

In-Medium SRG for Deformed Nuclei and Other New Developments

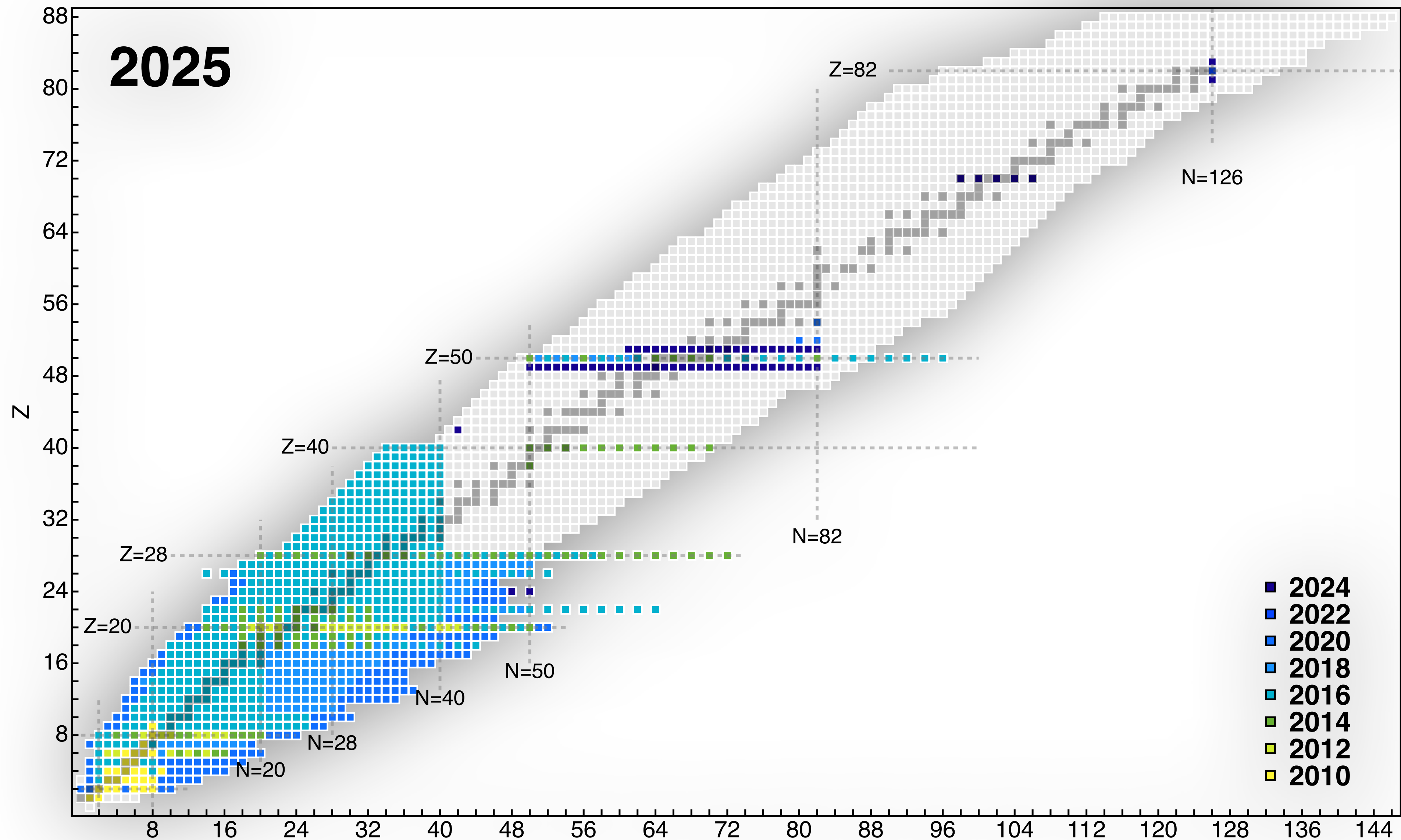
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Progress in *Ab Initio* Calculations

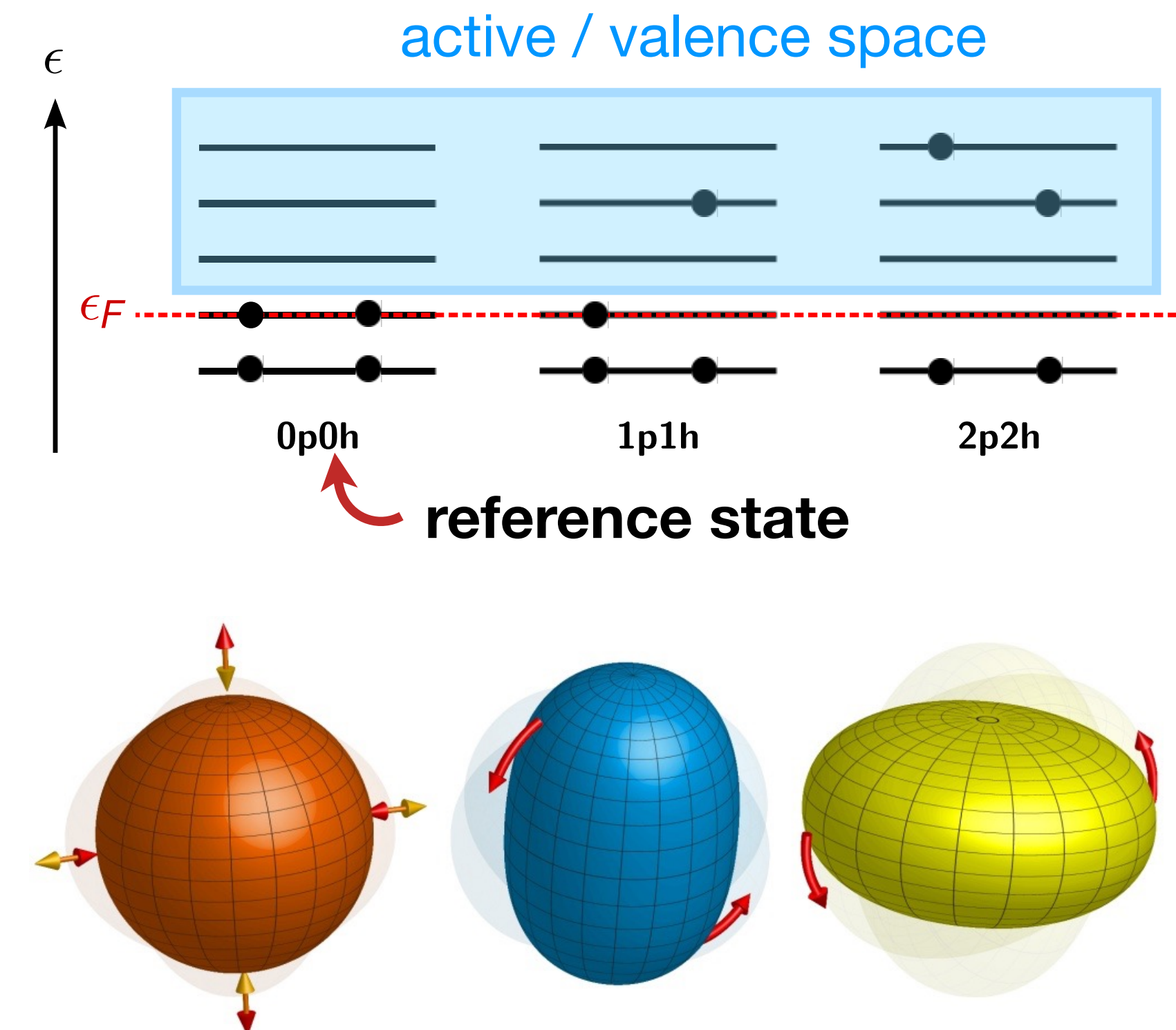
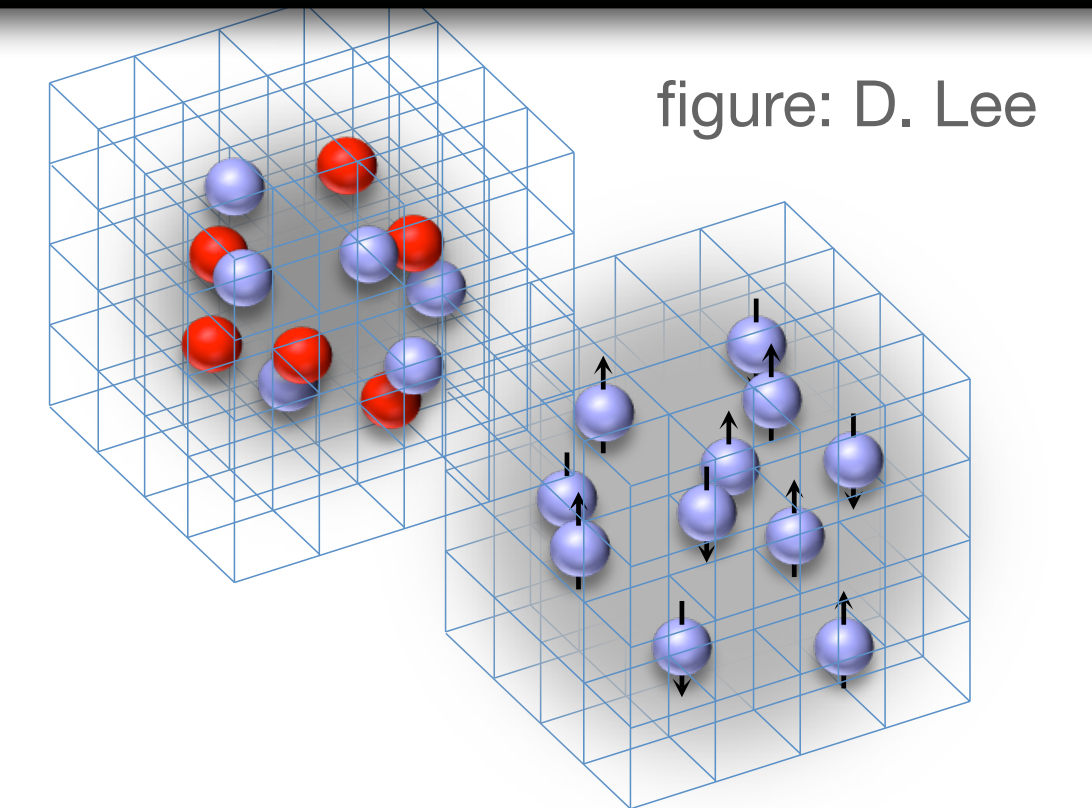


[cf. HH, *Front. Phys.* **8**, 379 (2020)]



Many-Body Methods: Paradigms

- **Coordinate Space**
 - Quantum Monte Carlo
 - Lattice EFT
- **Configuration Space: Particle-Hole Expansions**
 - Many-Body Perturbation Theory (MBPT)
 - (No-Core) Configuration Interaction (aka Shell Model, (NC)SM)
 - Coupled Cluster (CC)
 - In-Medium Similarity Renormalization Group (IMSRG)
 - Self-Consistent Green's Functions (SCGF / ADC)
- **Configuration Space / Coordinate Space: Geometric Expansions**
 - deformed HF(B) + projection
 - projected Generator Coordinate Method (PGCM)
 - symmetry-adapted NCSM



Many-Body Methods: Paradigms



- **Coordinate Space**
 - Quantum Monte Carlo



Recent(-ish) Reviews:

HH, Front. Phys. **8**, 379 (2020)

S. Gandolfi, D. Lonardoni, A. Lovato and M. Piarulli, Front. Phys. **8**, 117 (2020)

D. Lee, Front. Phys. **8**, 174 (2020)

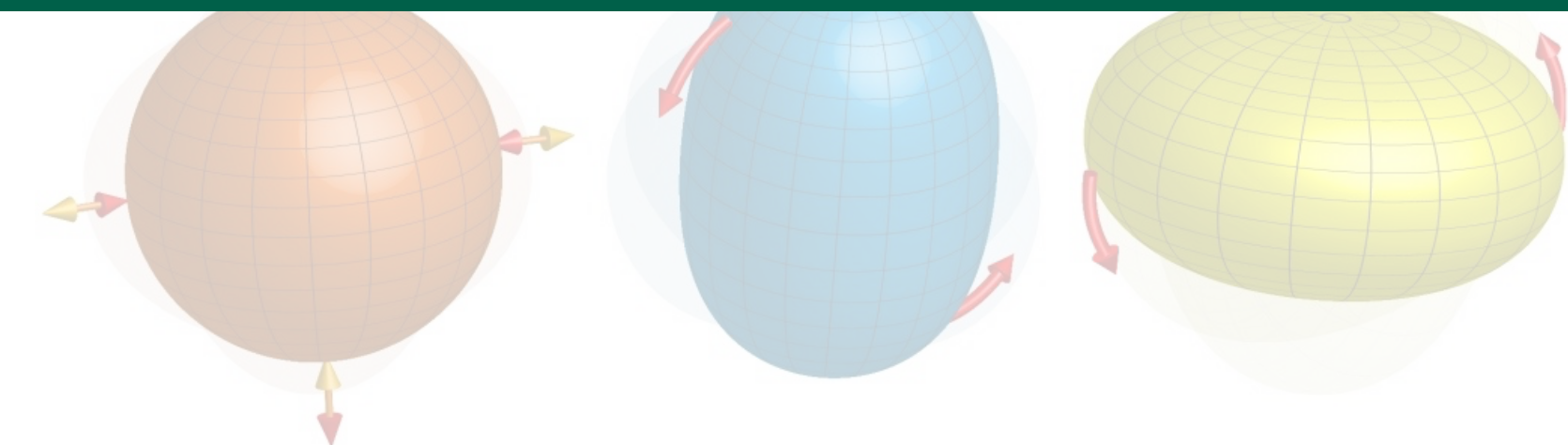
V. Somà, Front. Phys. **8**, 340 (2020)

also see

“What is *ab initio* in nuclear theory?”, A. Ekström, C. Forssén, G. Hagen, G. R. Jansen, W. Jiang, T. Papenbrock, Front. Phys. **11**, 1129094 (2023)

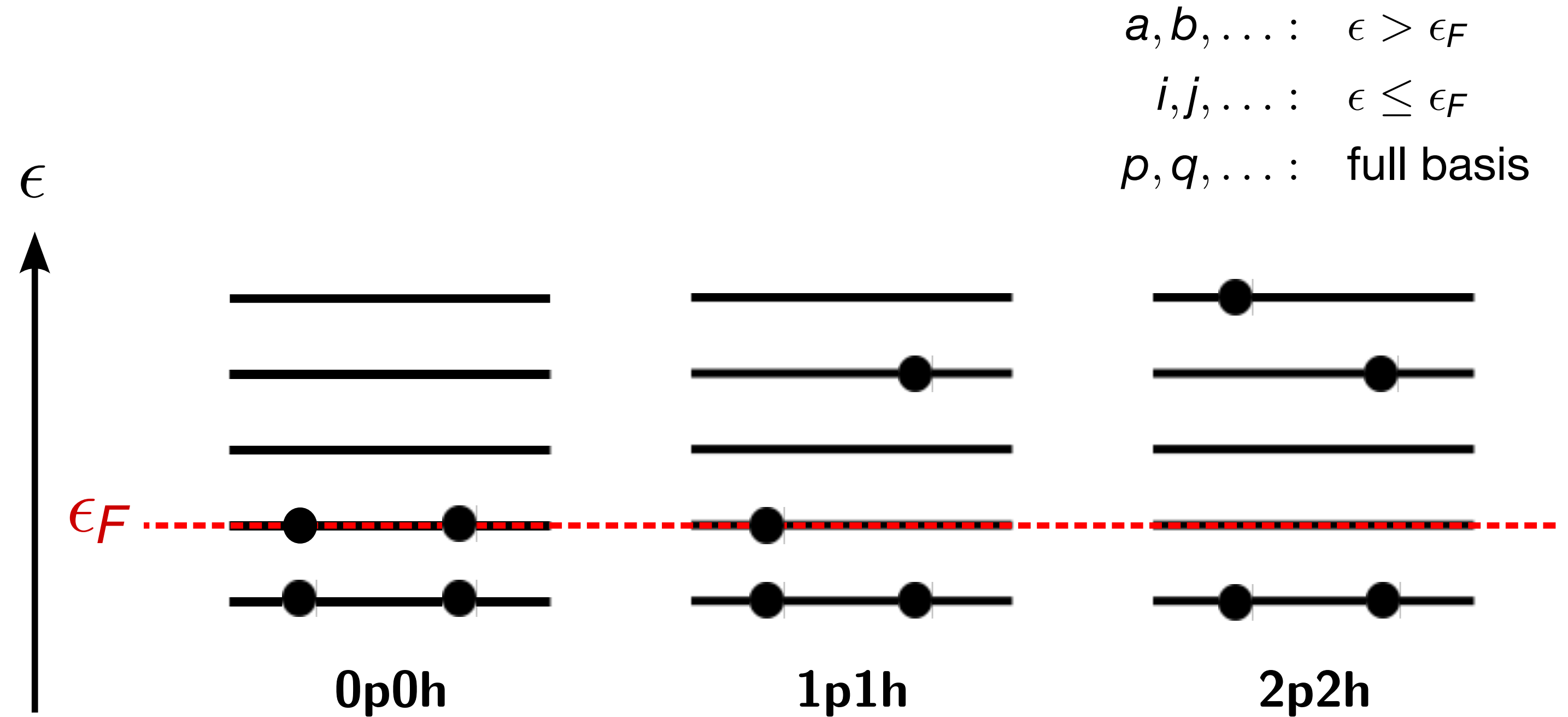
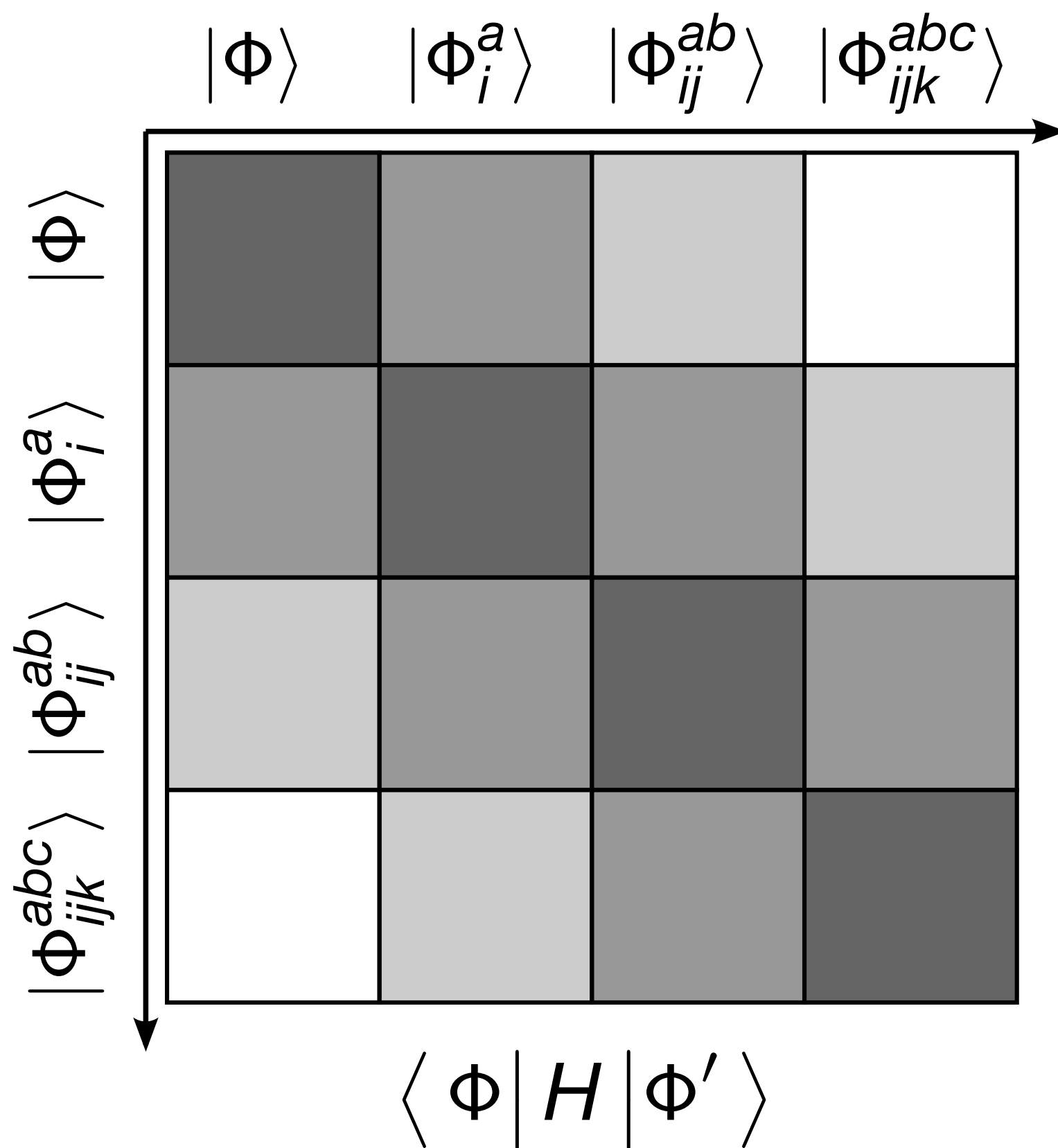
Expansions

