

# Nuclear physics around the unitarity limit

Sebastian König

**Nuclear Theory Workshop**

TRIUMF, Vancouver, BC

February 28, 2017

SK, H.W. Griebhammer, H.-W. Hammer, U. van Kolck, [arXiv:1607.04623](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.04623) [nucl-th]

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DARMSTADT



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## Perturbative perspectives for nuclear effective field theories

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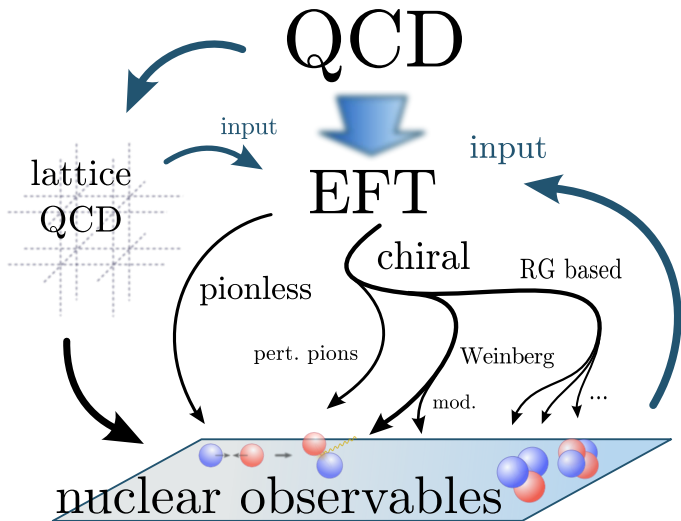


## hierarchy of forces (natural in EFT) many-body forces $\leftrightarrow$ two-body off-shell tuning

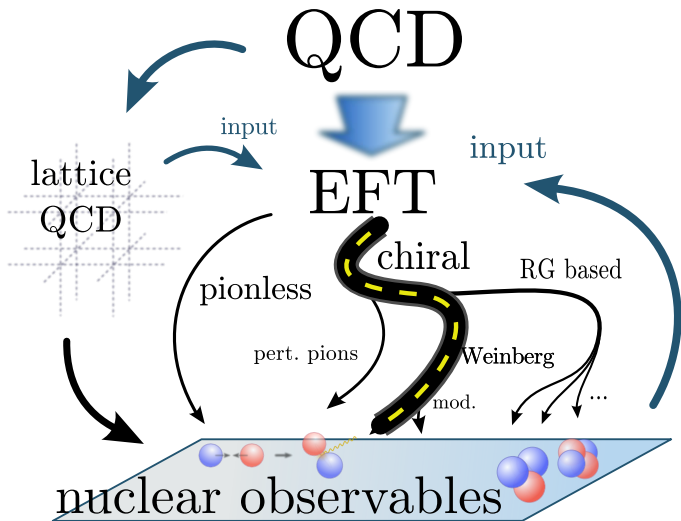
Various approaches depart from focusing on two-body input...

- **JISP16** Shirokov *et al.*, PLB **644** 33 (2007)  
 $\hookrightarrow$  two-body only, but input from nuclei up to  $^{16}\text{O}$
- **N2LO<sub>opt</sub>, N2LO<sub>sat</sub>** Ekstöm *et al.*, PRL **110** 192502 (2013), PRC **91** 051301 (2015)  
simultaneous fit to  $NN$  + light nuclei, saturation properties
- **SRG-evolved 2N + N2LO 3N** Simonis *et al.*, PRC **93** (2016)  
 $\hookrightarrow$  predict realistic saturation properties
- **nuclear lattice calculations** Elhatisari *et al.*, PRL **117** 132501 (2016)  
 $\hookrightarrow$  use input from  $\alpha$ - $\alpha$  scattering
- ...

