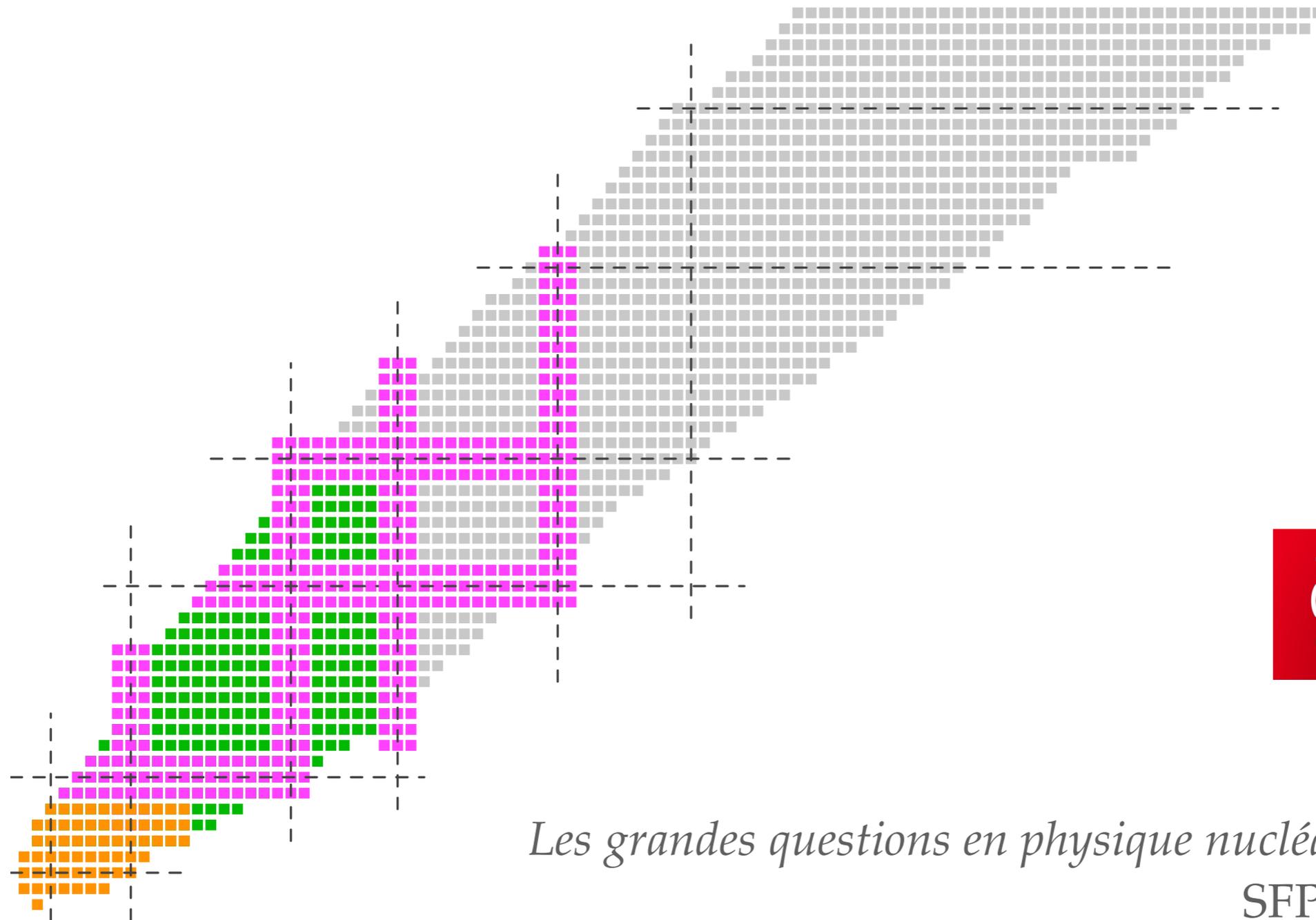


Plusieurs baryons : émergence de la phénoménologie du noyau à partir de la QCD, avec quelles limitations ?



