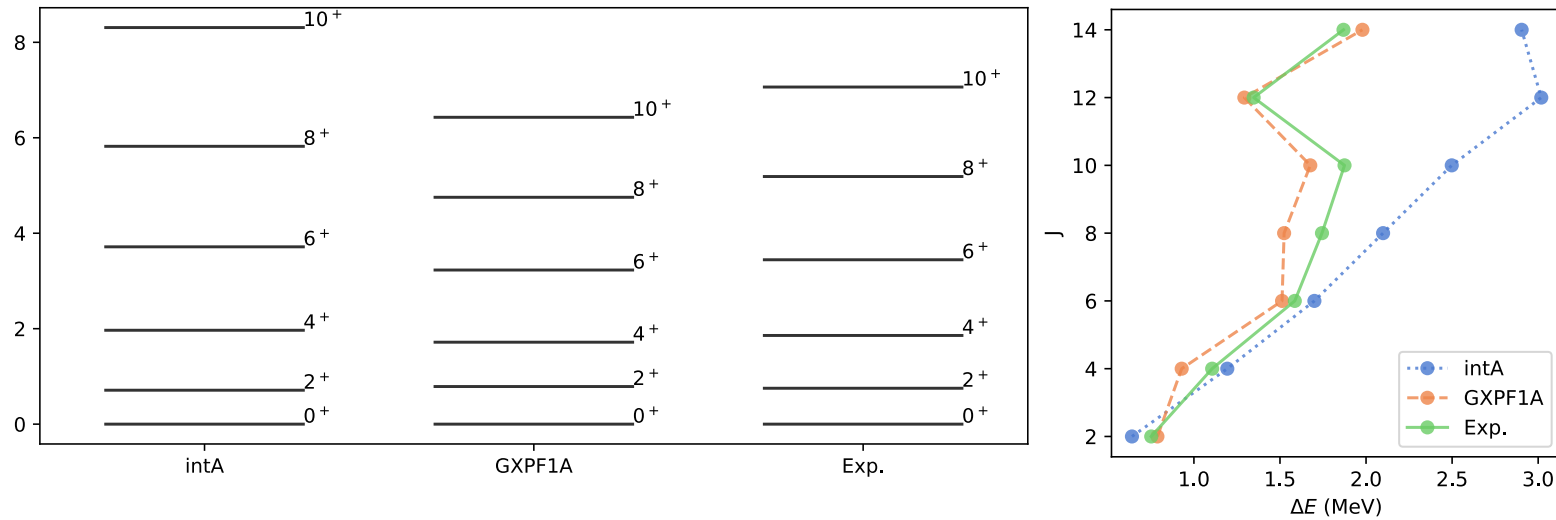
- 現象論的にはソコソコ...?

T=1のmonopoleを見てみるとGXPF1A(Bonn C, G行列+fit)に“似ている”

intA/B: hw=28, $e_{\max}=12$, Ref= ^{40}Ca

S.R. Stroberg et al., PRL 118, 032502 (2017)
 NN(EM, N3LO) + NNN ($\Lambda_{3\text{NF}}=400$ MeV)
 hw = 24, cD = -0.2 cE = 0.098