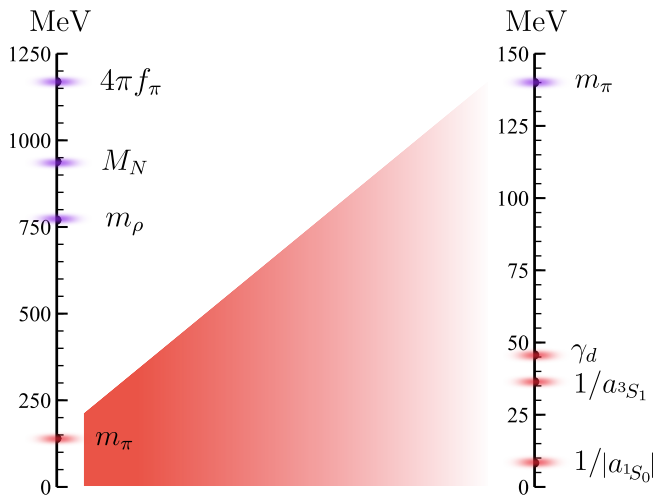
# Nuclear EFT overview



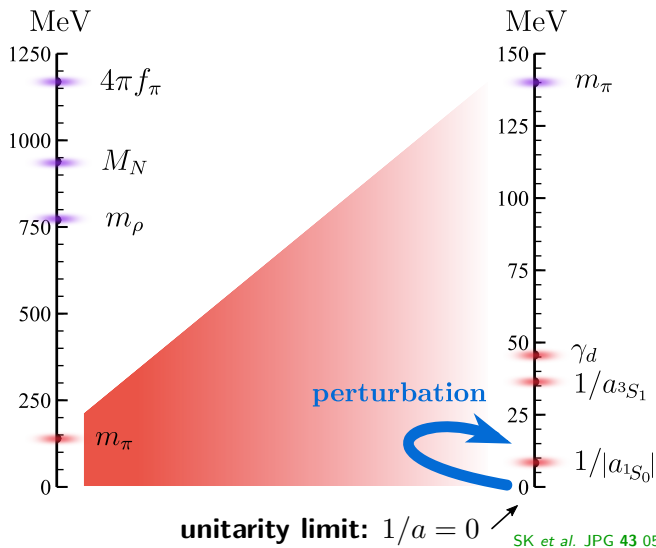
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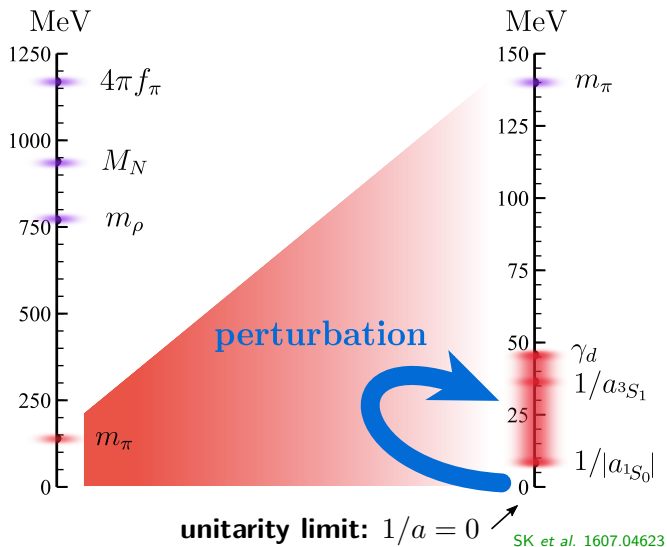
# Nuclear scales revisited



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# The unitarity expansion

SK, H.W. Grißhammer, H.-W. Hammer, U. van Kolck, arXiv:1607.04623 [nucl-th]

## Basic setup

- two-body physics (LECs)  $\leftrightarrow$  effective range expansion
- assume  $a_{s=1S_0,t=3S_1} = \infty \iff 1/a_{s,t} = 0$  at leading order
- **still need LO pionless three-body force!**
  - $\hookrightarrow$  reproduce triton energy exactly
- finite  $a$ , Coulomb, ranges  $\rightarrow$  perturbative corrections!