- deformed HF(B) + projection
- projected Generator Coordinate Method (PGCM)
- symmetry-adapted NCSM



In-Medium SRG Methods for Deformed Nuclei

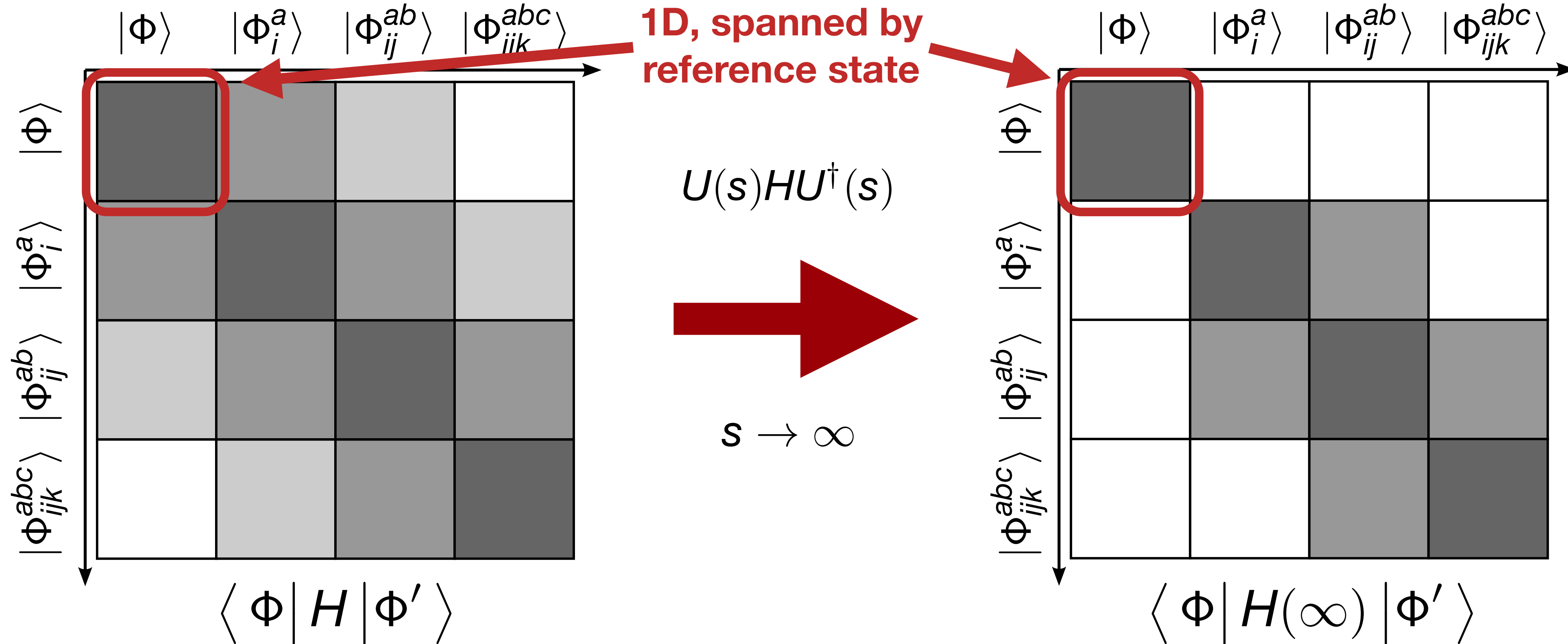
Many-Body Methods: Configuration Space



construct **particle-hole excitations** of a **reference state** - usually an optimized **mean-field Slater determinant**

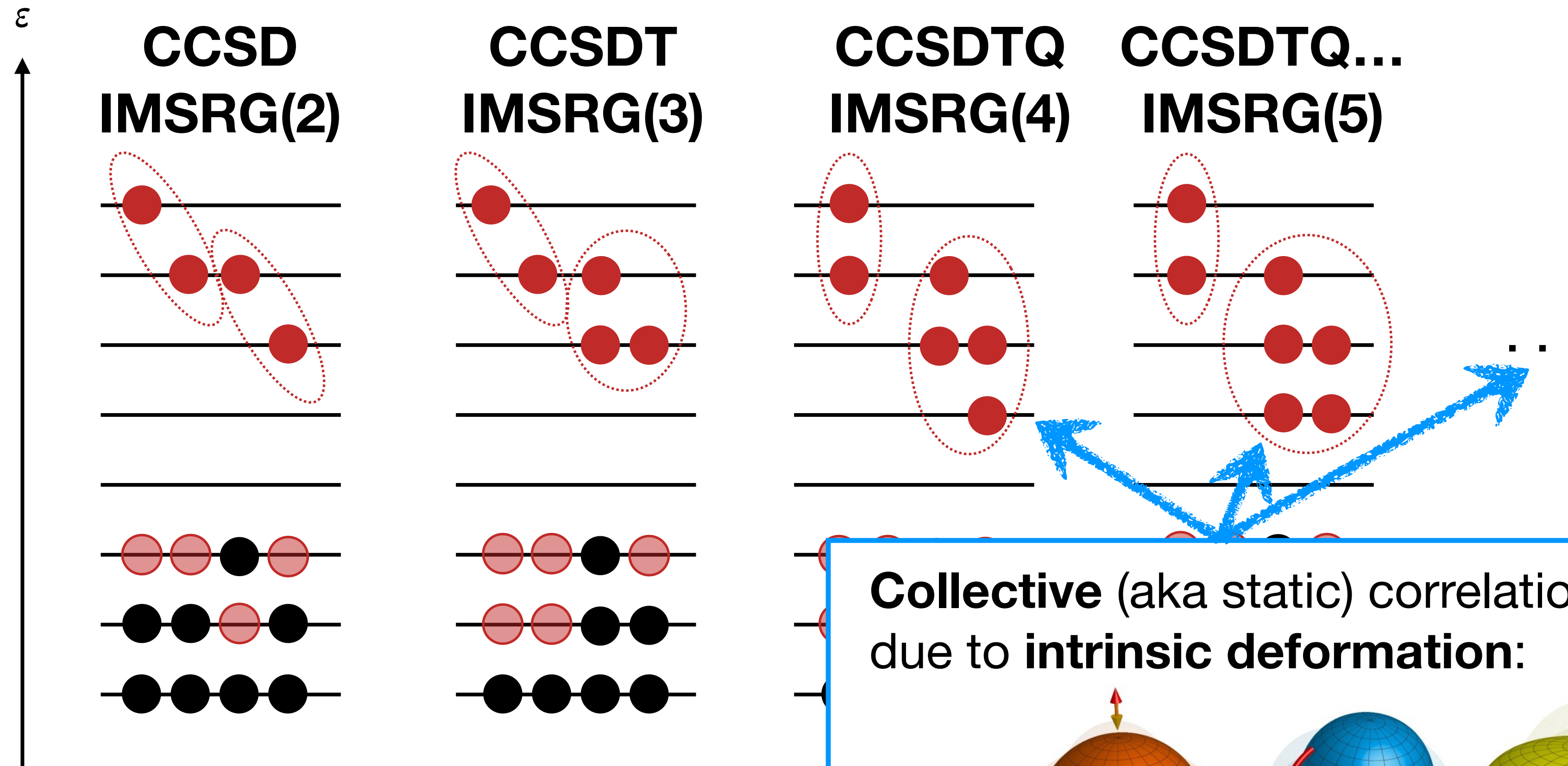
excitations **relative** to reference state:
normal-ordering

Decoupling in A-Body Space

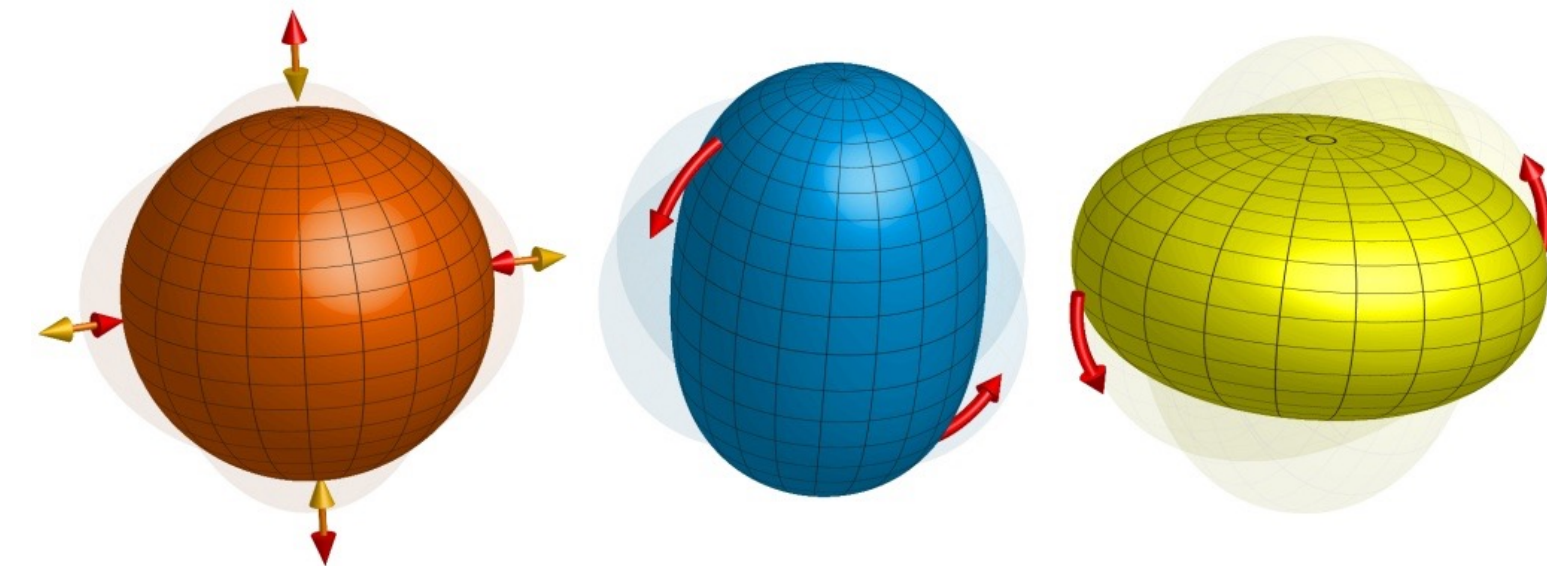


- **identify** the parts of the **operator H** which **couple reference state to excitations**
- **eliminate** them with unitary (**IMSRG**) or general similarity transformations (**CC**)
- **efficient: polynomial scaling**, no need to construct matrix !