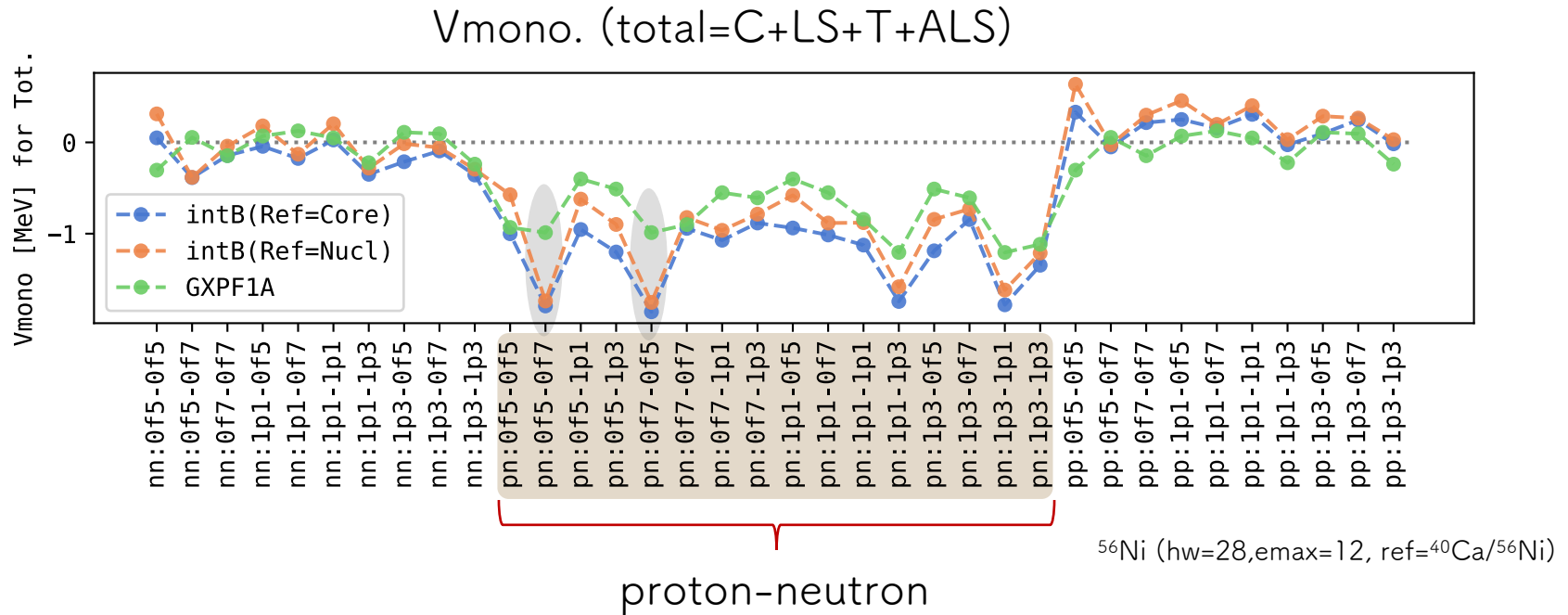
VS-IMSRG計算: ^{48}Cr yrast states



g.s. Energy: -403.76 (inta), -411.47(Exp.)

- ▶ int A/Bはf7/2が壊れやすい → 後述
- ▶ back bendingは説明できない

monopole int.



T=1成分はGXPF1Aと類似→Caの記述はソコソコ?

※GXPF1Aはcoulomb無し

proton-neutronで、全体的に引力的(GXPF1A比)