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Capture **gross features at leading order**, build up the rest as **perturbative “fine structure!”**

- shift focus away from two-body details
- nuclear sweet spot  $1/a_{s,t} < Q_A < 1/R$  ?
- **note:** zero-energy deuteron at LO and NLO
- exact  $SU(4)_W$  symmetry at LO!

cf. Vanasse+Phillips, FB Syst. 58 26 (2017)

original cupcake by Slashme (via Wiki Commons)

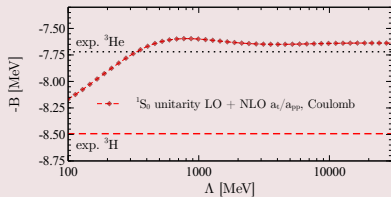


# Helium results

## ${}^3\text{He}$ at ${}^1S_0$ and full unitarity

- good NLO established for  ${}^1S_0$  unitarity

SK, Hammer, Griebhammer, van Kolck (2015/16, 2016/17)

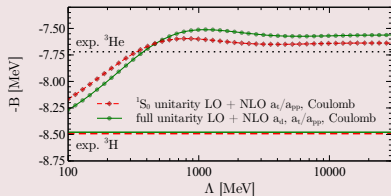


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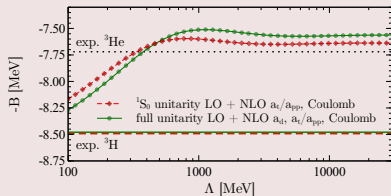


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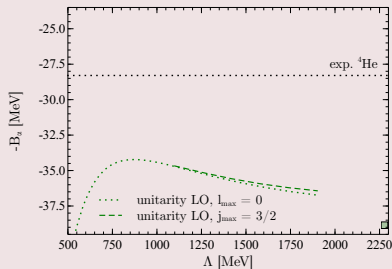
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## ${}^4\text{He}$ (zero-range, no Coulomb)



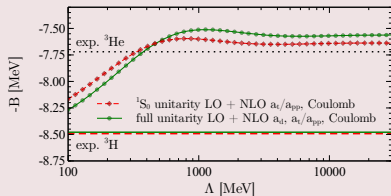
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cf. also Platter (2004)

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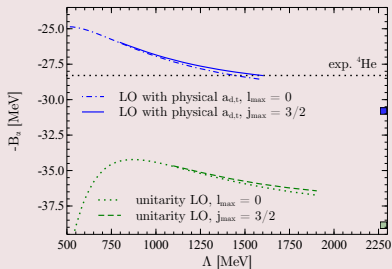
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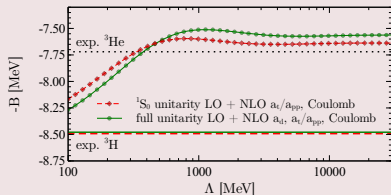
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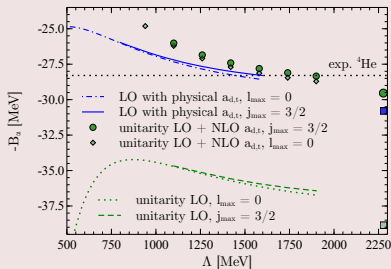
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cf. also Platter (2004)

## Some details

- binding energies at LO: find zeros of  $\det(\mathbf{1} - K(E))$ ,  
 $K(E) = \text{Faddeev(-Yakubowsky) kernel}$
- NLO energy shift:  $\Delta E = \langle \Psi | V^{(1)} | \Psi \rangle$ ,  $|\Psi\rangle = \text{LO wavefunction}$   
 $|\Psi\rangle = (\mathbf{1} - P_{34} - PP_{34})(\mathbf{1} + P) |\psi_A\rangle + (\mathbf{1} + P)(\mathbf{1} + \tilde{P}) |\psi_B\rangle$

**wavefunction convergence slower than eigenvalue convergence!**

↪ need more mesh points and partial-wave components...