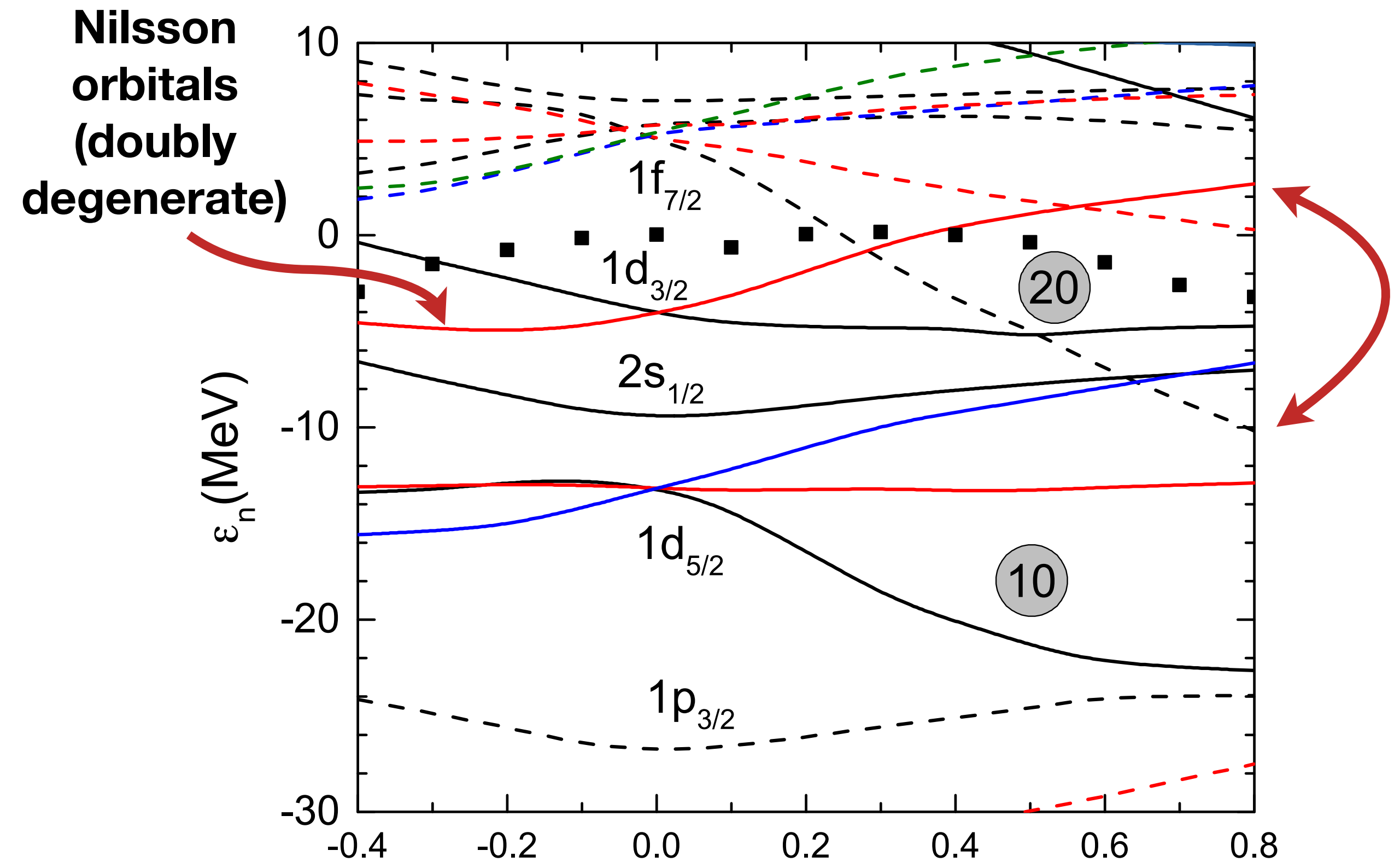
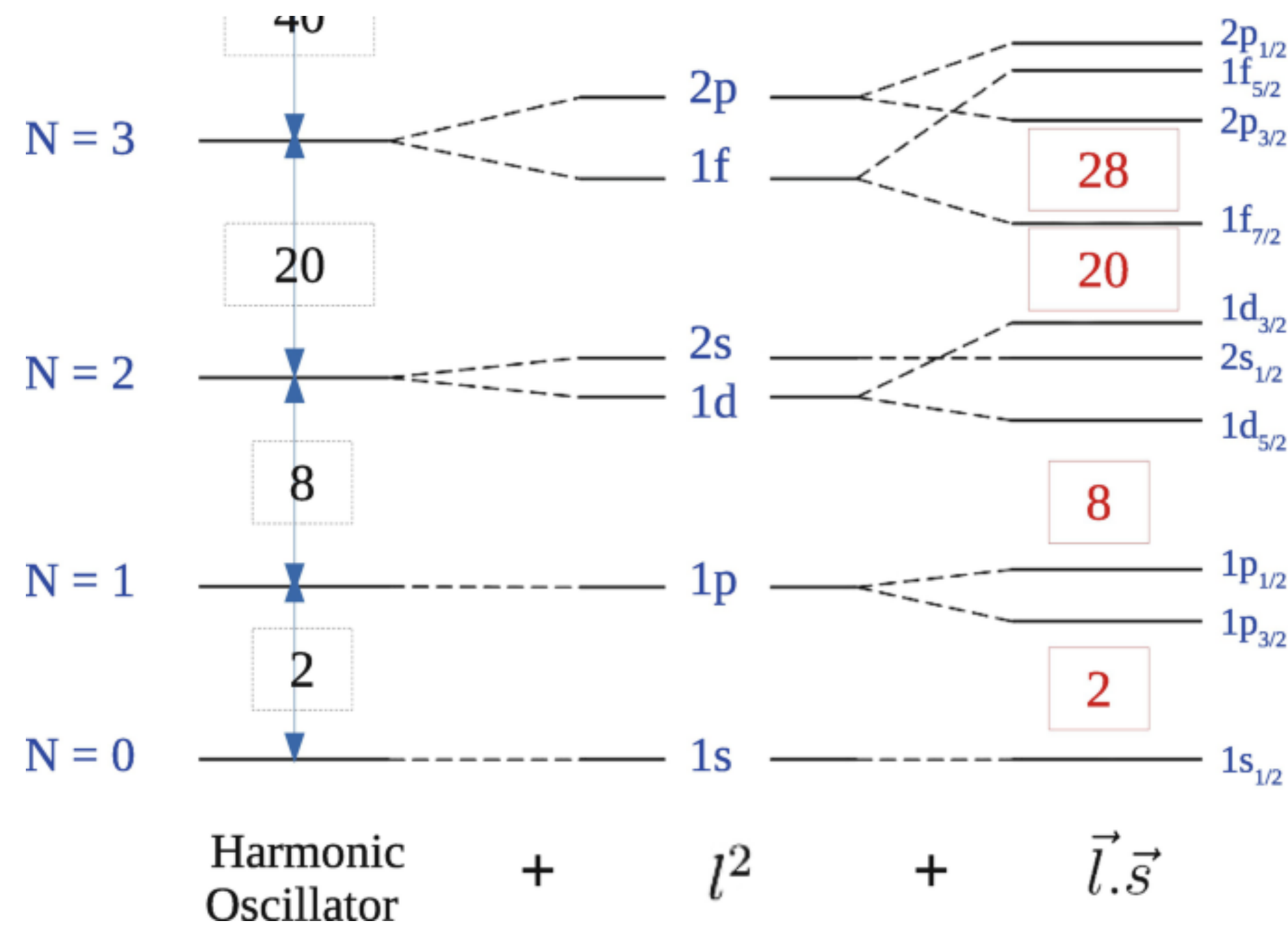
Correlations in Nuclei



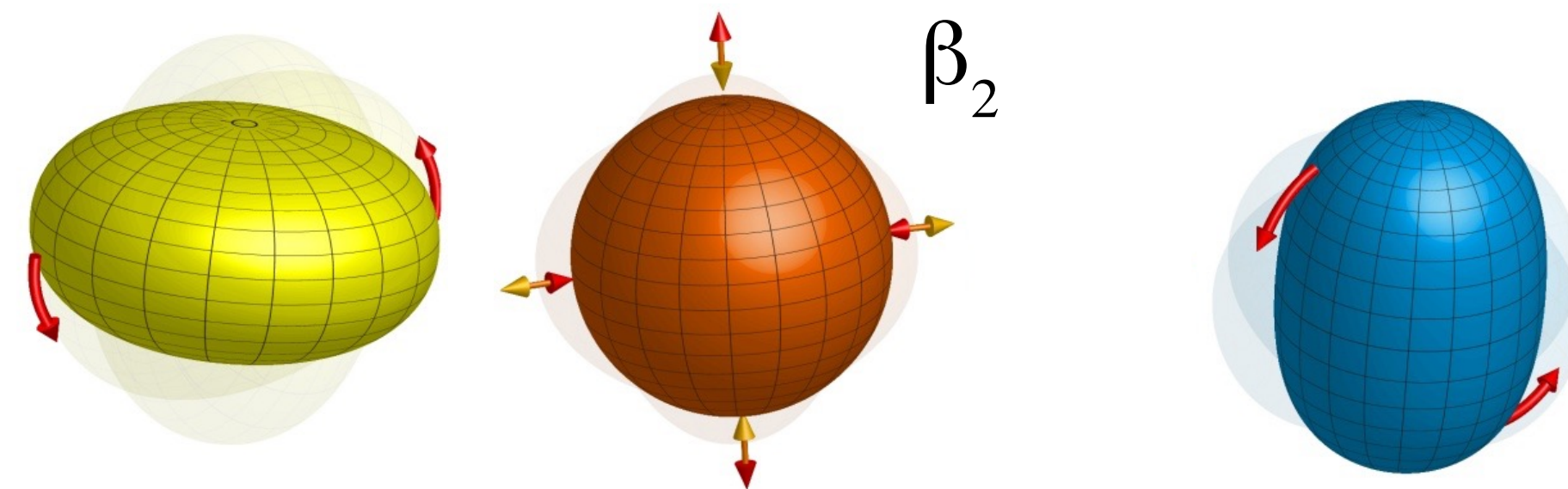
Collective (aka static) correlations, e.g.
due to **intrinsic deformation**:



Symmetry Breaking and Restoration

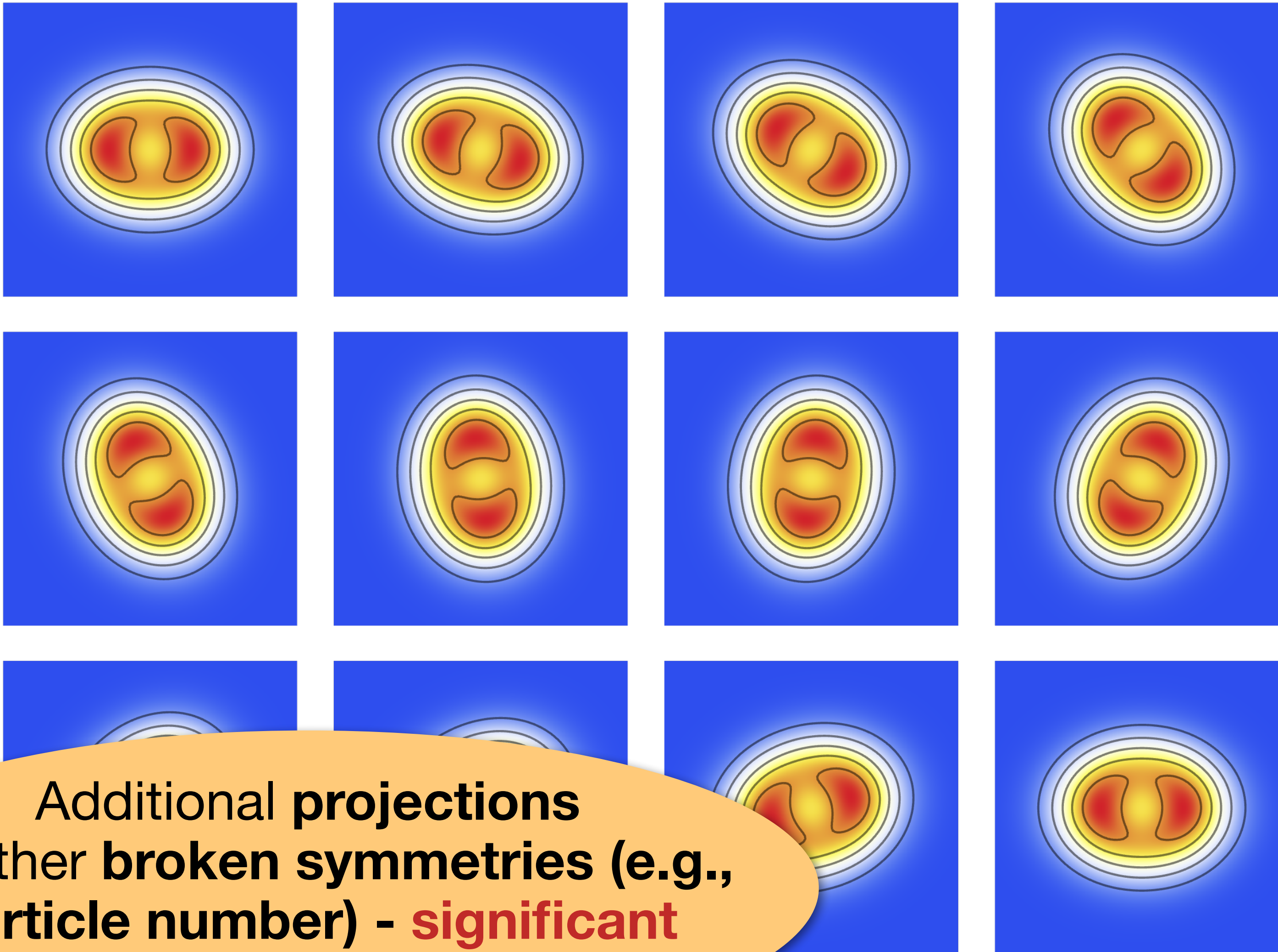


- **break spherical symmetry** to **capture static correlation** from deformation
- **restore symmetry** by constructing (**specific**) **superpositions of all rotations** of intrinsic state (aka **projection**)