→ f5-f7の"1MeV"~ Central&Tensor

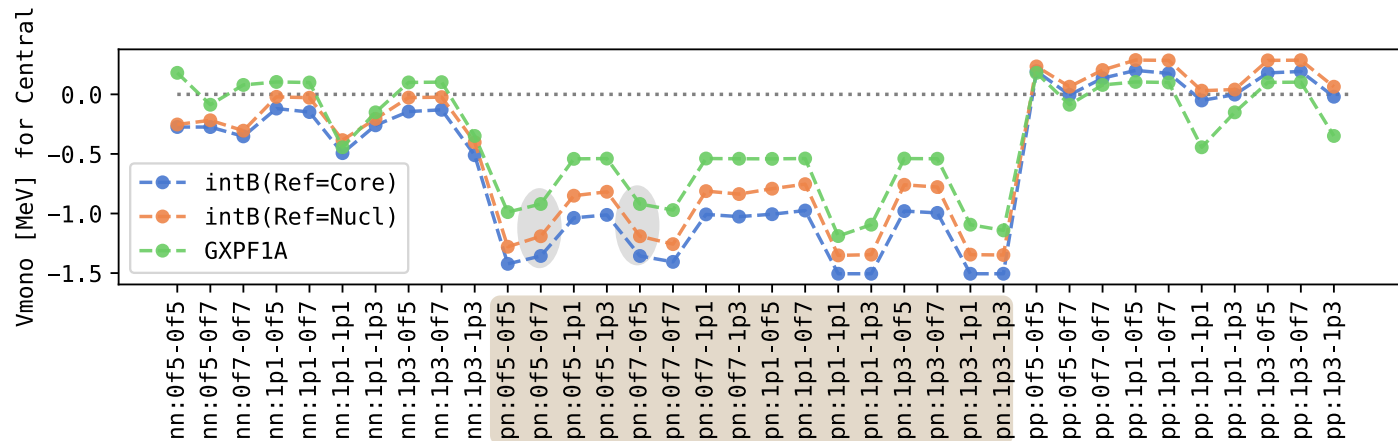
→ f7に詰まるよりもf5に適度に励起した方がお得

→ ^{48}Cr のback bending, ^{56}Ni 領域での破綻

origin: 相互作用(近似,LECs fitのartifact)? 多体手法(IMSRG(2))?

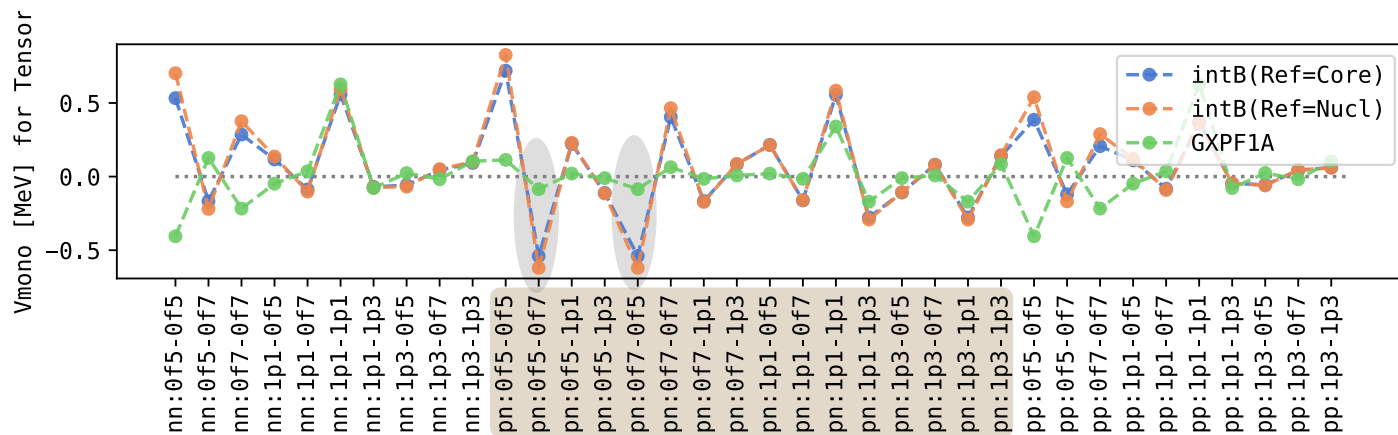
^{56}Ni 相互作用でのmonopoleの内訳 (Central/LS/Tensor)