### Energy balance

- sample calculation with physical scattering lengths at LO:

$\Lambda / \text{MeV}$	800	1000	1200	1400
$E_{\text{kin}} / \text{MeV}$	113.67	140.58	168.44	197.09
$E_{\text{pot}} / \text{MeV}$	-139.77	-167.41	-195.76	-224.62

- $E_{\text{kin}}$  and  $E_{\text{pot}}$  not observable
- **sum converges as cutoff is increased, individual values do not!**

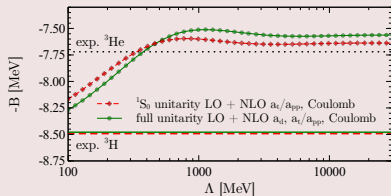


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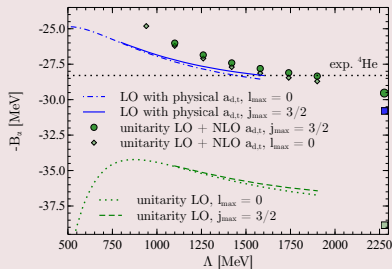
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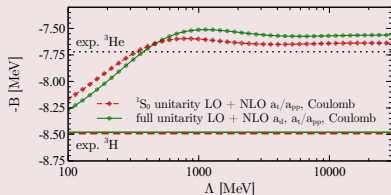
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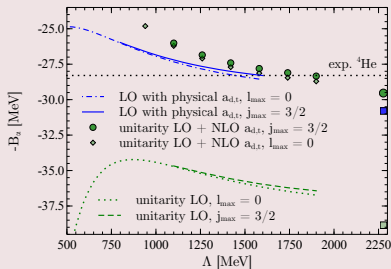
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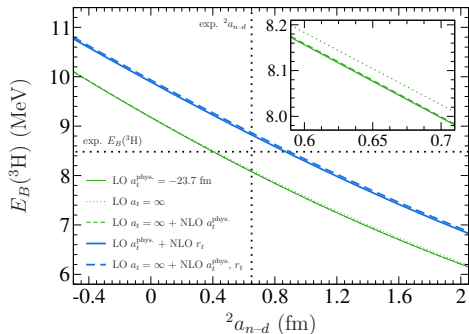
## ${}^4\text{He}$ (zero-range, no Coulomb)



- ${}^4\text{He}$  resonance state  $\sim 0.3$  MeV above  ${}^3\text{He} + p$  threshold
- just below threshold at unitarity LO
- boson calculations with nuclear scales  
 $\rightsquigarrow$  shift by about  $0.2 - 0.5$  MeV

SK, Hammer, Griebhammer, van Kolck (2016/17)  
cf. also Platter (2004)

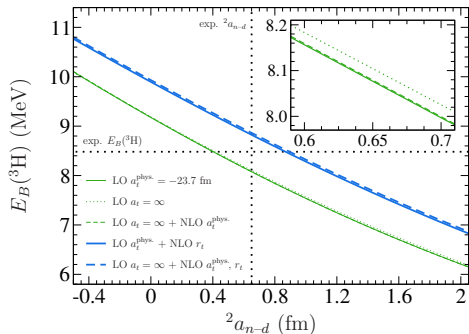
# Few-nucleon correlations



## Phillips line

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Three nucleons (two blue, one red)} \\
 = f(\text{one blue} + \text{one red and one blue}) \\
 (^1S_0 \text{ unitarity only})
 \end{array}$$

# Few-nucleon correlations



## Tjon line

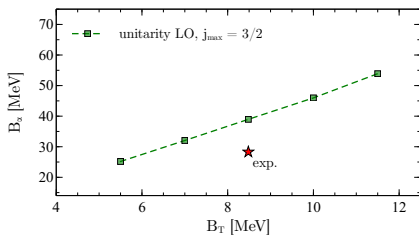
$$\text{Diagram of } ^3\text{H} = f(\text{Diagram of } ^3\text{H})$$

The diagram shows a cluster of three nucleons (two blue, one red) on the left, followed by an equals sign and a function  $f$  applied to another cluster of three nucleons (two blue, one red) on the right.