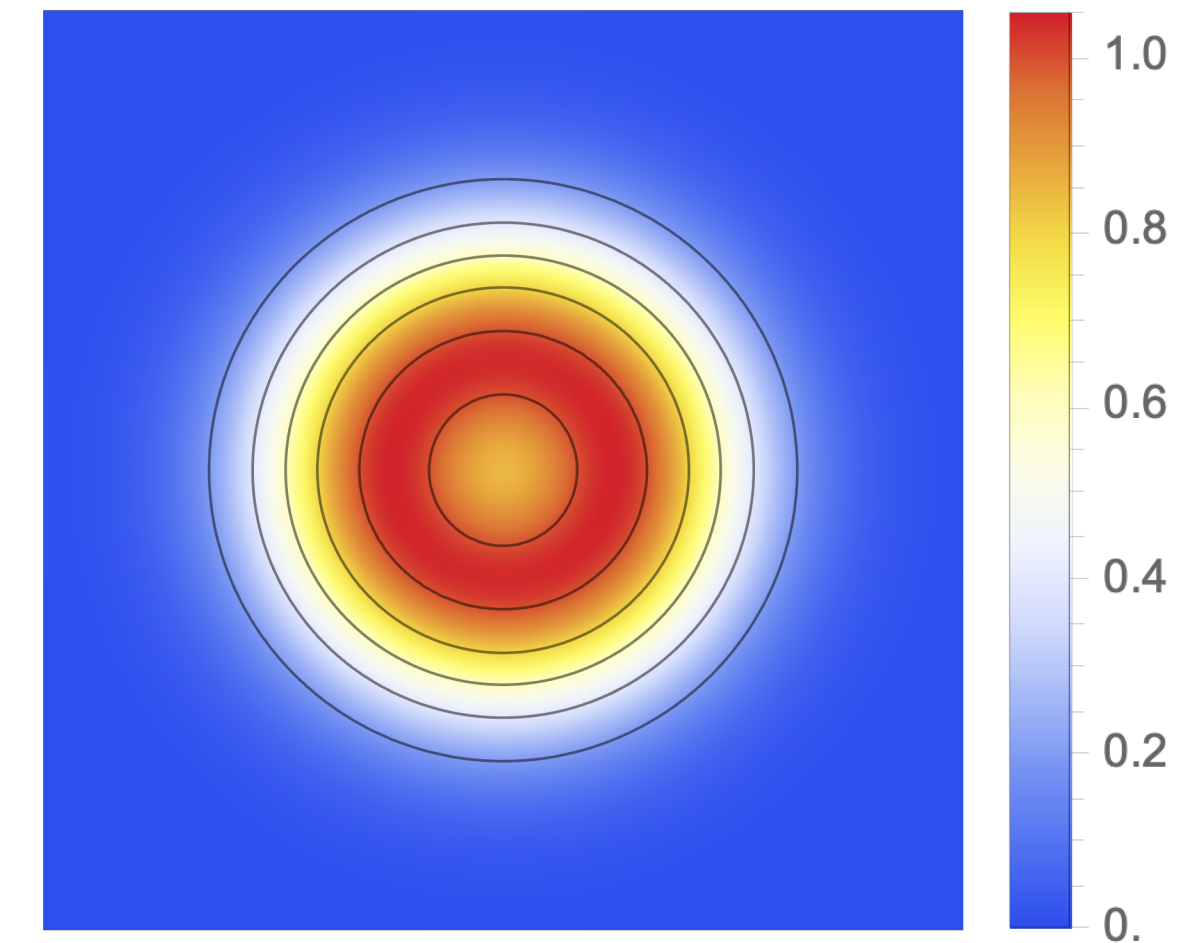
Symmetry Breaking and Restoration

deformed configurations

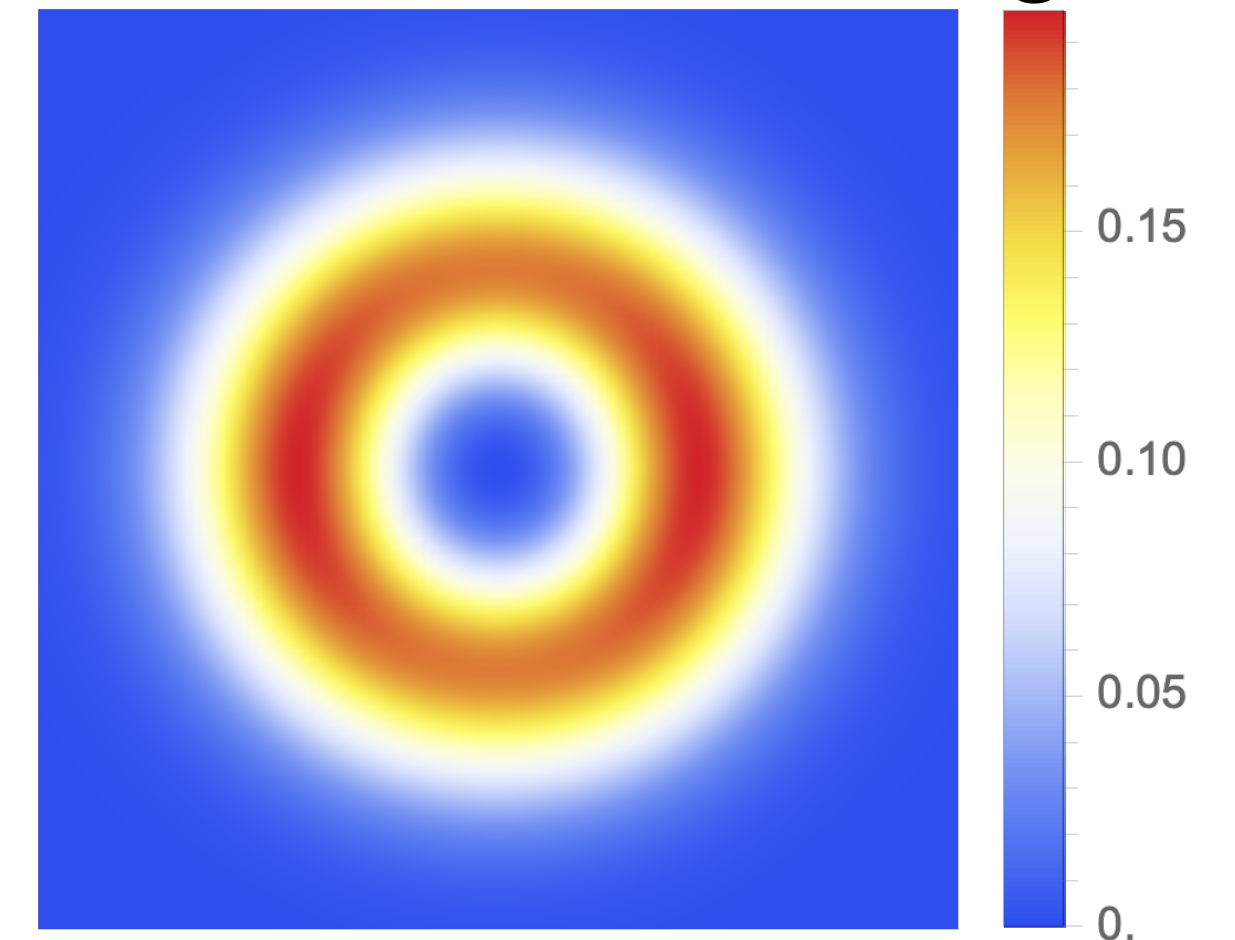


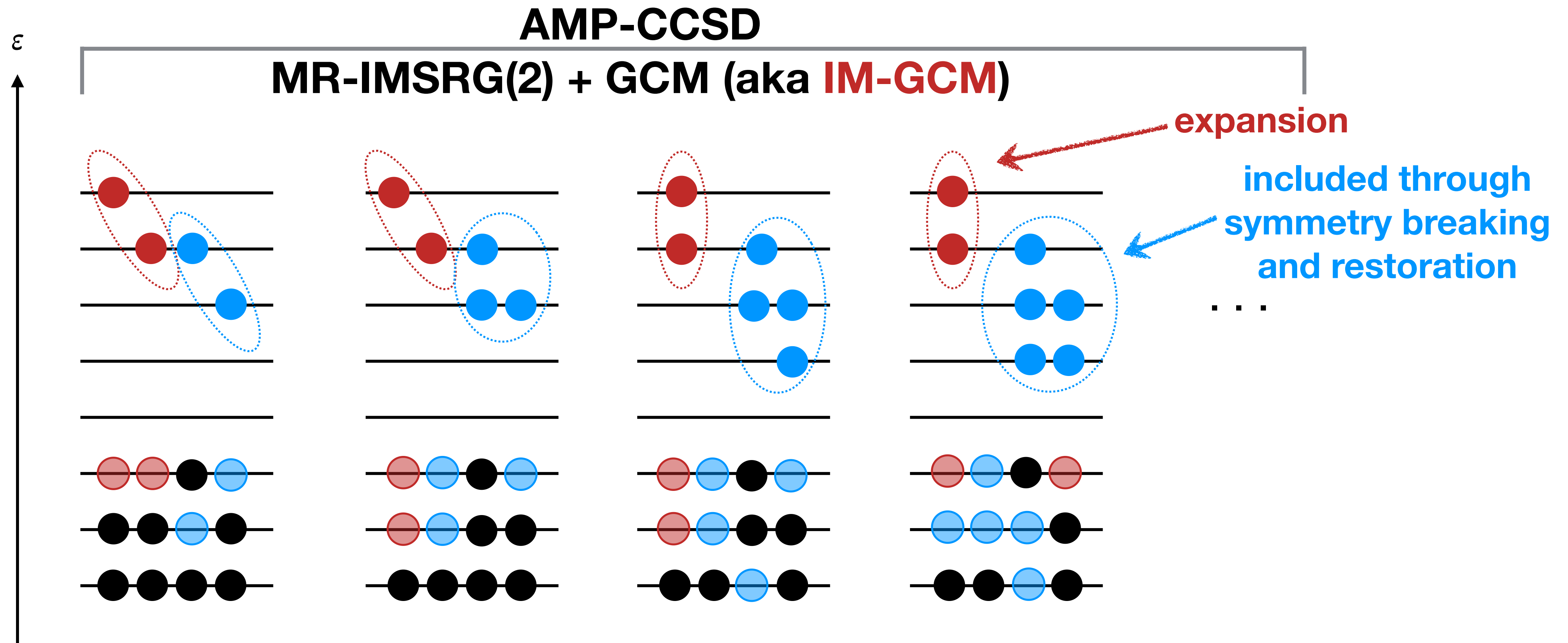
Additional **projections**
for other **broken symmetries** (e.g.,
particle number) - **significant**
overhead!

projected w.f.

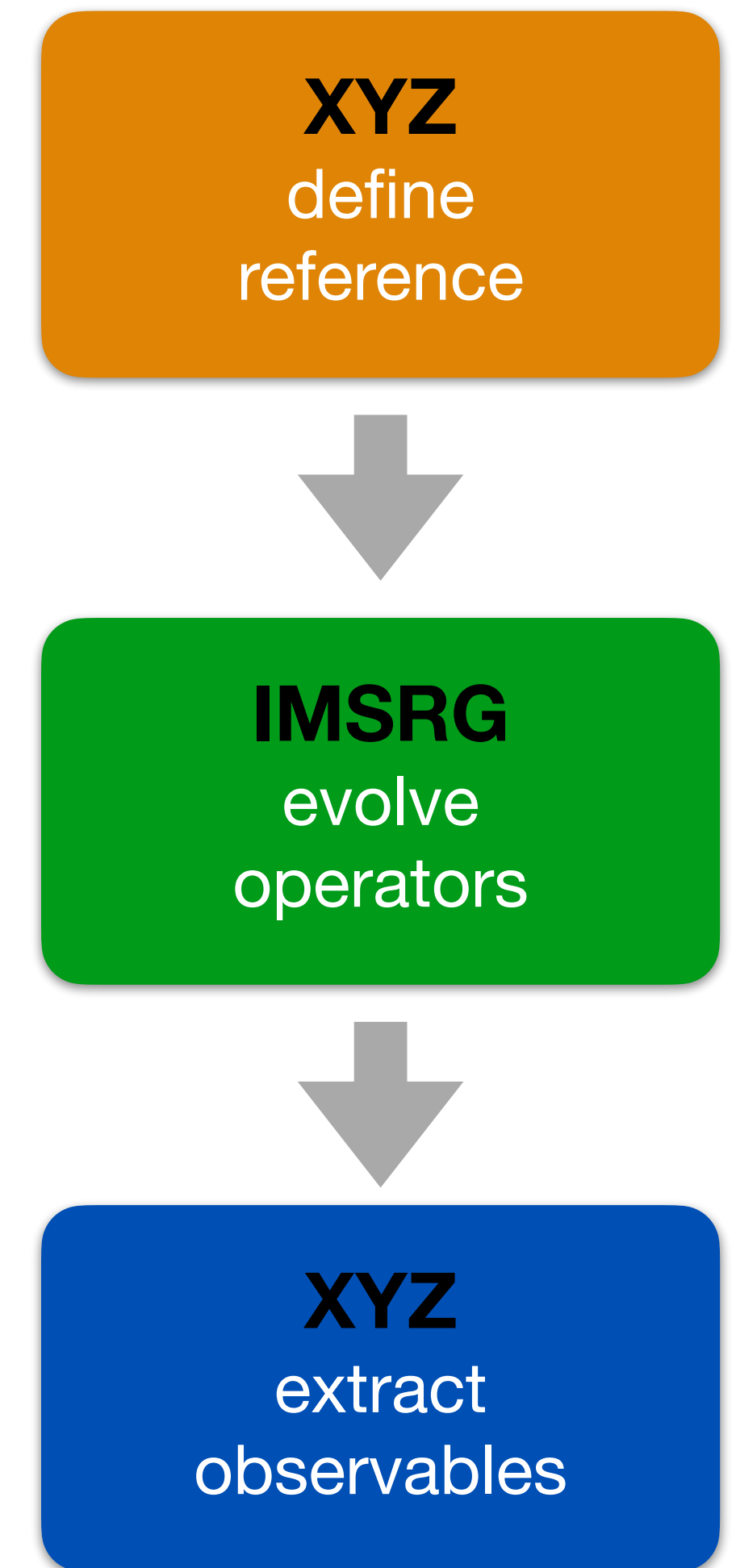


difference from spherical w.f.
with same basis size /length scale



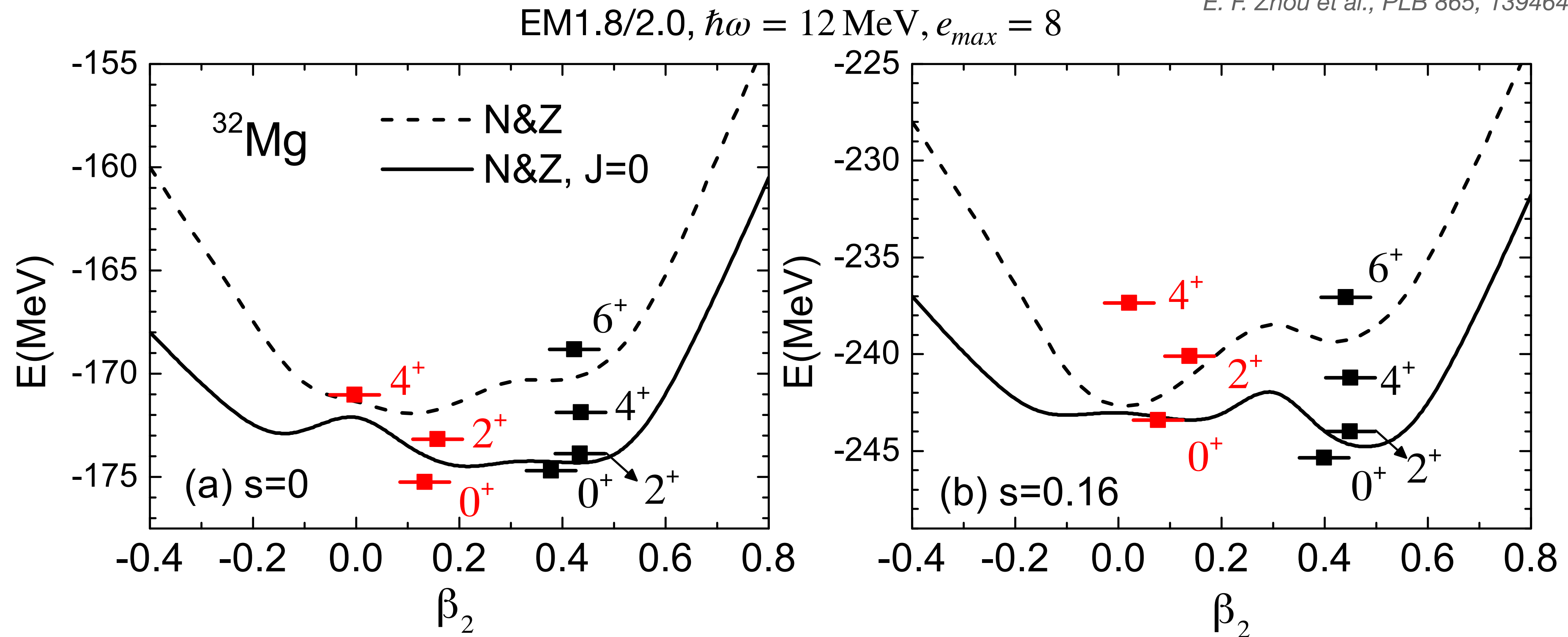


- IMSRG can be used to build specific types of correlations into **RG-improved interactions** and **operators**
 - ideally, IMSRG captures correlations that are **complementary** to target method
 - mean-field or **correlated reference state(s)** for a specific nucleus
define(s) **operator basis** for IMSRG evolution
 - **diagnostic:** flow is unitary if all **relevant operators** are included
- **examples:**
 - (MR-)IMSRG(2) aka In-Medium HF / PHFB
 - Valence-Space IMSRG for Shell model / VS-CI
 - In-Medium No-Core Shell Model / NC-CI
 - In-Medium Generator Coordinate Method (IM-GCM)



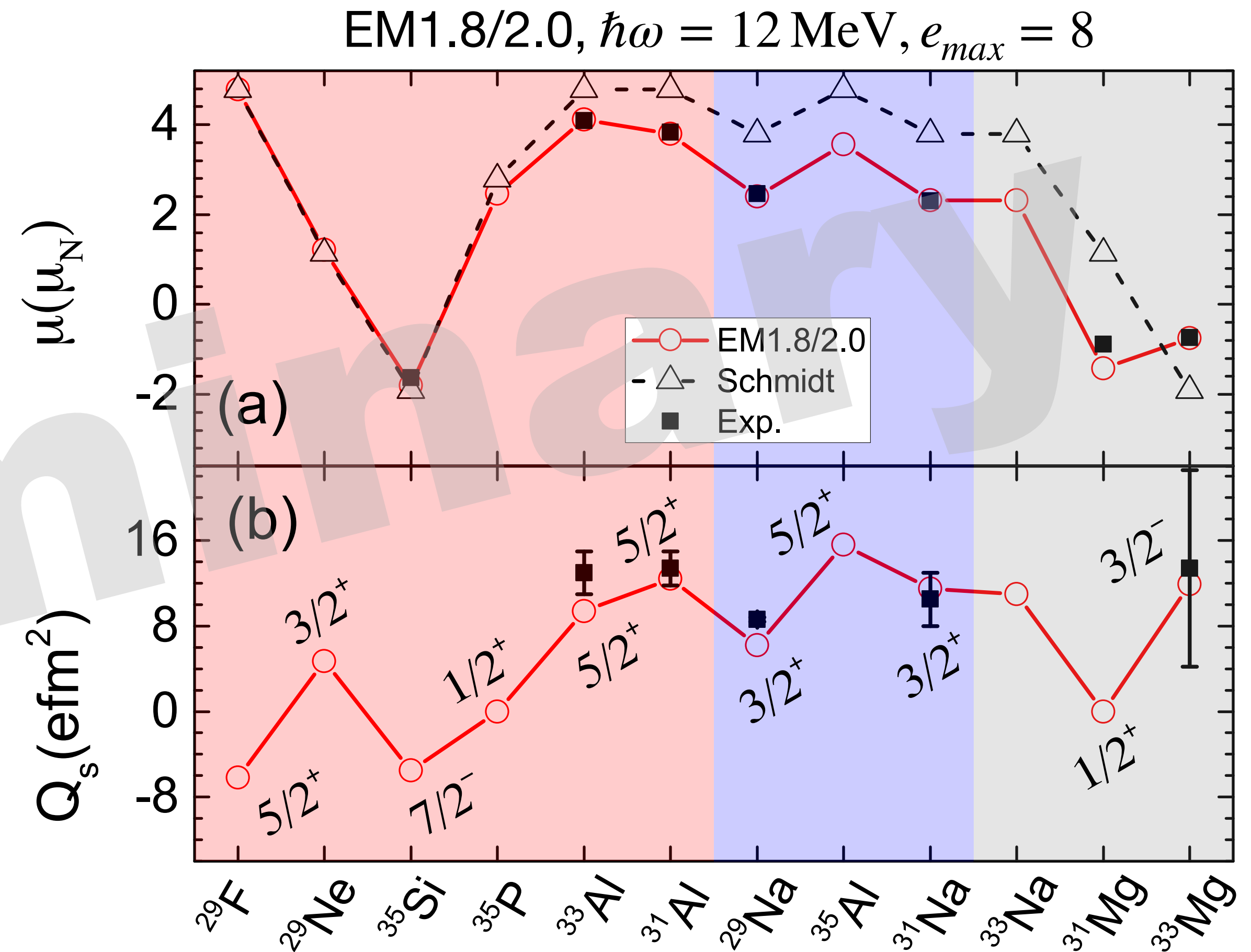
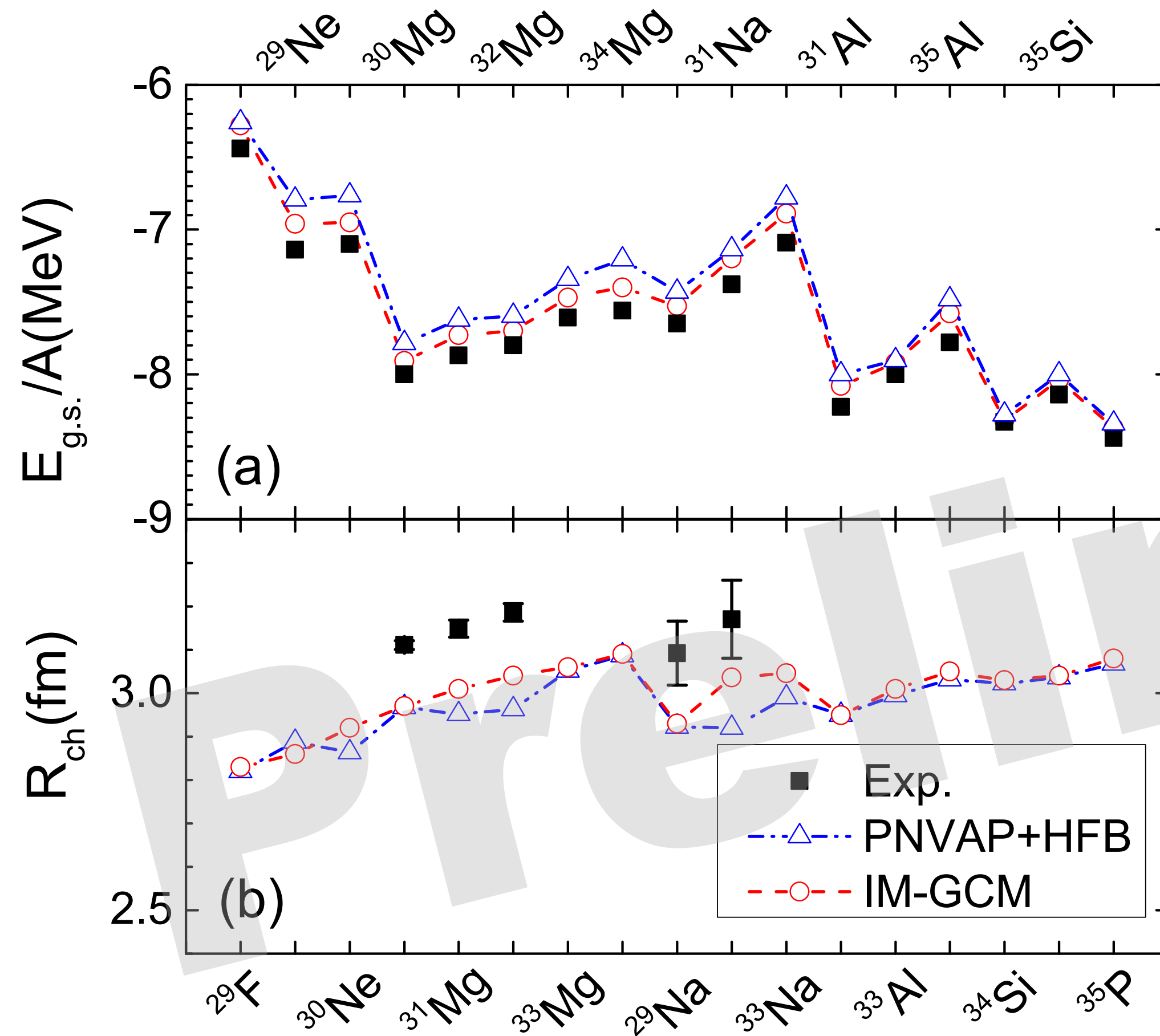
Selected Applications