Central



- ▶ 今の相互作用はCa同位体にLECs(cD&cE)を合わせた以外、一切fitはナシ
- ▶ 一方でCentralのmonopoleはGXPF1A(G行列+fit)と極めて類似した傾向(非自明)

Tensor



- ▶ 「GXPF1Aはfitの影響からT=1で現実的な核力と逆符号のtensorを持つ」
VS-IMSRGによる相互作用ではこのような“artifact”は見られない

- Chiral EFT相互作用の、とくに有効2体化3体力による3体力のバルクな近似の妥当性を 中重殻領域で検証中
 - ▶ 密度依存性の導入 (今はエイヤッと標準核密度)→より広域を系統的に

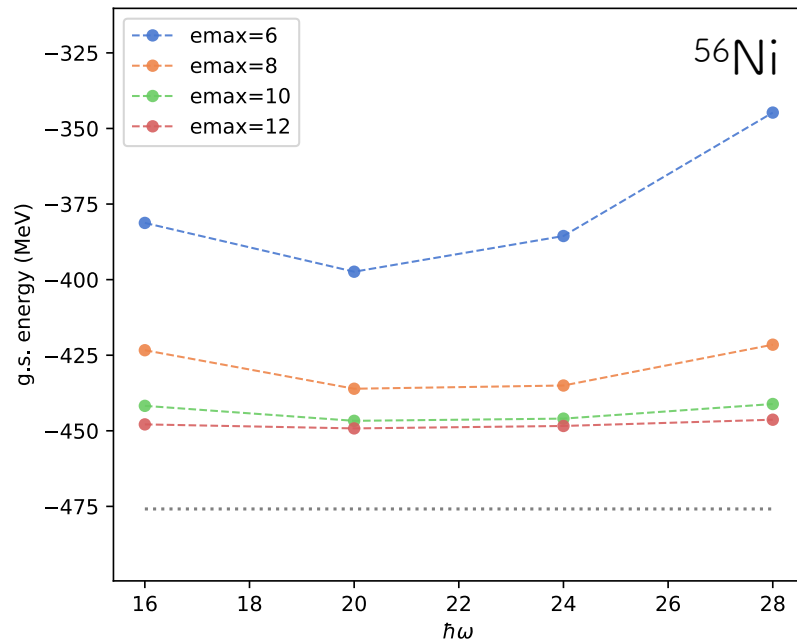
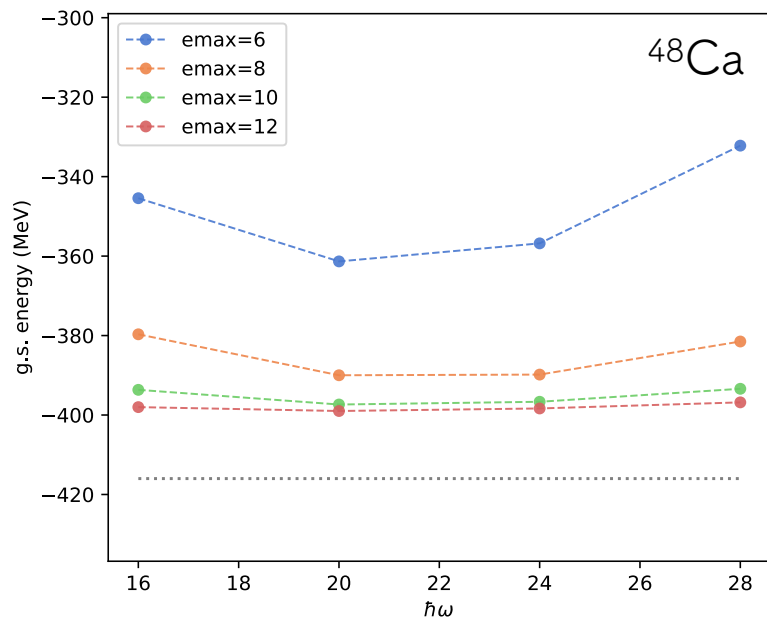
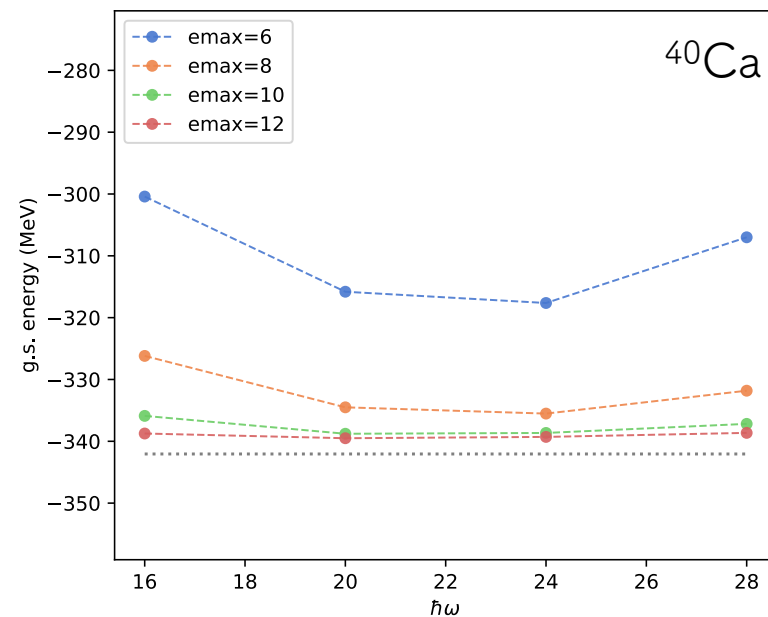
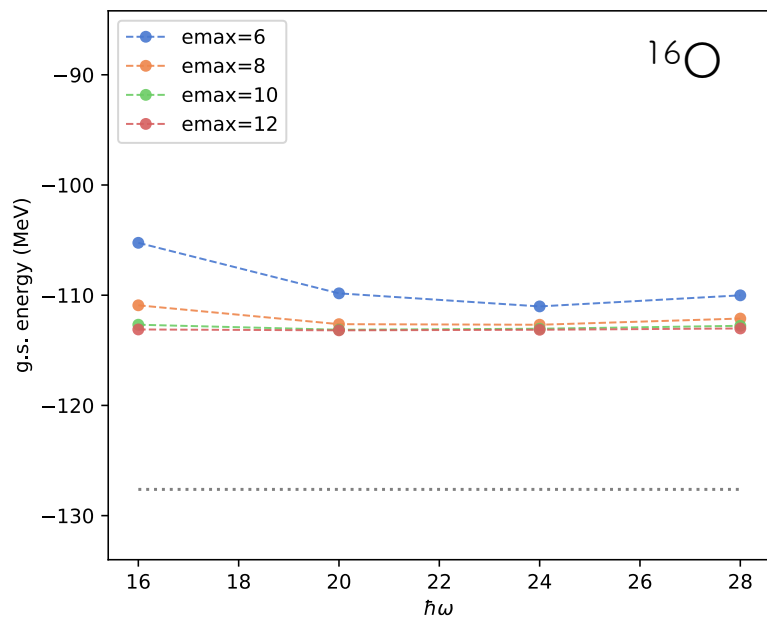
- publicな相互作用生成コード ChiEFT.jl を開発中, NN+eff 2N(3NF)
 - ▶ genuine 3NFやNN-NNNのconsistent SRGとあわせて検証へ
 - ▶ 核力から核構造計算・結果の可視化を単一のプラットフォームで...