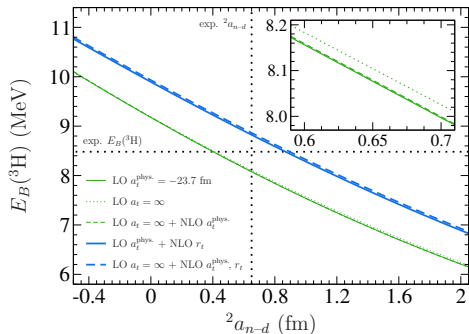
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# Few-nucleon correlations



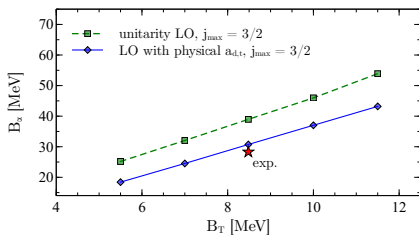
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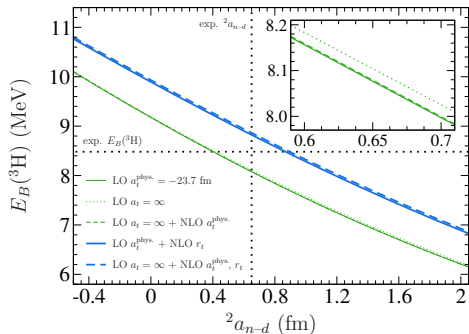
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$$\text{Two nucleons} = f(\text{Two nucleons} + \text{Two nucleons})$$

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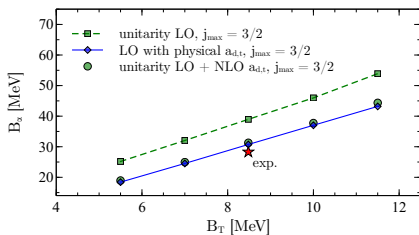
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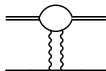
# Unitarity expansion(s) at second order

## Various contributions at $N^2LO$ ...

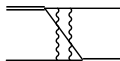
SK, 1609.03163 [nucl-th]

① **quadratic scattering-length corrections**

② two-photon exchange



③ quadratic range corrections



④ isospin-breaking effective ranges:  $r_{pp} \neq r_{np}$

⑤ **mixed Coulomb and range corrections!**

$\rightsquigarrow$  **log. divergence, new  $pd$  counterterm!**



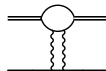
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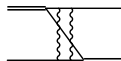
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## Energy shift from T-matrix

$$B_2 = \lim_{E \rightarrow -B_0} \frac{(E + B_0)^2 \mathcal{T}^{(2)}(E; k, p) + B_1(E + B_0) \mathcal{T}^{(1)}(E; k, p)}{\mathcal{B}^{(0)}(k) \mathcal{B}^{(0)}(p)}$$

cf. Ji+Phillips (2013), Vanasse (2013)

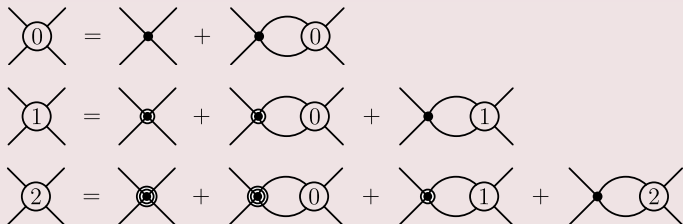


# The perturbative deuteron

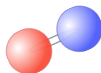
Use efficient method to calculate T-matrix in perturbation theory!