N=20 Island of Inversion: ^{32}Mg



- **Dynamic correlations** captured by IMSRG...
- bring **absolute energies** close to experiment ($E = -249.7 \text{ MeV}$ (AME) vs. -249.5 MeV (extrapolated theory))
- reveal prominent **prolate deformation** of the **ground state**

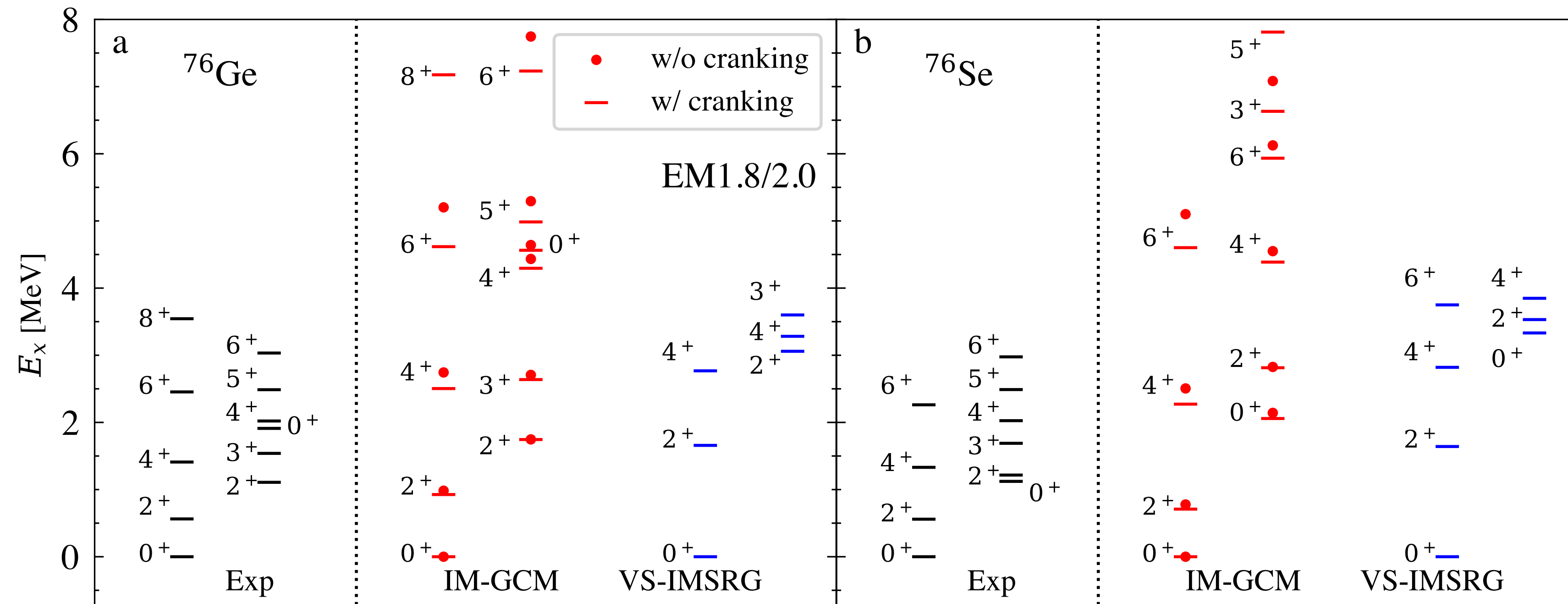
N=20 Island of Inversion Region



IM-GCM survey in progress

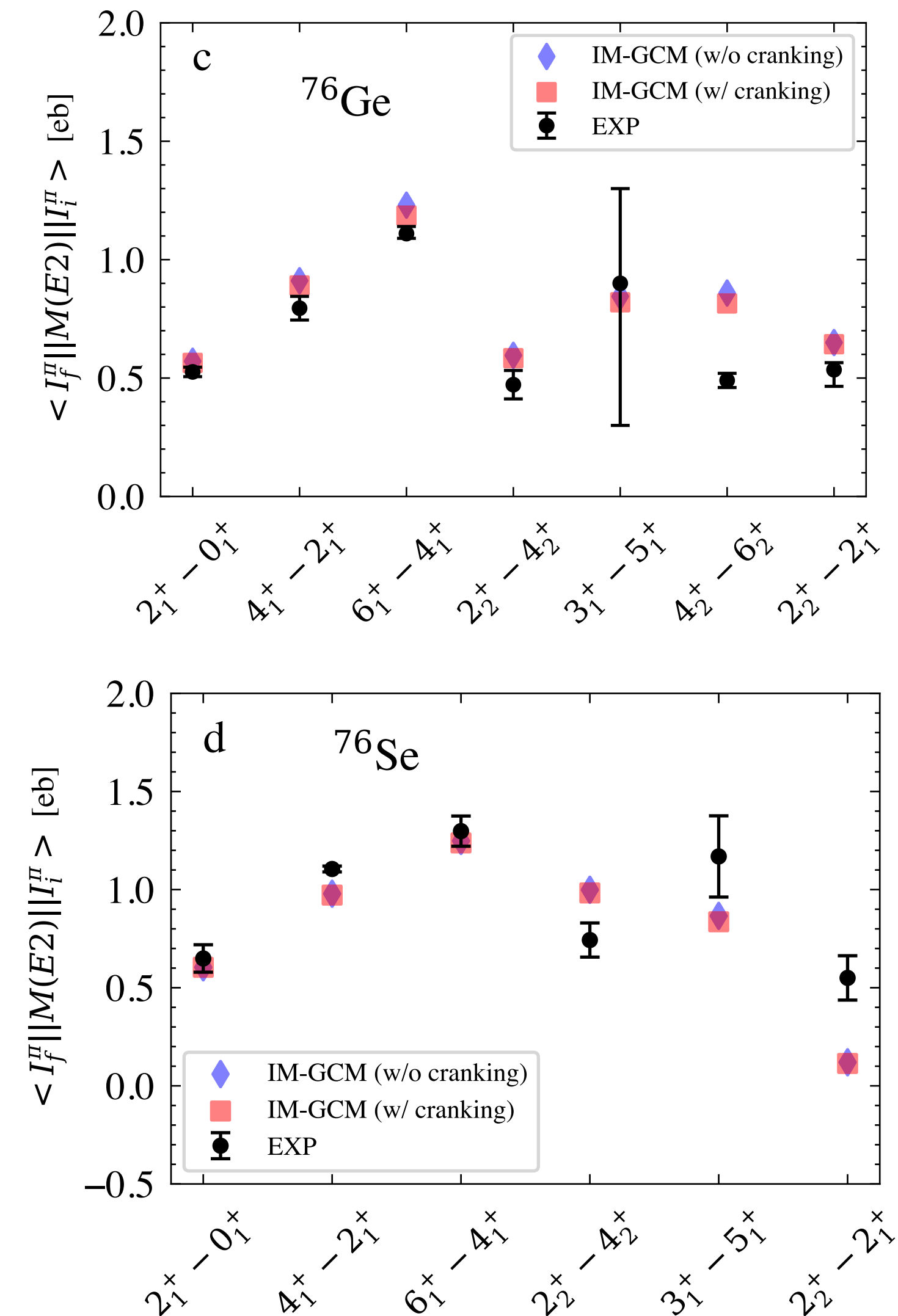
^{76}Ge / ^{76}Se Structure

A. Belley et al., PRL **132**, 182502 (2024)

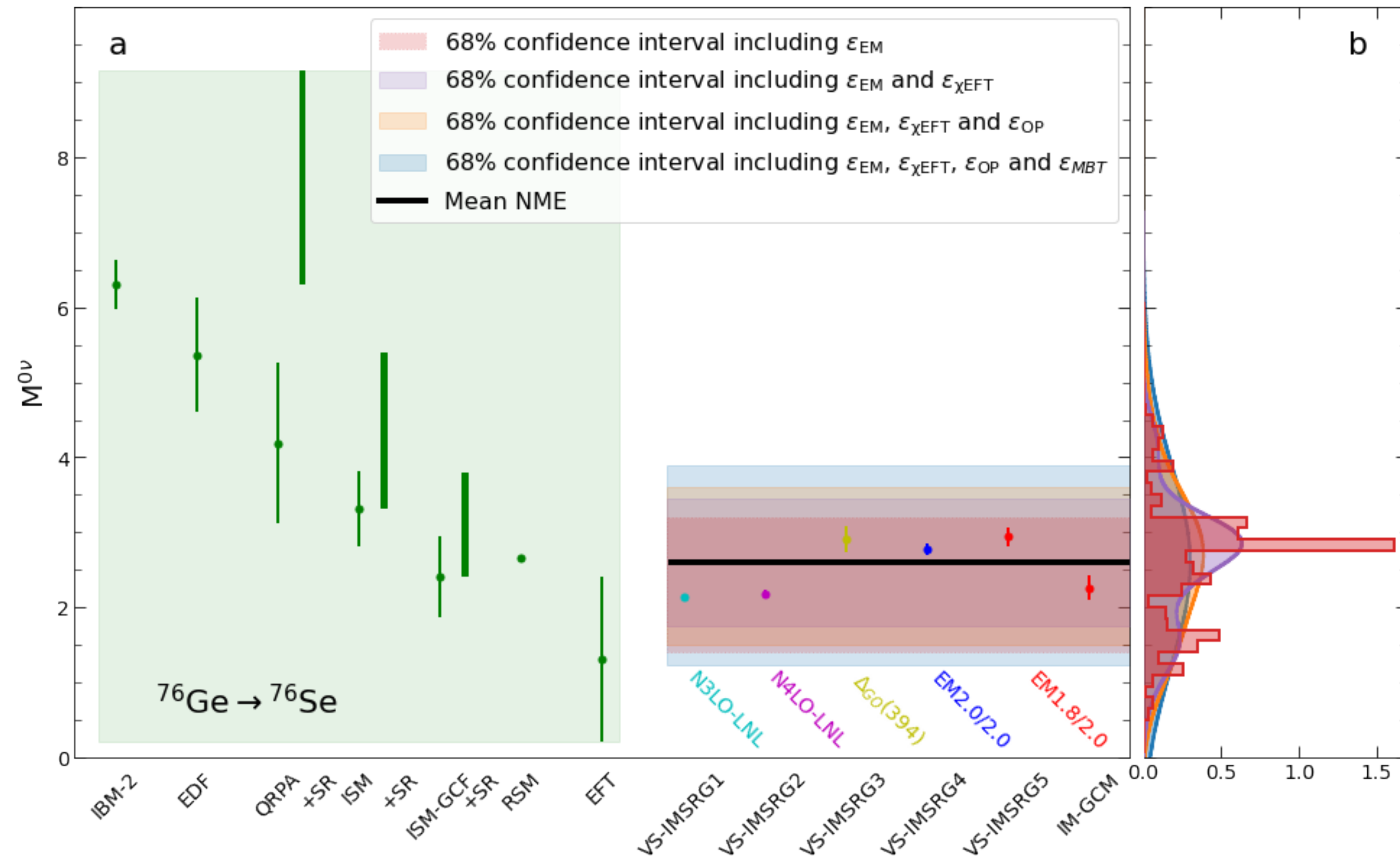


EM1.8/2.0 NN+3N interaction, $\hbar\omega = 12$ MeV, $e_{max} = 10$

- IM-GCM spectra too extended (common)
- E2 transitions (and static moments) in **excellent agreement with experiment...**
- ...although EM1.8/2.0 **underpredicts** radii by a few percent

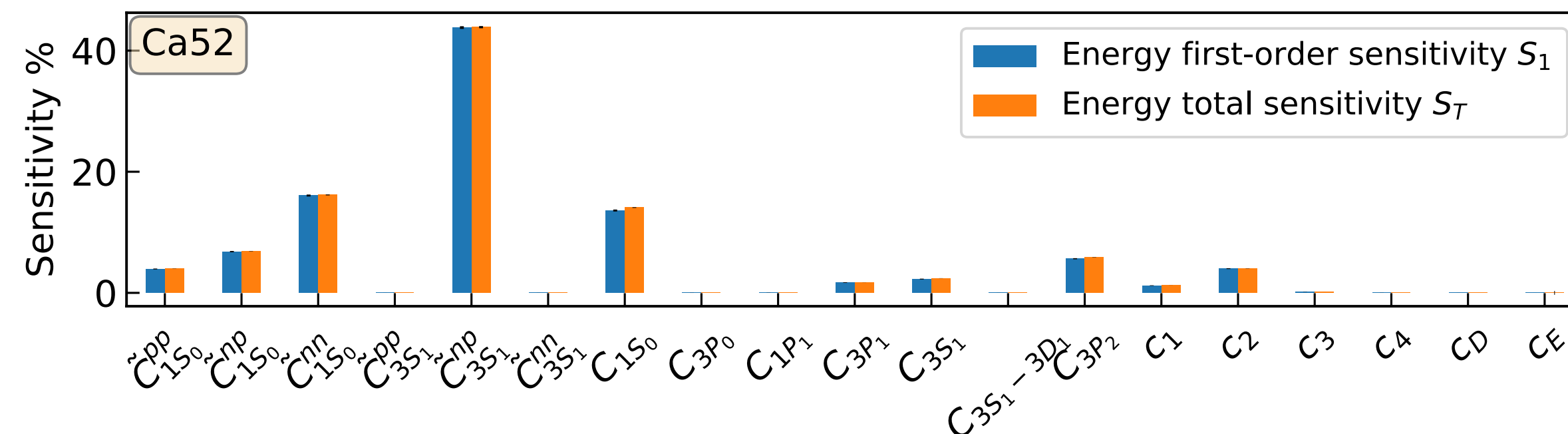
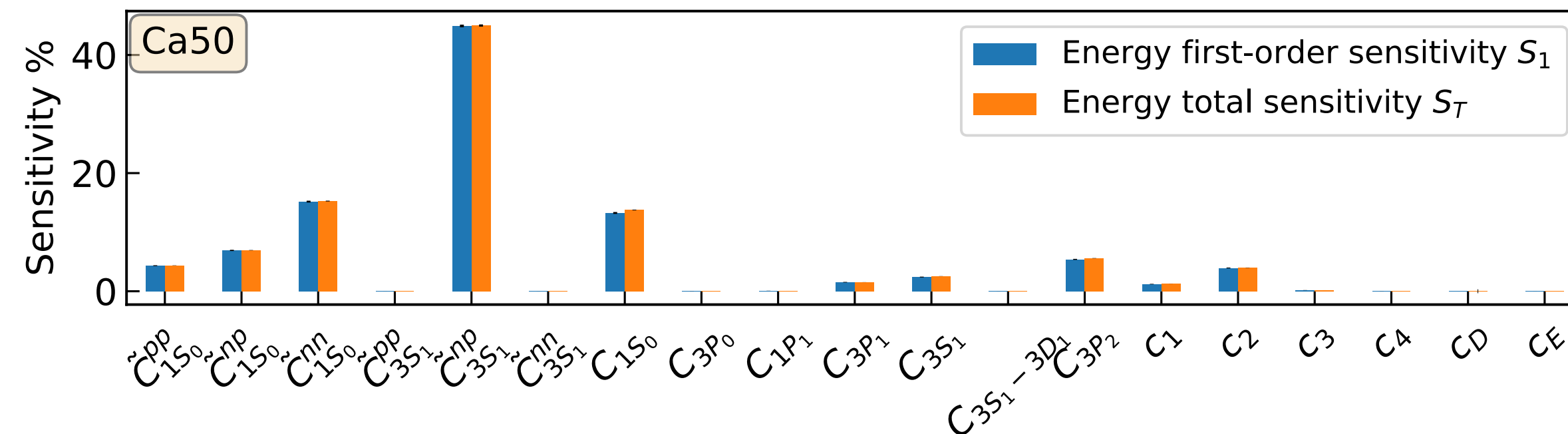