publicな3体力/多体計算コード Nuclear Toolkit (?)の作成に興味はありますか？

- これまでの現象論的な殻模型計算における“ノウハウ”を活かして核力・有効相互作用・多体計算手法(SM, MSCM/QVSM, IMSRG, etc.) 相補的な理解の深化へ...
 - ▶ 核力(NN, NNN, etc.)のさらなる理解
 - ▶ 核力に基づく中重核領域計算フロンティアの開拓

backup

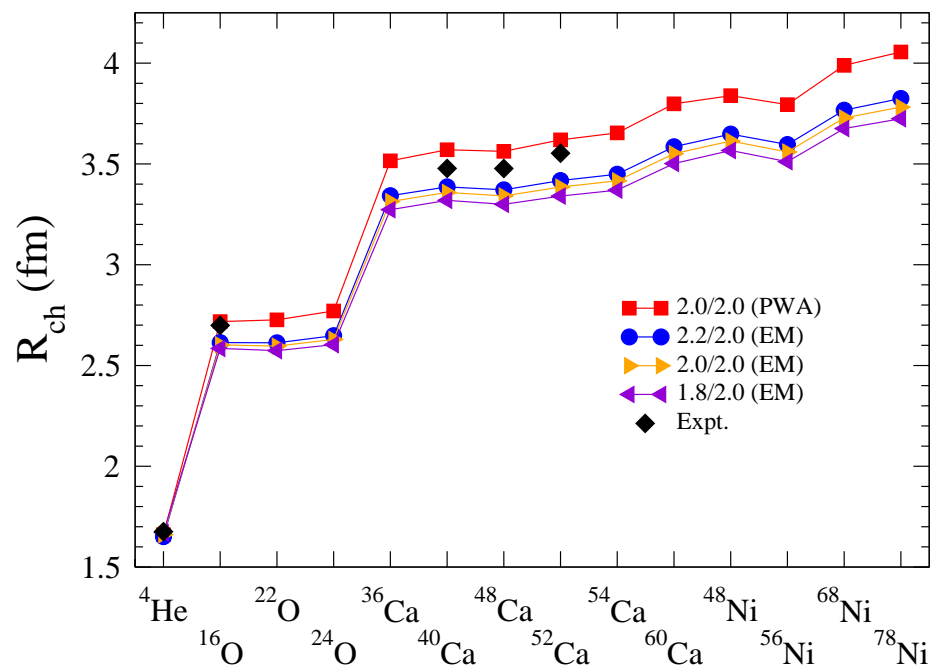
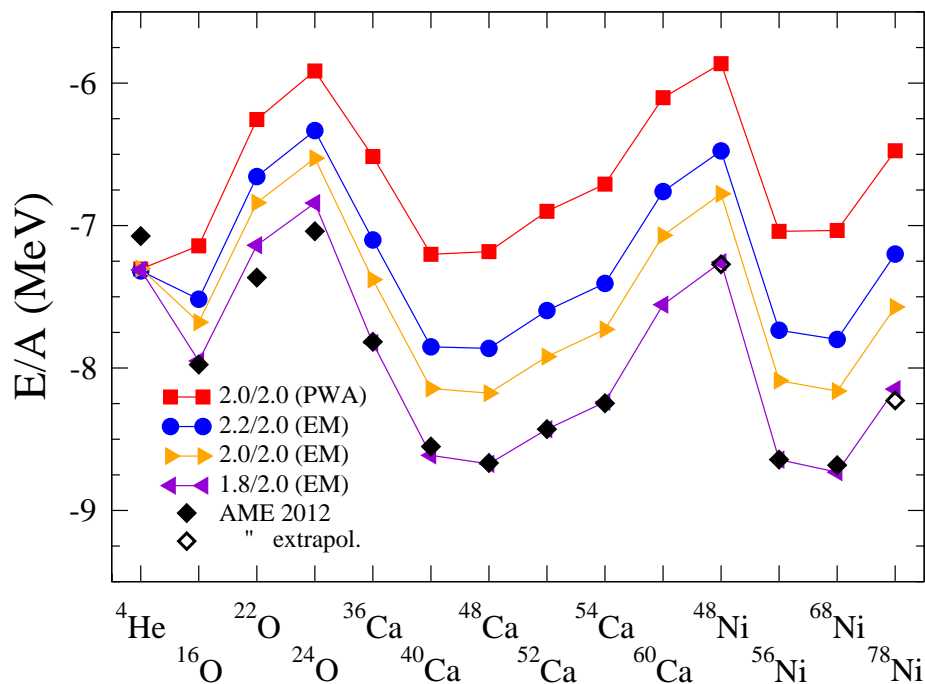
基底状態のIMSRG計算: 収束性 (intB)



EM1.8/2.0 magic interaction, J. Simonis et al., PRC 96, 014303 (2017)

NN (N3LO, SRG evolved, ind X) + 3NF (NNLO, not evolved)
 K. Hebeler et al., PRC 83, 031301(R) (2011)