Vanasse, PRC 88 044001 (2013)

T-matrix perturbation theory for  $C_0 = C_0^{(0)} + C_0^{(1)} + C_0^{(2)} + \dots$



- at NLO, the deuteron **remains at zero energy**...
- ... but it **moves to  $\kappa^{(1)} = 1/a_t$**  at N<sup>2</sup>LO



$\leftrightarrow$  **expansion in momentum, not energy**

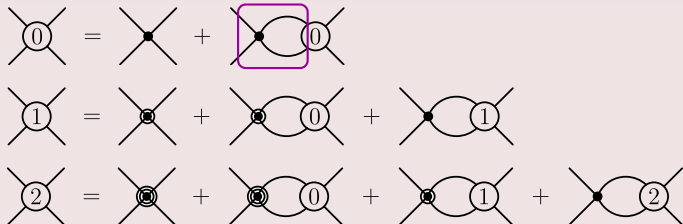
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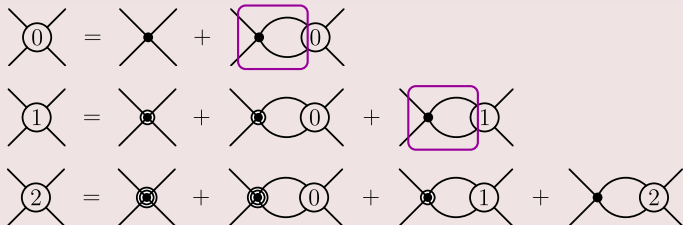
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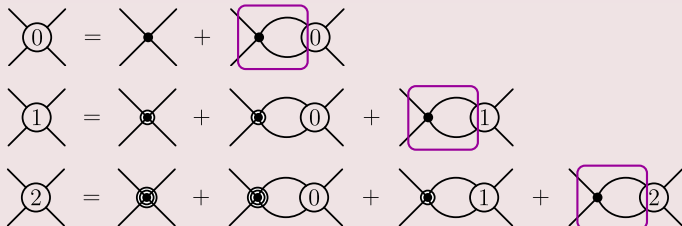
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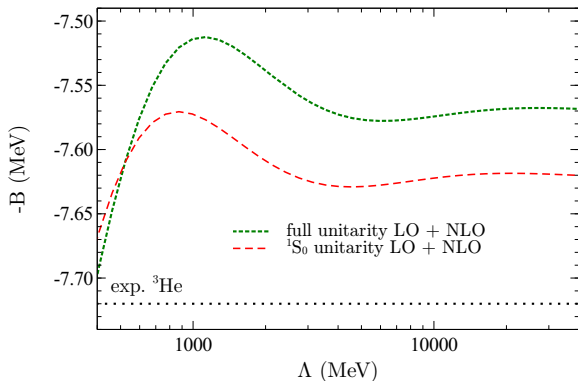
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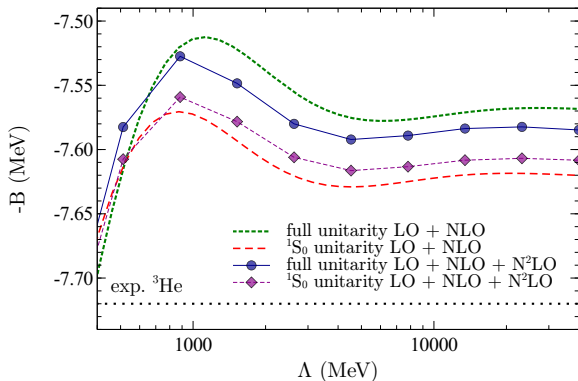
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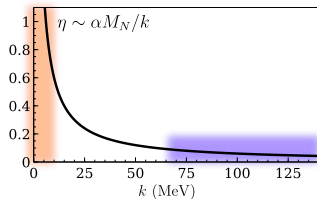