^{76}Ge : Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

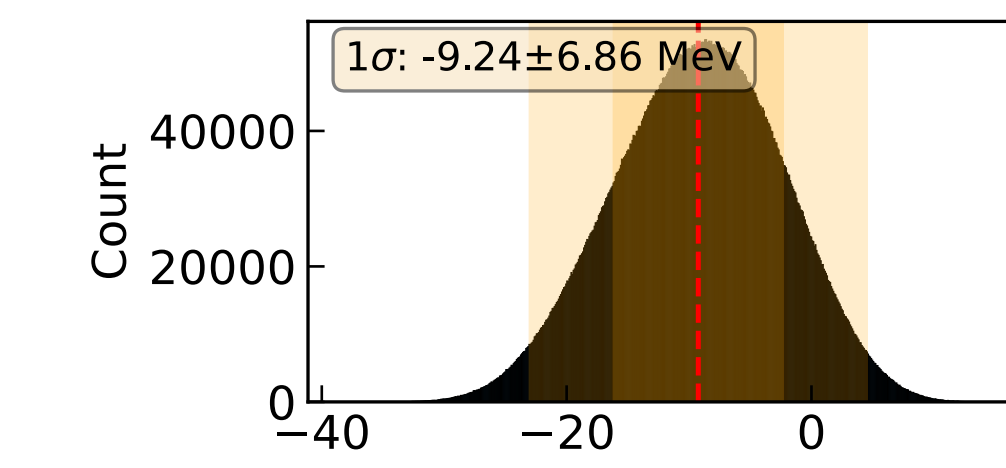
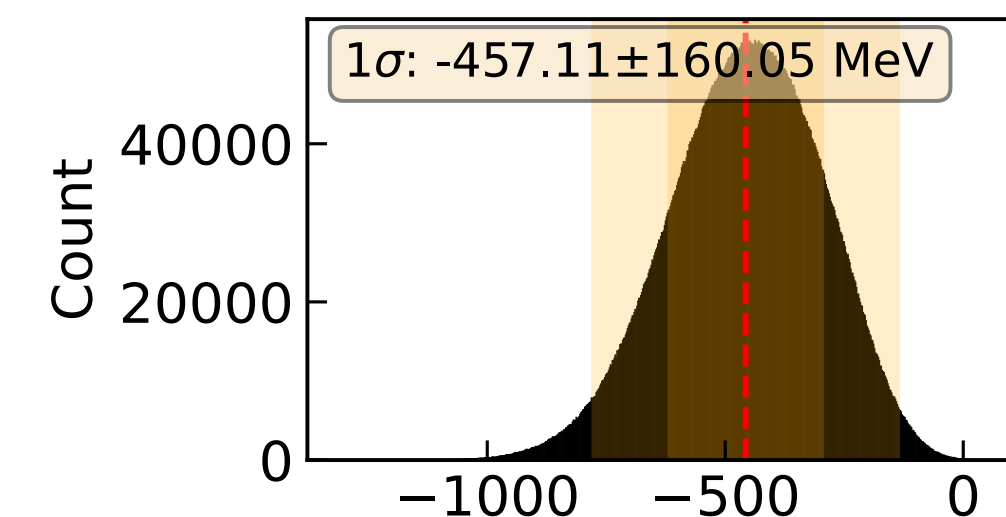
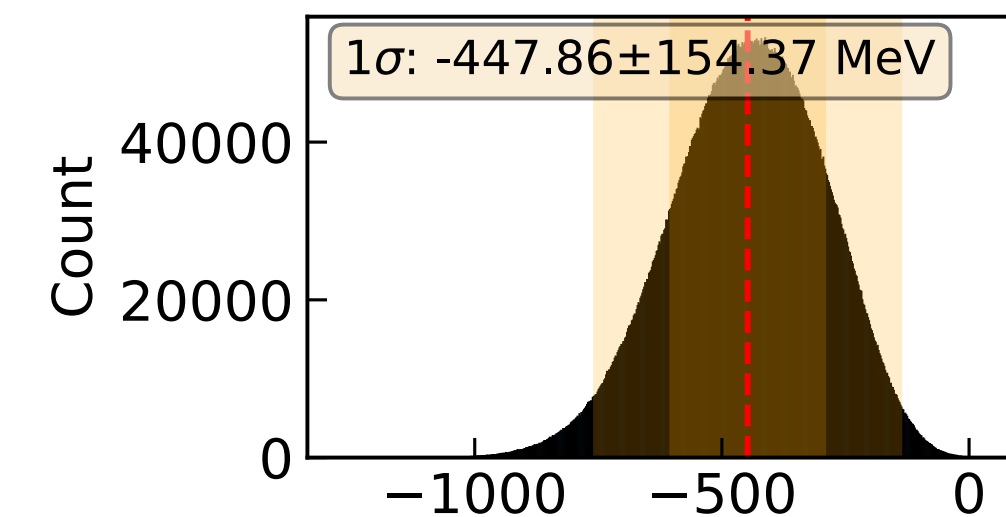


- **state of the art** study
- **complementary methods:** IM-GCM & VS-IMSRG
- explores interactions, many-body and EFT truncations, contact term, ...
- leverages **novel emulators**
- identifies **main drivers** of uncertainty and what to improve next

IMSRG Emulators



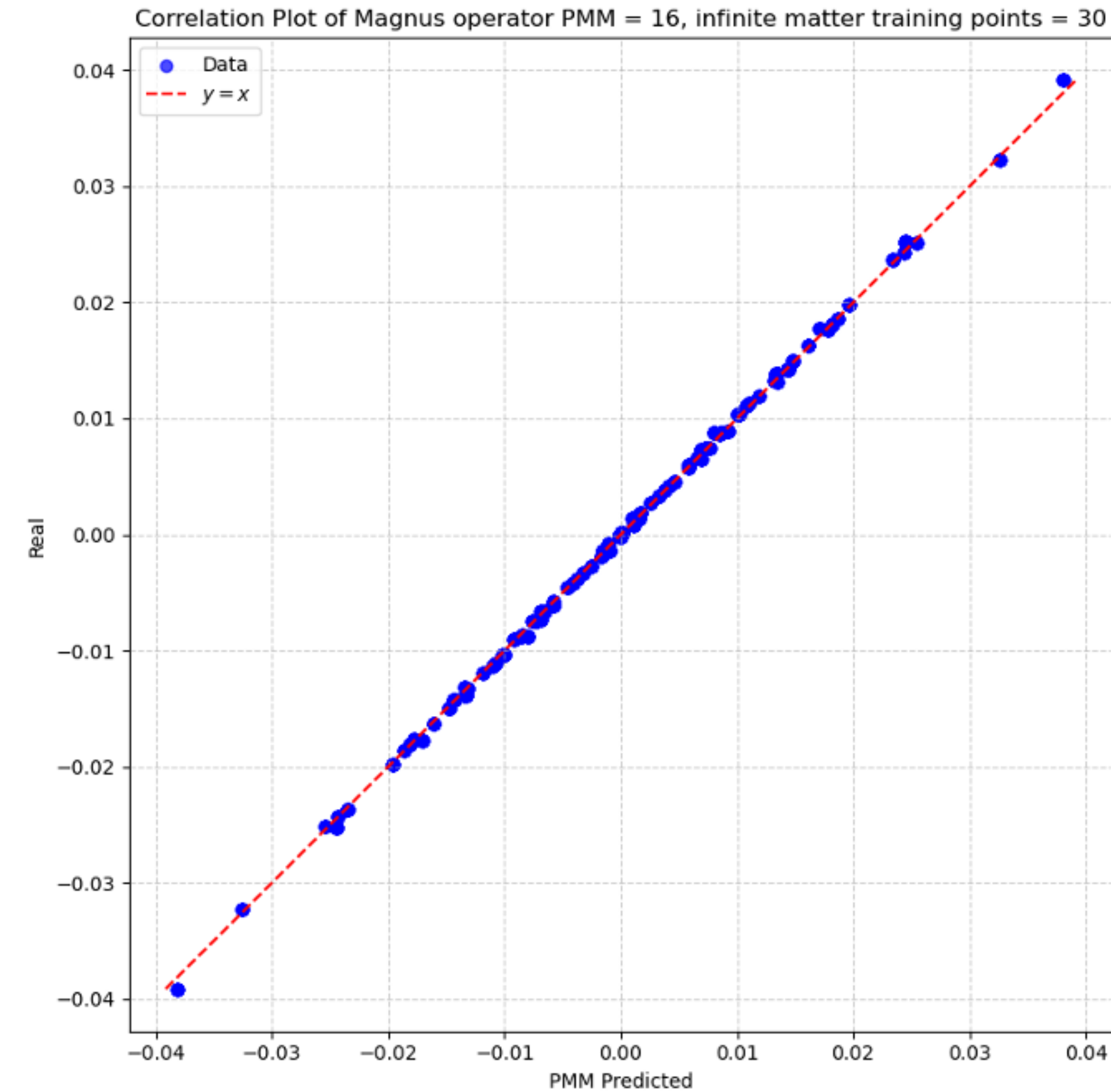
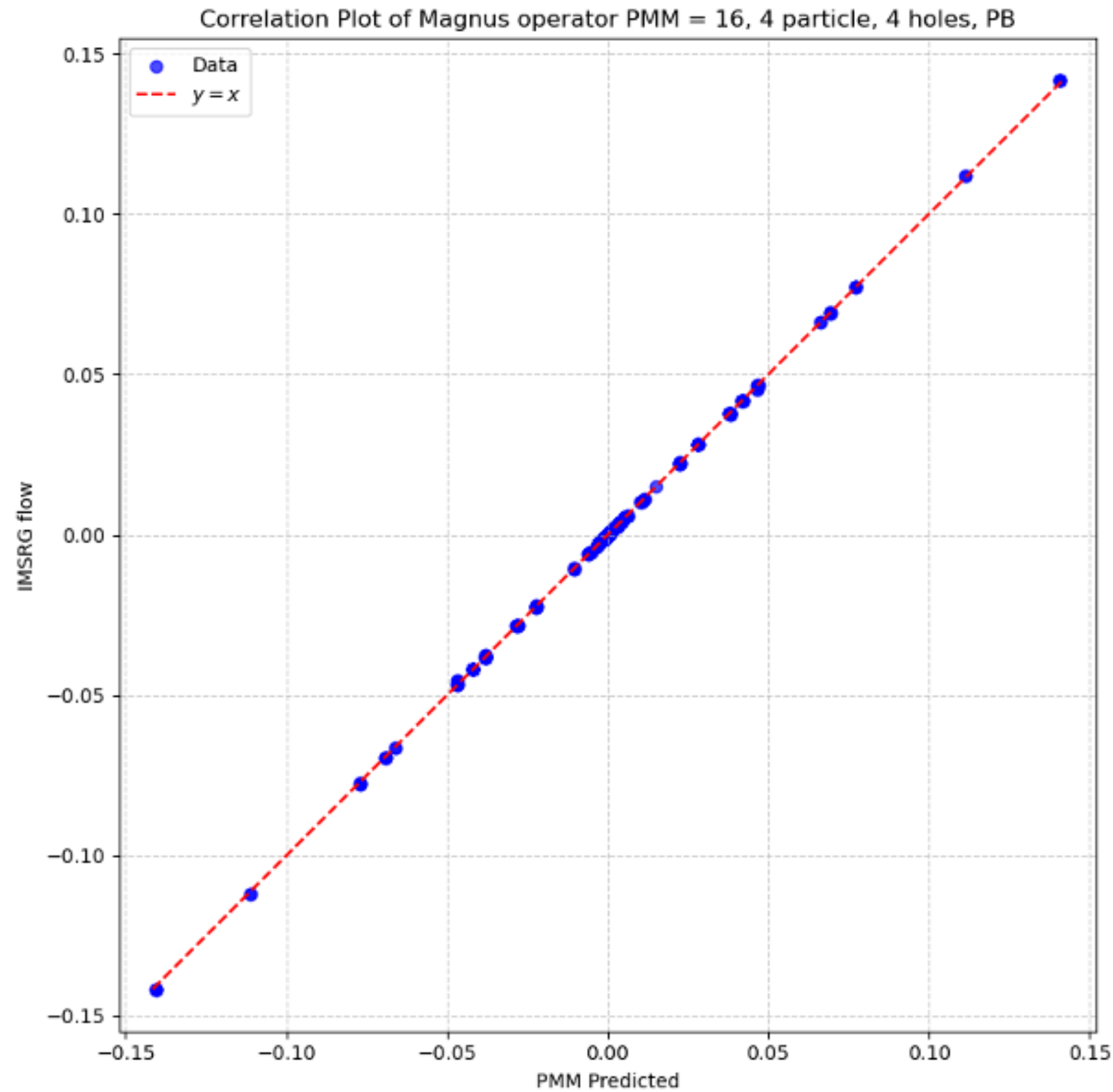
VS-IMSRG
with emulated Hamiltonians
(in progress)



- non-invasive **ROM** emulator based on **Dynamic Mode Decomposition**
- $\Delta\text{NNLO}_{\text{GO}}$, NN+3N,
 $e_{\text{max}} = 12$,
 $E_{3\text{max}} = 14$
- O(10M) samples
- **computational effort reduced by 5+ orders of magnitude**

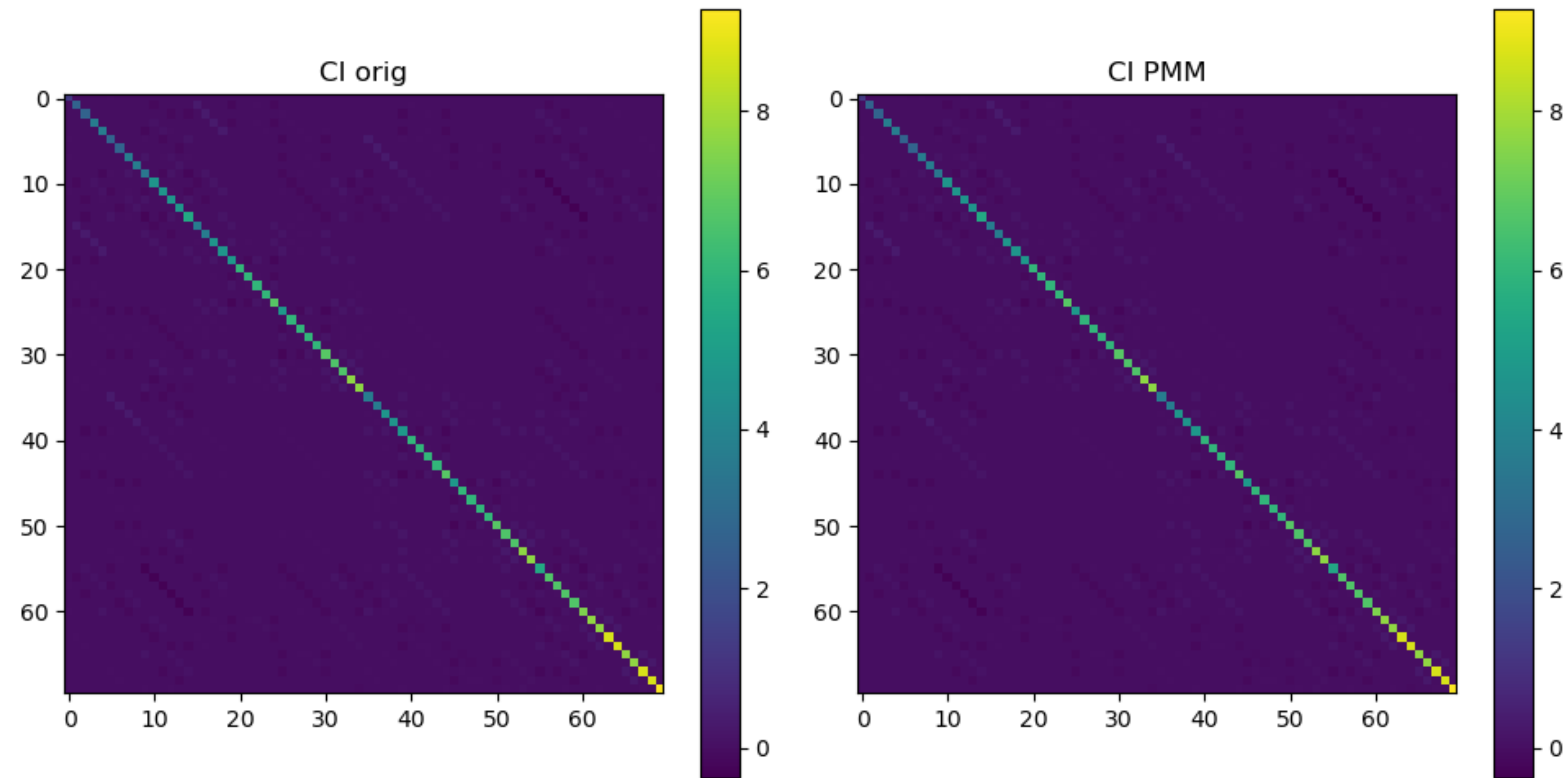
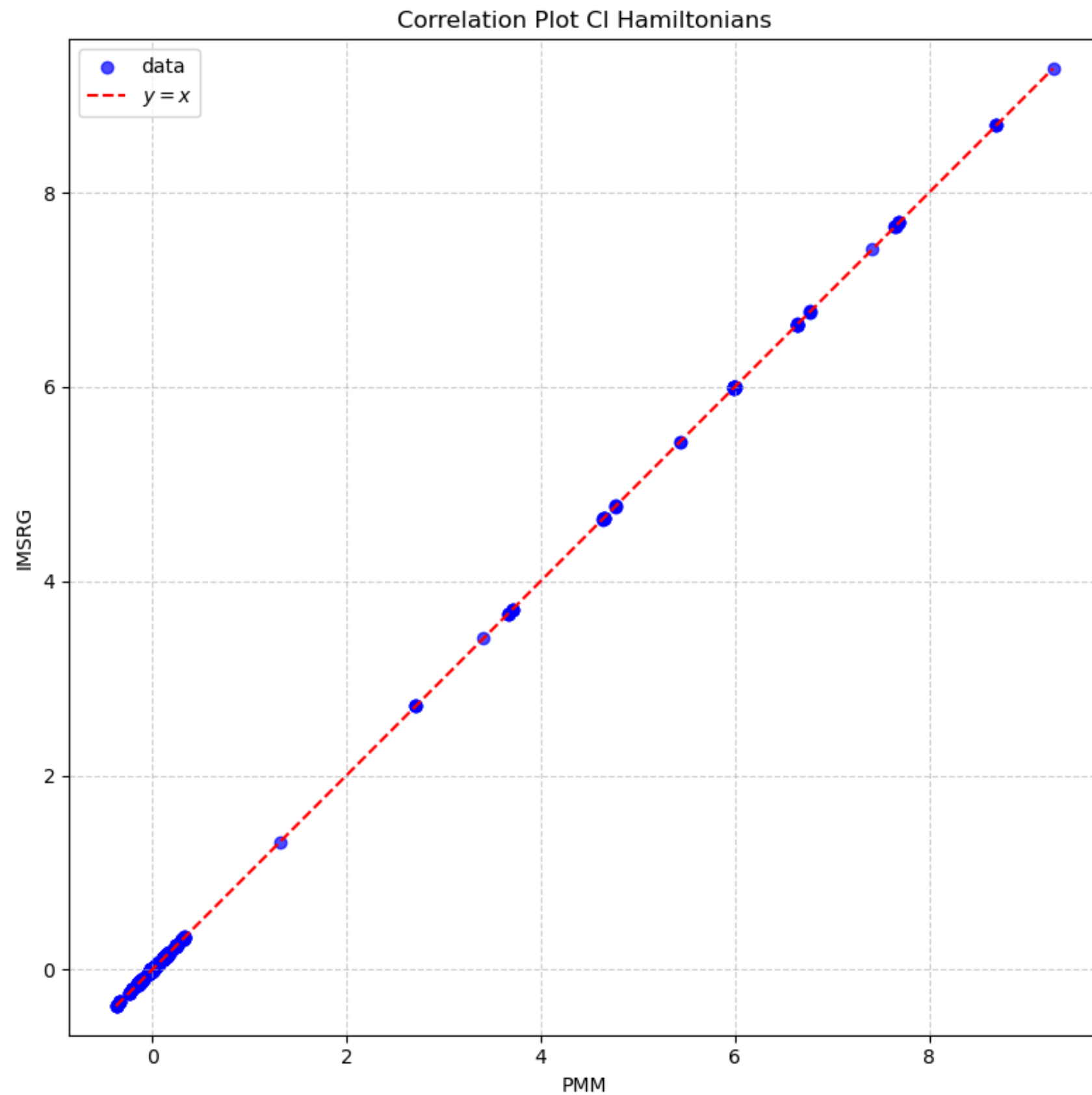
Parametric Matrix Models

B. Clark et al., in progress



- DMD fails to emulate $\Omega(s)$ unless training is done at large s , **but PMMs work**
- **promising** first results for **parametric emulation** (schematic models, neutron matter @N3LO)

Parametric Matrix Models



- **PMM-emulated Hamiltonians** in hybrid approaches (VS-IMSRG, IM-NCSM, IM-GCM, ...)