$cD = 1.264$, $cE = -0.120$

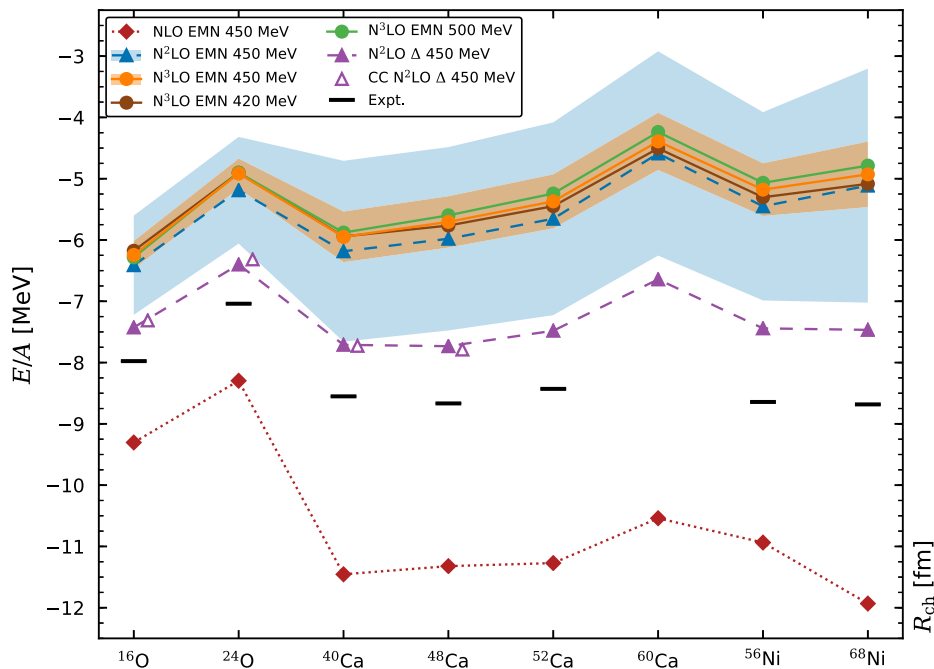


IMSRG計算

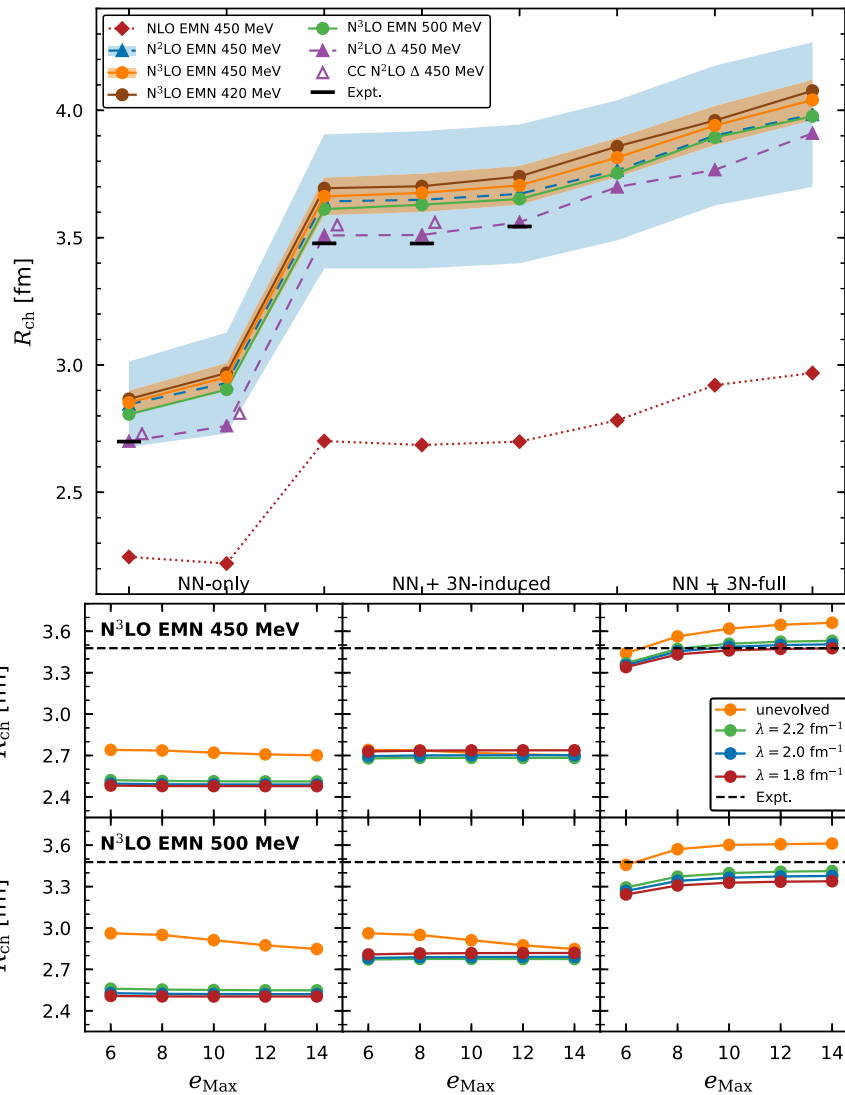
induceされる多体力を上手くmimicするような3体力になっている?

NN+3NF upto N3LO, Consistently SRG evolved (ind \checkmark)