↪ **good convergence of half- and full-unitarity expansions!**

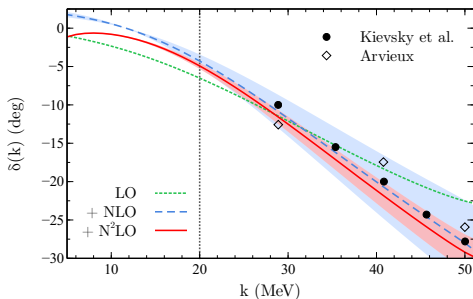
# Perturbative $p$ - $d$ phase shifts

At intermediate energies, Coulomb is **perturbative** for  $pp/pd$  scattering!

SK *et al.* (2015); SK (2016/17)



$\eta \leq 1/3$  for  $k \geq 20$  MeV



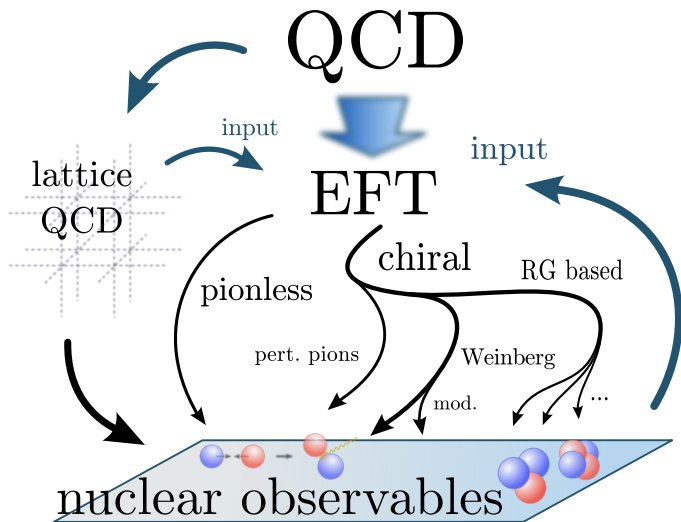
## Perturbative subtracted phase shifts

$$\begin{aligned}\delta(k) &\equiv \delta_{\text{full}}(k) - \delta_c(k) \\ &= \delta_{\text{full}}^{(0)}(k) - \cancel{\delta_e^{(0)}(k)} + \delta_{\text{full}}^{(1)}(k) - \delta_c^{(1)}(k) + \delta_{\text{full}}^{(2)}(k) - \delta_c^{(2)}(k) + \dots\end{aligned}$$

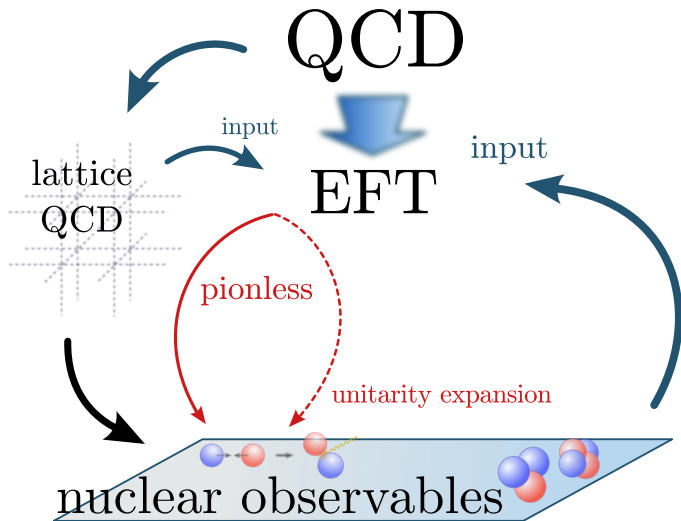
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# Summary and outlook



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