- **Two strategies available:**

- emulate Magnus operators $\Omega(s)$
- use reduced-order model for $H(s)$ to construct $\eta(s)$ at arbitrary flow parameters and “trotterize” the unitary transformation:

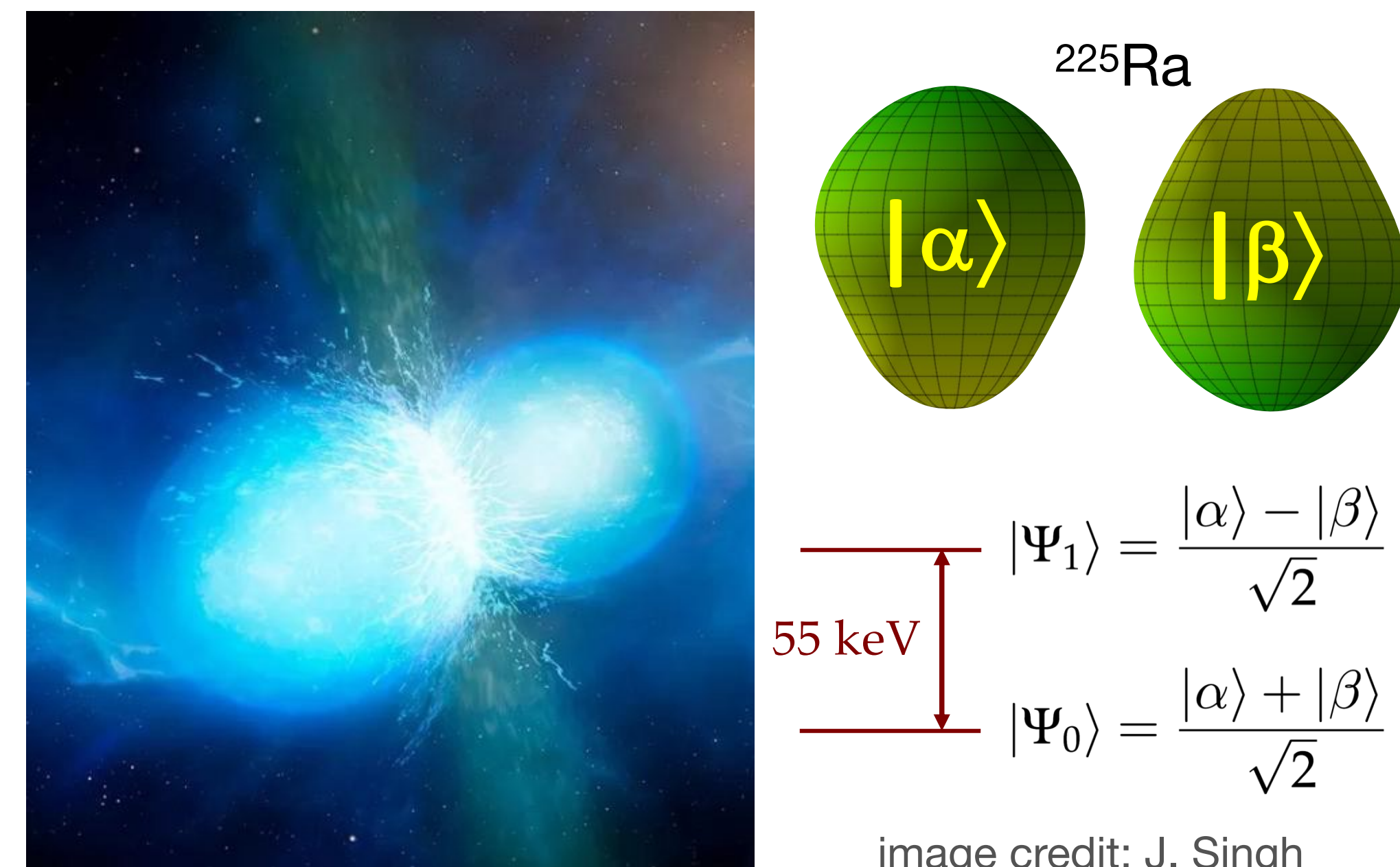
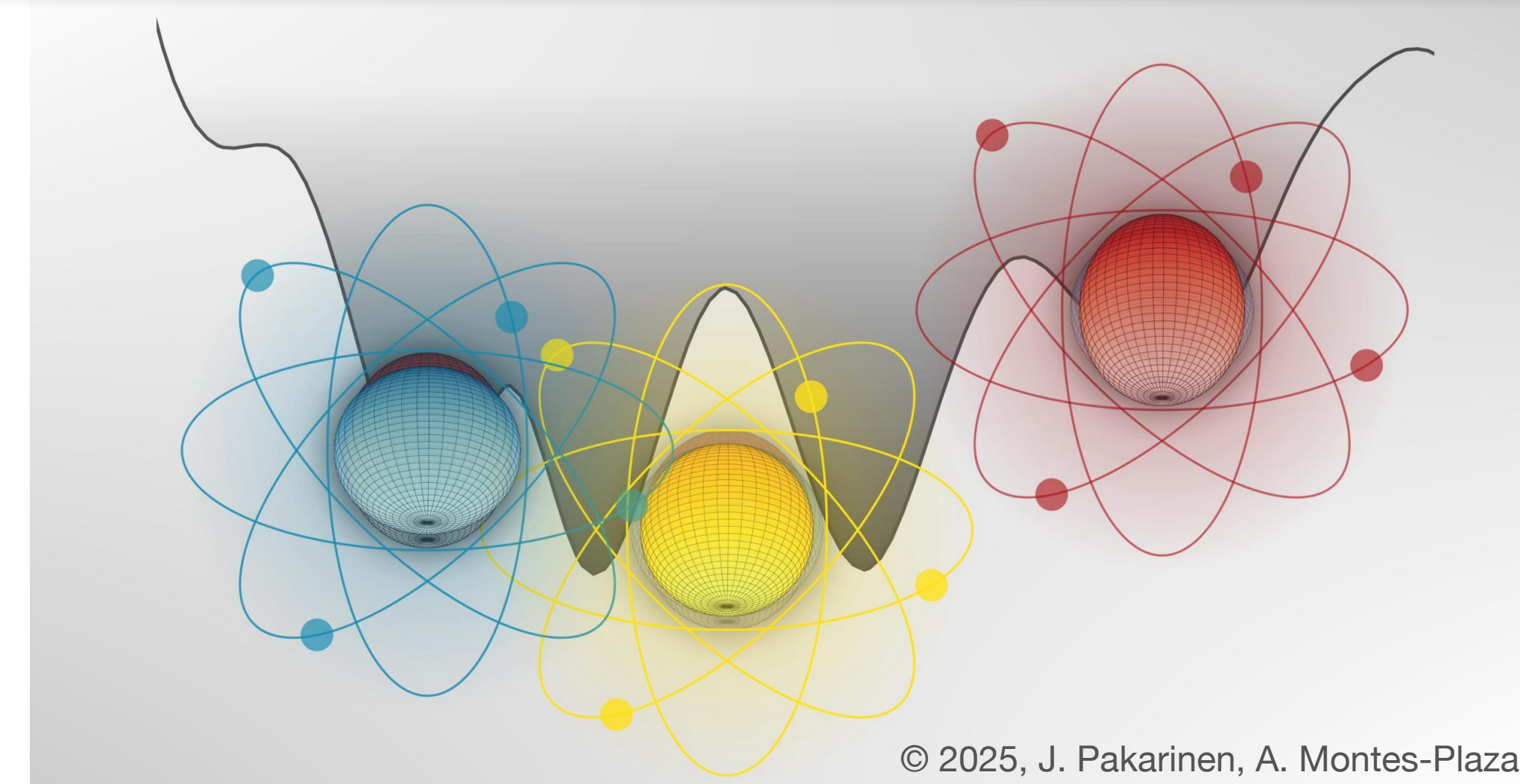
$$U(s) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_n e^{\eta(s_n)}$$

S^2	CI	IMSRG	IMSRG DMD	Magnus	Magnus PMM
ground state no pair breaking	0	0	0	0.000856	0.00085 <u>4</u>
ground state with pair breaking	0	0	0	0.001356	0.00135 <u>7</u>
1st excited state no pair breaking	2	2	2	2.000002	2.000002
1st excited state with pair breaking	2	1.999461	1.999 <u>787</u>	1.99928	1.99928

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges and Opportunities

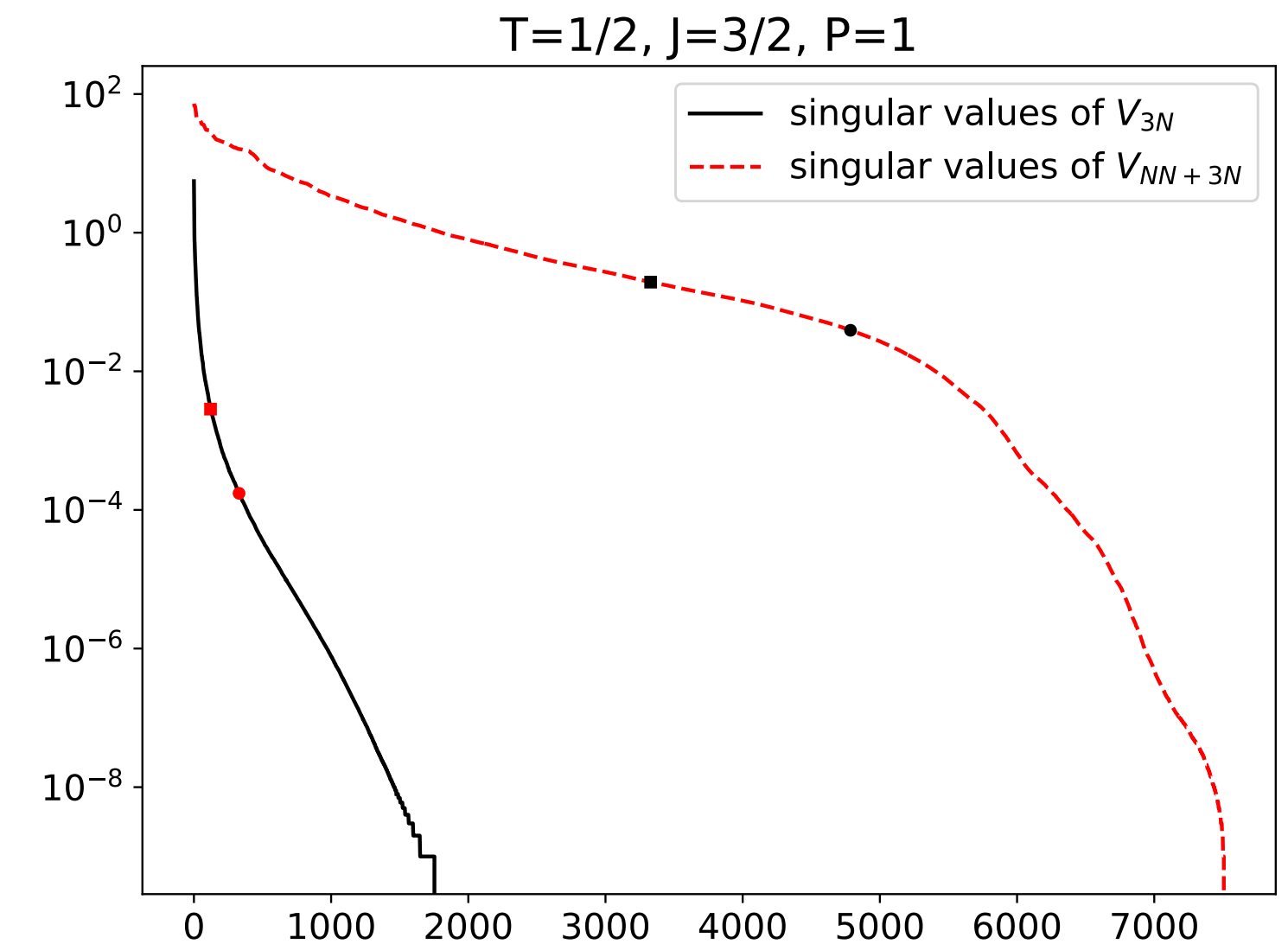
- **Asks:** ab initio results for nuclear structure, reactions, astrophysics
 - structure calculations (shape coexistence, isomerism, ...) for multiple experimental groups
 - inputs for nuclear astrophysics: masses, beta decay rates, **finite temperature effects**
 - nuclear observables relevant for **BSM physics**: beta decays for CKM unitarity, Schiff moments, ...)
 - **differential quantities (often) converge more rapidly**, ab initio results play a role, e.g., in **describing isotopic trends** in excitation spectra, charge radii, magnetic moments, ...
- **Asks: Precision, Quantified Uncertainties, Experimental Design**



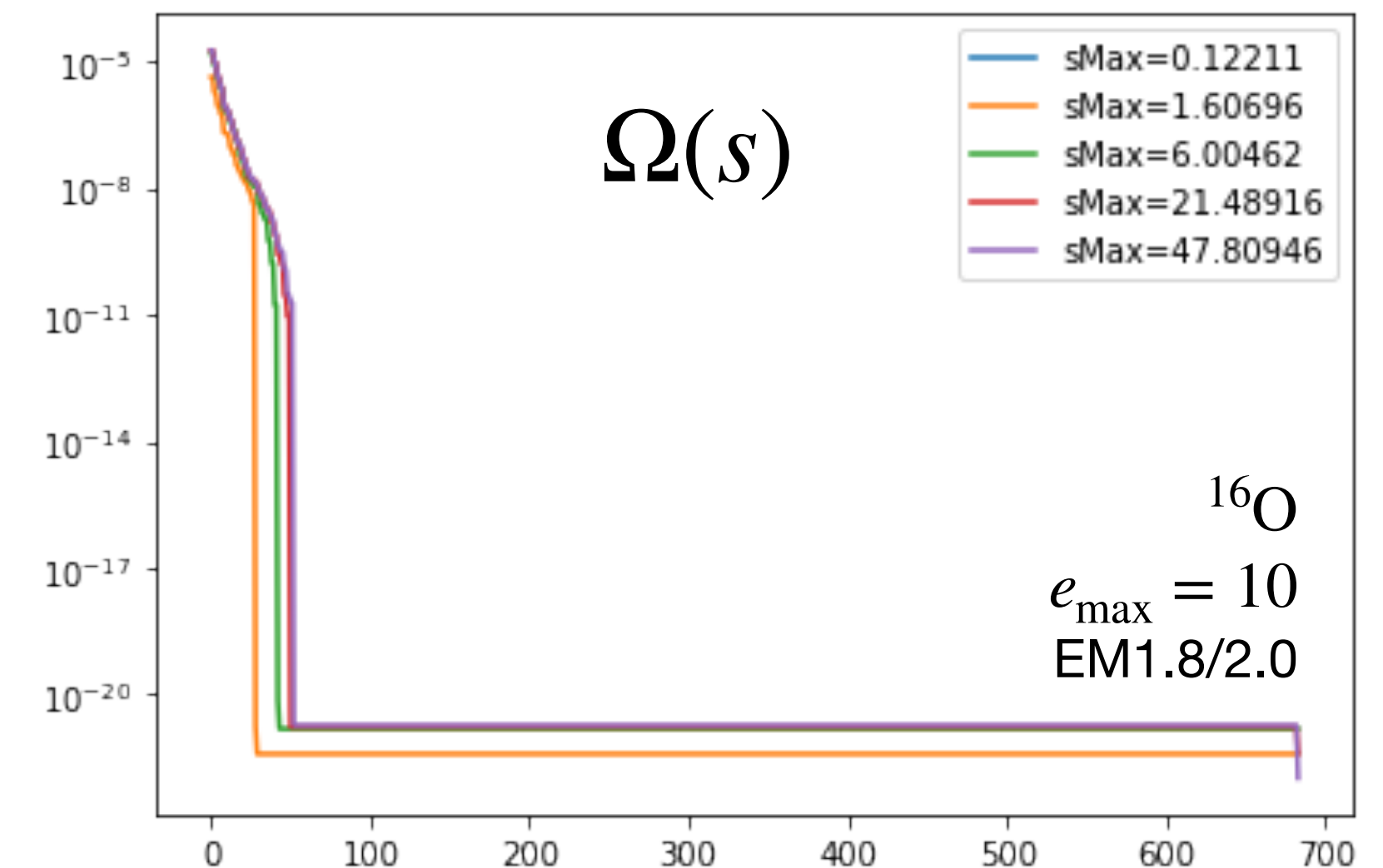
- **Need improved truncations** for **Hilbert space & many-body expansion**:
 - **approximate (MR-)IMSRG(3)** (or more), e.g., through **factorization** (He & Stroberg)
 - full MR-IMSRG(3) is worked out, but scaling is prohibitive for everyday use (and implementation would require automation)
 - **tailored operator bases?**
- **Need emulators** for **uncertainty quantification / sensitivity analysis**
 - **efficient DMD and PMM emulators** for (MR-)IMSRG evolution
 - operators are **no longer linear in original LECs**, which is key for “**offline**” **pre-computation** in **reduced-basis methods** (eigenvector continuation,)
 - Can we tackle this with Discrete Empirical Interpolation Method (DEIM), PMMs, ... ?