cD,cE from **saturation property**

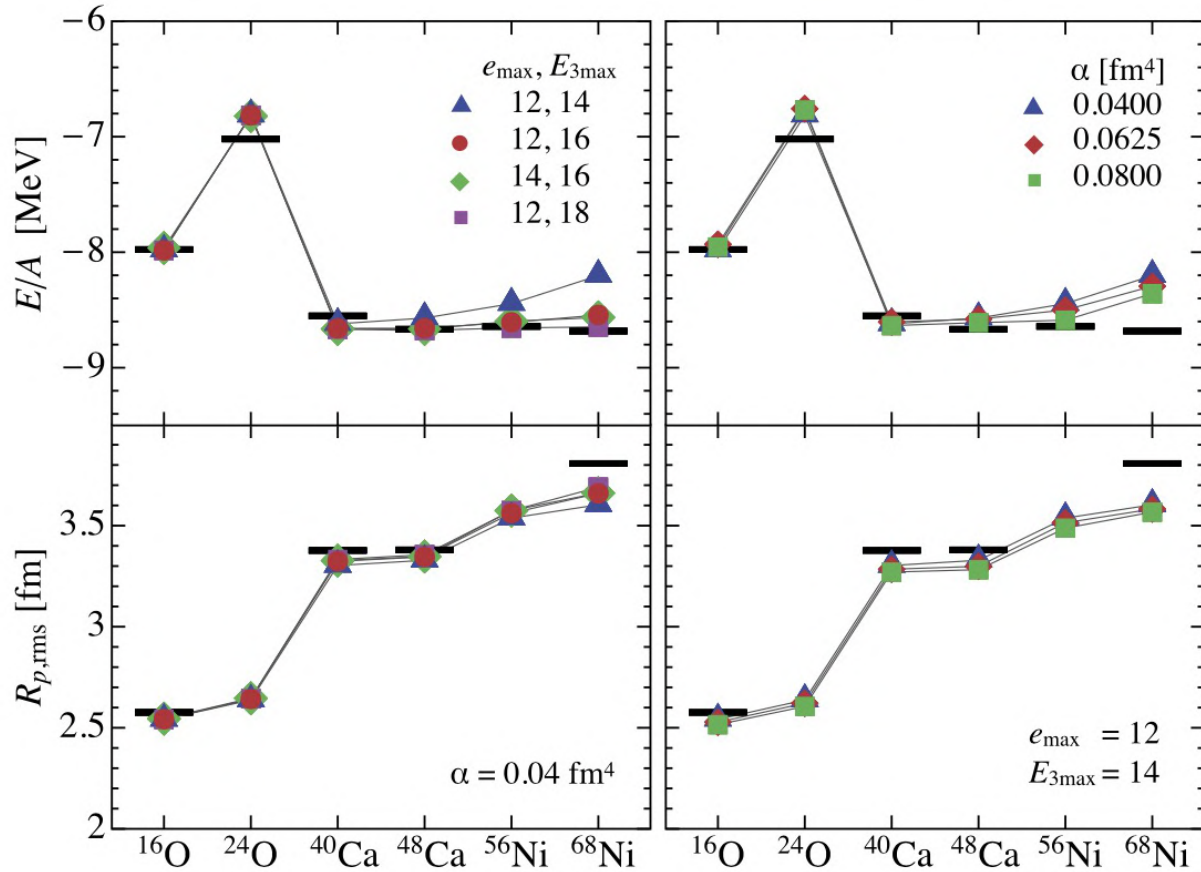


cD \sim -2



NN+3NF upto N3LO, Consistently SRG evolved (ind \checkmark) c_D, c_E from ${}^3\text{H}$ & ${}^{16}\text{O}$ g.s. energy

$c_D \sim 4$



SRG parameterにあんまり依らない
(=induceされる多体力の効果は小さい)

good!!

What is Julia ?



Since 2012:

Becoming popular in physics, DS, Machine Learning, etc.

- MIT LICENSE
- Multiple dispatch
- Dynamically typed
- JIT(Just-In-Time) compilation by LLVM
- Fast as C++/Fortran
- Macros like Lisp
- Package manager
- Easy to call Python, C, Fortran, etc.

→ High readability and productivity like Python

→ High performance like C++/Fortran

If you are “greedy”, you should consider to use Julia 😊

Juliaを用いた殻模型計算コード: ShellModel.jl (v0.1.0)



ShellModel.jl

<https://github.com/SotaYoshida/ShellModel.jl>

○ Lanczos法による厳密対角化: $H(\vec{c})|\psi(\vec{c})\rangle = E(\vec{c})|\psi(\vec{c})\rangle$

殻模型計算の80-95%を占める

Thick-Restart(TR), Block Lanczos(BL),
TRBL, double Lanczos (J射影), etc.

sd-shell ($^{16}\text{O}\sim$), pf-shell ($^{40}\text{Ca}\sim$)領域で“最速”

Algorithm 4 Thick-restart block Lanczos method

```
1:  $\mathbf{V}_1$  be arbitrary vectors with  $\mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{V}_1 = \mathbf{1}$  and  $k_x := 0$ .
2: for  $l = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  do
3:   for  $k = 1, 2, \dots$  do
4:      $\mathbf{W} := H\mathbf{V}_k$ 
5:      $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_k := \mathbf{V}_k^T \mathbf{W}$ 
6:      $T_{k_x+q(k-1)+1:k_x+qk, k_x+q(k-1)+1:k_x+qk} := \boldsymbol{\alpha}_k$ 
7:     Diagonalize  $T^{(k)}$  and stop if  $e_n$  converges
8:     Orthogonalize  $\mathbf{W}$  with  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{k_x+qk}$ 
9:      $\mathbf{V}_{k+1} \boldsymbol{\beta}_k := \text{QR}(\mathbf{W})$ 
10:     $T_{k_x+qk+1:k_x+q(k+1), k_x+q(k-1)+1:k_x+qk} := \boldsymbol{\beta}_k$ 
11:     $T_{k_x+q(k-1)+1:k_x+qk, k_x+qk+1:k_x+q(k+1)} := \boldsymbol{\beta}_k^T$ 
12:   end for
13:   Construct  $T^{(l)}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_k, 1 \leq k \leq l_s$  for restart
14:    $k_x := l_s$ 
15: end for
```

N. Shimizu et al.,
Comp. Phys. Commun. 244 (2019) 372–384

○ 各種物理量の期待値計算: $\langle \hat{O} \rangle = \langle \psi(\vec{c}_0) | \hat{O} | \psi(\vec{c}_0) \rangle$

EM遷移強度, β 崩壊(GT, Fermi, ...)

○ Eigenvector Continuation:

$$E(\vec{c}_0) \simeq \lambda$$
$$|\psi(\vec{c}_0)\rangle \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} v_i |\psi(\vec{c}_i)\rangle \equiv |\psi_{EC}(\vec{c}_0)\rangle$$