Challenges and Opportunities

- Can we compress interactions / Hamiltonians?
- **interactions** are low-rank in Jacobi NN / 3N representation, but this is **spoiled by SRG and transformation to lab frame**
- **working equations** may still allow rank reduction, e.g.,
cf. talk by **L. Zurek** IMSRG: generator η_{abij} , Magnus operator (less obvious), irreducible densities λ_{pqrs} etc.
- CC: cluster operator T
- SVD, cross interpolation / CUR, **tensor networks, ...**
- **symmetries can be an obstacle**
- IMSRG can act as a **disentangler**

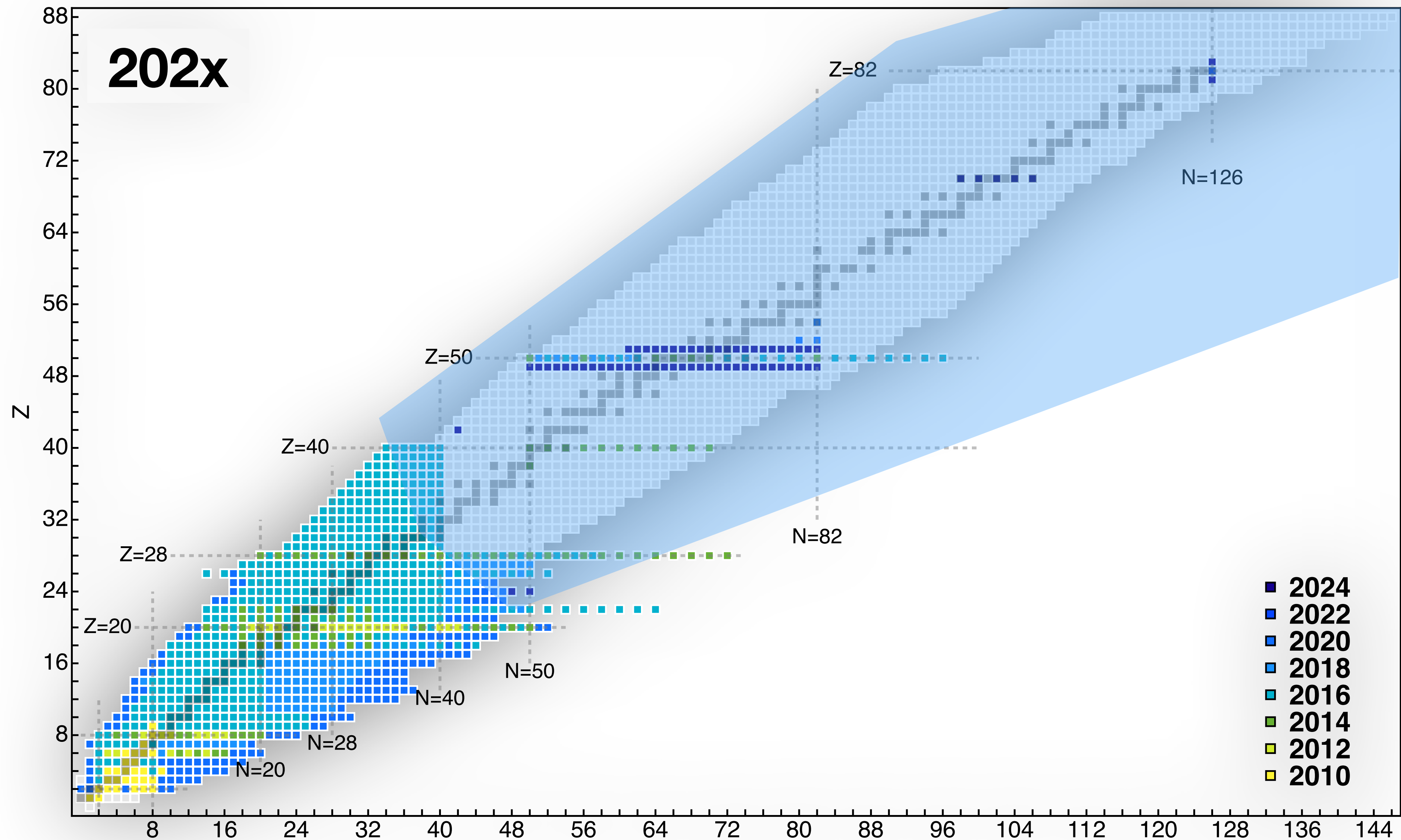


Jacobi 3N - pre SRG



Magnus IMSRG

[cf. HH, *Front. Phys.* **8**, 379 (2020)]



Acknowledgments



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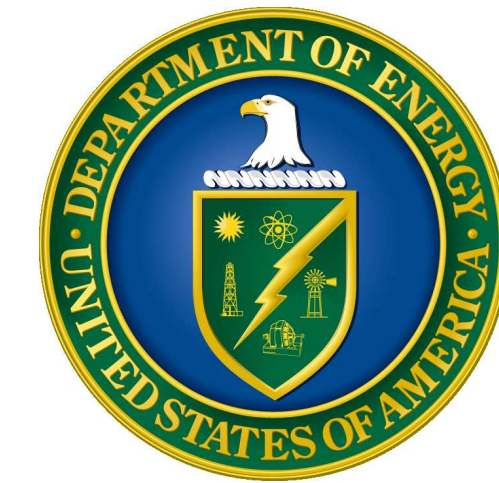
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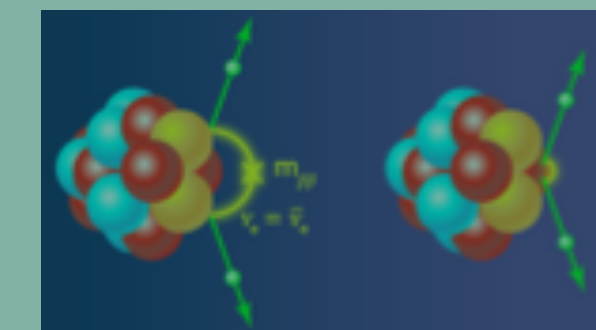
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and many more...

Thank you for your attention!



NUCLEI
Nuclear Computational Low-Energy Initiative



@NDB

NTNP Topical Collaboration

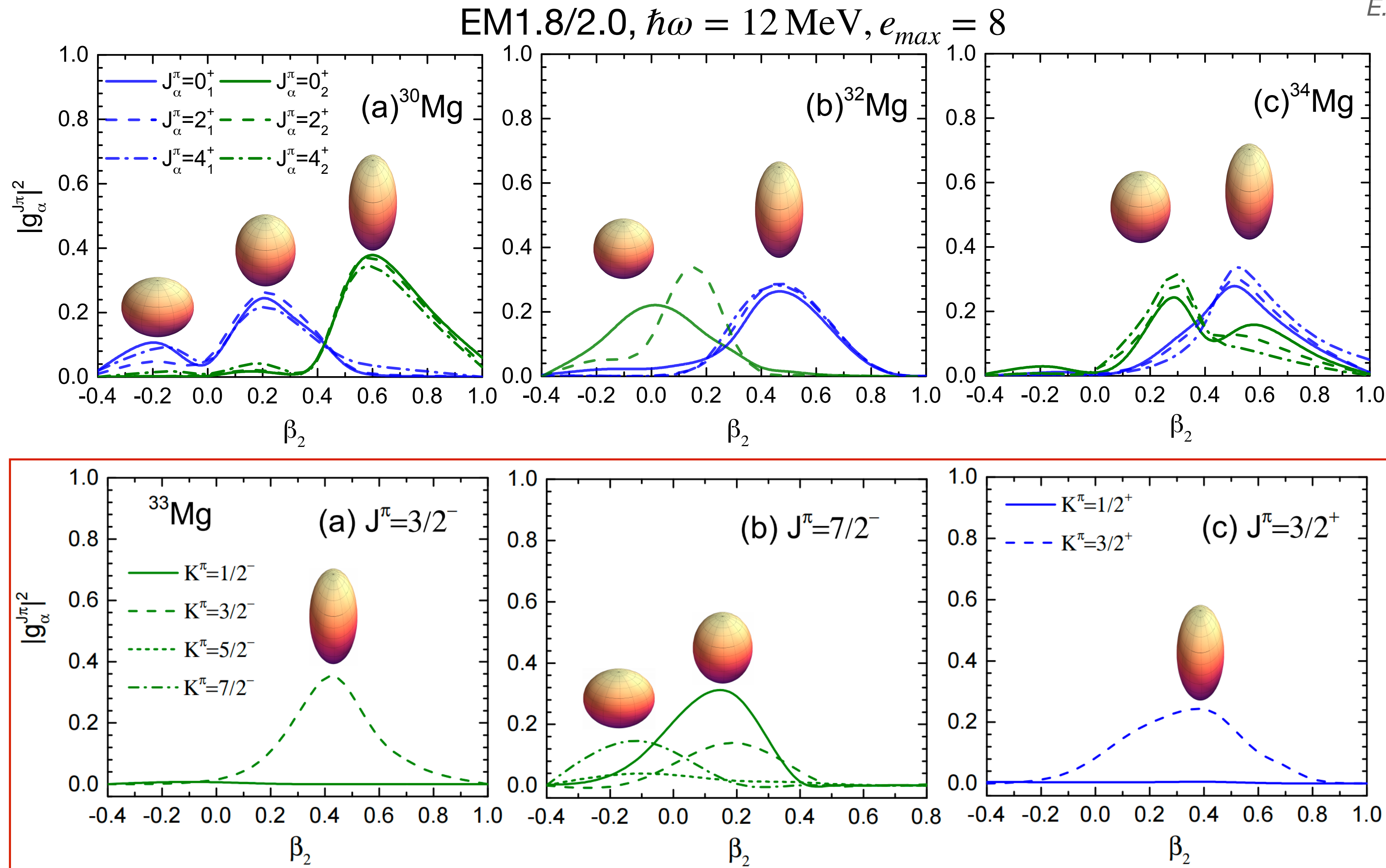


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DE-SC0023663 (NTNP Topical Collaboration), NSF **PHY-2402275** (@NDBD Fundamental
Research Hub)

Supplements

N=20 Island of Inversion: $^{32-34}\text{Mg}$

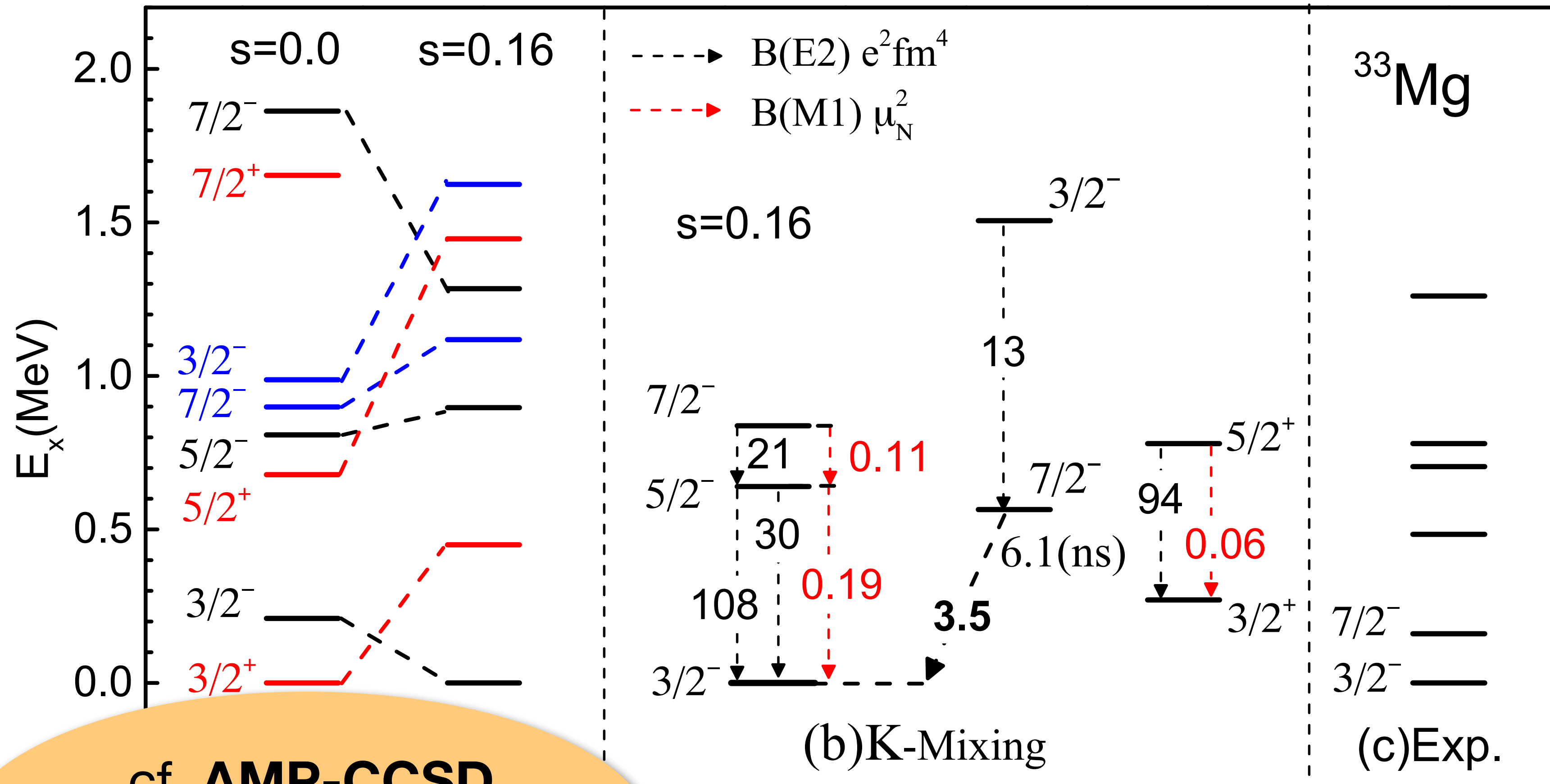
E. F. Zhou et al., PLB 865, 139464 (2025) & in prep.



- **shape coexistence** comes with **shape mixing**
- **caveat:** wave function components are not observable - **compare with care!**

N=20 Island of Inversion: ^{33}Mg

EM1.8/2.0, $\hbar\omega = 12 \text{ MeV}$, $e_{\text{max}} = 8$



- **shape and K mixing** have notable impact on ^{33}Mg spectrum
- **boosts** lifetime of $\frac{7}{2}^-$ state - **predicted to be a shape isomer**
- related to ^{32}Na shape isomer measured at FDSi in 2023 ?

[Gray et al., PRL 130, 132501]

cf. **AMP-CCSD**

Z. H. Sun et al., arXiv:2409.02279 & PRX 15, 011028; G. Hagen et al., PRC 105, 064311

- describe “excited” states based on reference state $|\Phi_k\rangle = Q_k^\dagger |\Phi_0\rangle$
- **(MR-)IMSRG effective Hamiltonian** in EOM approach:

$$[H(s), Q_k^\dagger(s)] |\Phi_0\rangle = \omega_k(s) Q_k^\dagger(s) |\Phi_0\rangle, \quad \omega_k(s) \equiv E_k(s) - E_0(s)$$

- **approximations** make $\omega_k(s)$ **s-dependent**
- ansätze for excitation operators (**g.s. correlations built into Hamiltonian**):

$$Q_k^\dagger(s) = \sum_{pq} (Q^{(k)})_{pq}(s) : a_p^\dagger a_q : + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{pqrs} (Q^{(k)})_{pqrs}(s) : a_p^\dagger a_q^\dagger a_s a_r : + \dots$$

$$Q_k^\dagger(s) = \sum_p (Q_k^{(k)})_p(s) : a_p^\dagger : + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{pqr} (Q^{(k)})_{pqr}(s) : a_p^\dagger a_q^\dagger a_r : + \dots$$

- **polynomial** effort, commutator formulation **identical to flow equations**

Reshuffling of Correlations