任意のパラメータ点での近似波動関数の構成

→(疑似)計算データの高速なサンプリング→最適化, ベイズ推定・不定性評価

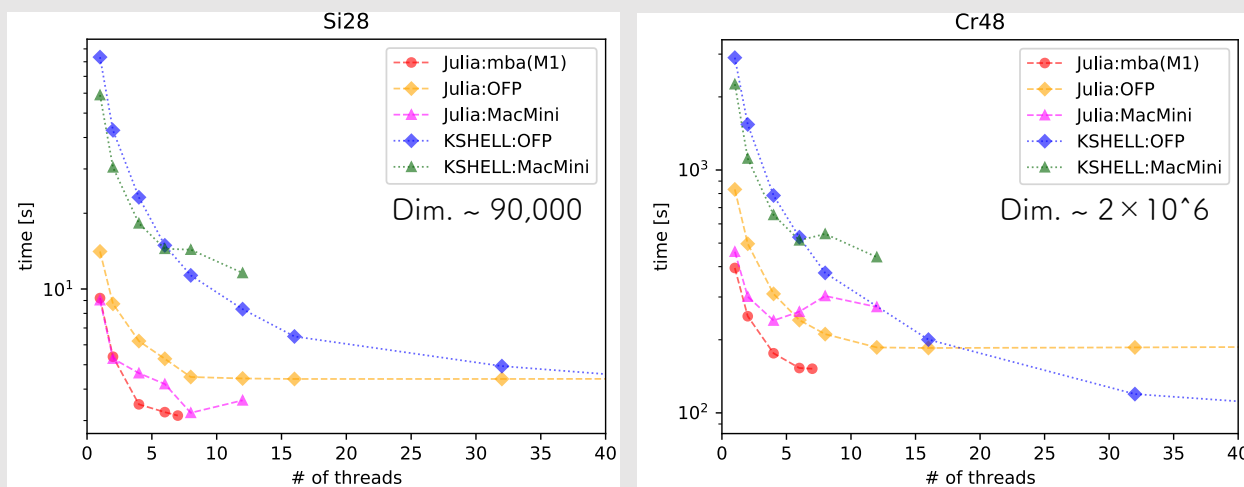
c.f. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.08256>

他のコードとの“比較”

殻模型計算コード

※私のコードは機能面で劣るため、比較自体は全くのアンフェアです

NuShellX	W.Rae, B.A. Brown (Michigan) ~ 42,000行	} Fortran
BIGSTICK	C.W. Johnson (San Diego) ~ 70,000行	
ANTOINE	E. Caurier (Strasbourg) ~ 30,000行	
KSHELL	N. Shimizu (Tokyo) ~ 24,000行	
ShellModel.jl	SY ~ 5,200行	



※設計思想が違うので比較は単純ではない

KSHELL => ハイブリット (OpenMP+MPI) 並列用
ShellModel.jl => 手元で軽めの計算を大量にやる用

ちなみに... χ EFT核力の計算コード



- R. Machleidt (20,000~40,000行, Fortran)
- chiEFTint.jl (3,000~4,000行, Julia)
<https://github.com/SotaYoshida/ChiralEFTint.jl>で公開予定

Point:

Juliaコードは読み書きしやすく、実行性能も十分

GO potential (Chalmers & Oak Ridge)

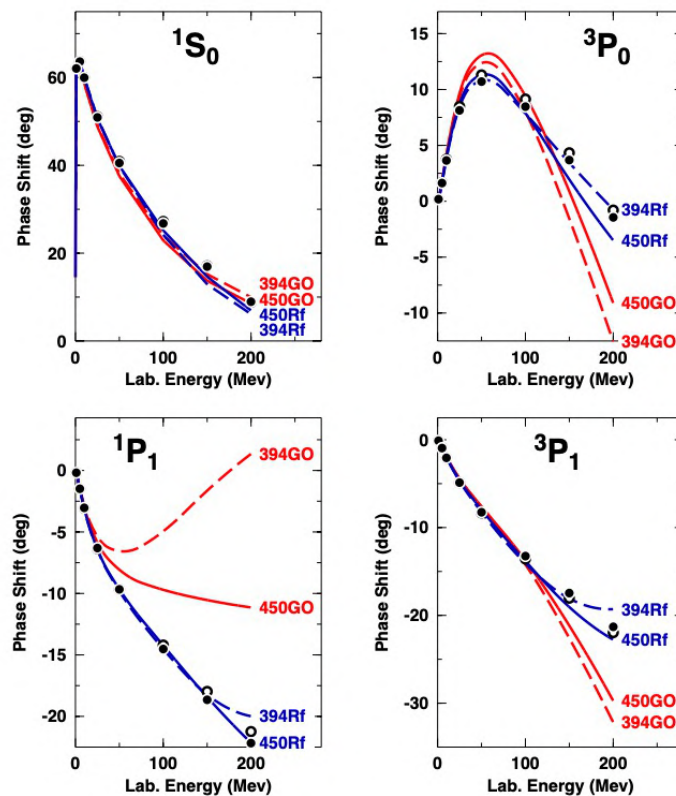
TABLE III. Binding energies (in MeV) for selected nuclei with the new interaction using CCSDT-1 and compared to data.

	$\Delta\text{NLO}_{\text{GO}}$ (450)	$\Delta\text{NNLO}_{\text{GO}}$ (450)	$\Delta\text{NNLO}_{\text{GO}}$ (394)	Exp.
^{16}O	128.2	128.1(23)	127.5(19)	127.62
^{24}O	165	170 (3)	169 (3)	168.96
^{40}Ca	341	348 (7)(1)	346 (6)	342.05
^{48}Ca	410	422 (9)(4)	420 (7)	416.00
^{78}Ni	—	631 (14)(20)	639 (11)(4)	641.55
^{90}Zr	—	—	782 (14)(6)	783.90
^{100}Sn	—	—	818 (16)(7)	825.30
^{132}Sn	—	—	1043 (20)(30)	1102.84

「やっぱり Δ の自由度が重要!!」

そう単純なストーリーではない

Nosyk, Entem, Machleidt PRC 104, 054001 (2021).



「あなたたちのポテンシャル、
P-waveのphase shiftが
めちゃくちゃだし、
60年代の核力より酷いよ」