Vittorio Somà
CEA Saclay



Les grandes questions en physique nucléaire fondamentale

SFP-BTPN meeting

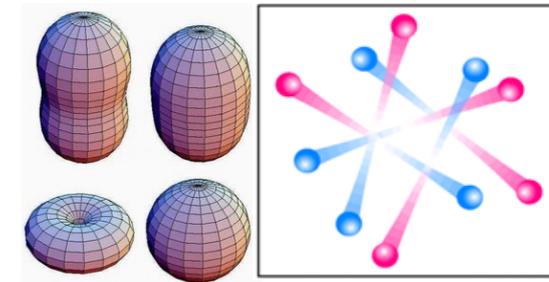
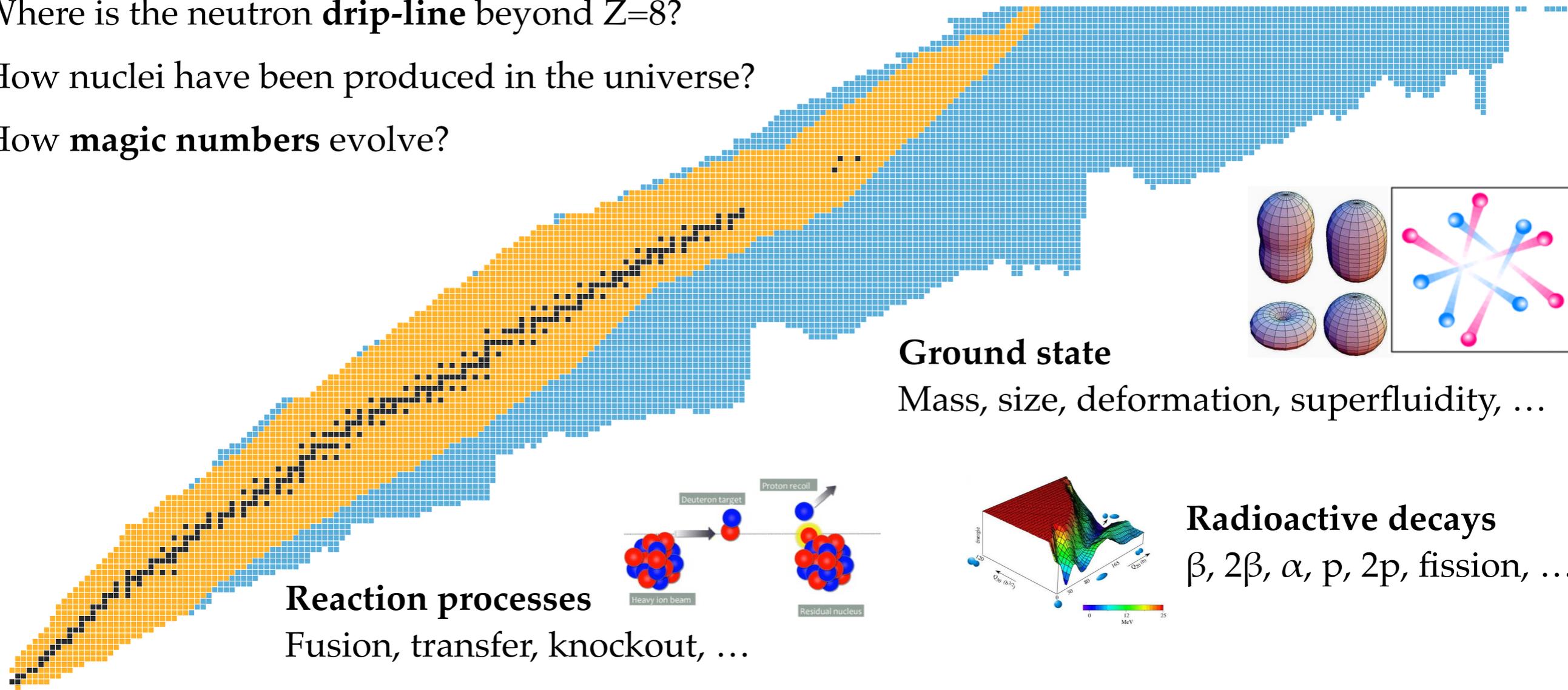
Paris, 22 June 2016

Diversity of nuclear phenomena

- How many bound nuclei exist? (~6000-7000?)
- Heaviest possible element? Enhanced stability near $Z=120$?
- Where is the neutron **drip-line** beyond $Z=8$?
- How nuclei have been produced in the universe?
- How **magic numbers** evolve?

[figure from B. Bally]

[calculations from S. Hilaire *et al.*]

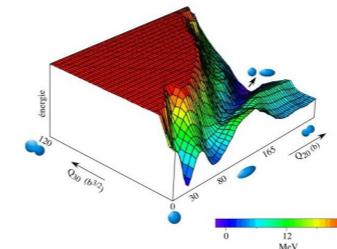


Ground state

Mass, size, deformation, superfluidity, ...

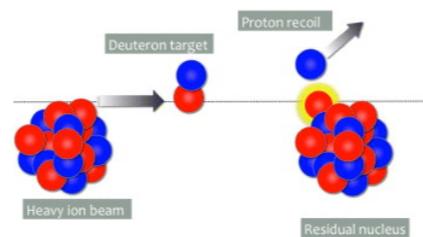
Radioactive decays

β , 2β , α , p , $2p$, fission, ...



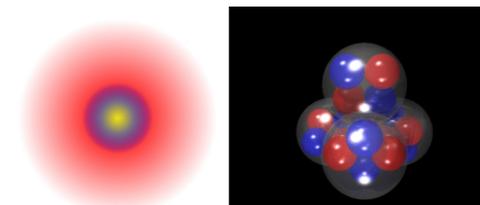
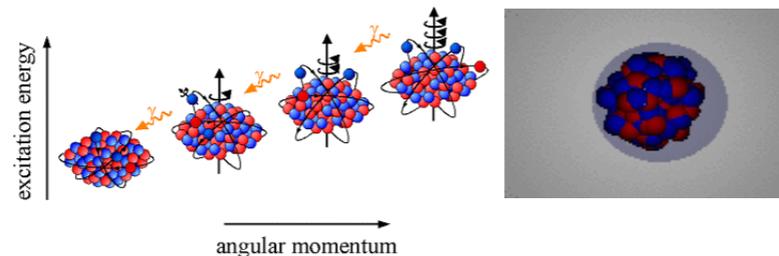
Reaction processes

Fusion, transfer, knockout, ...



Spectroscopy

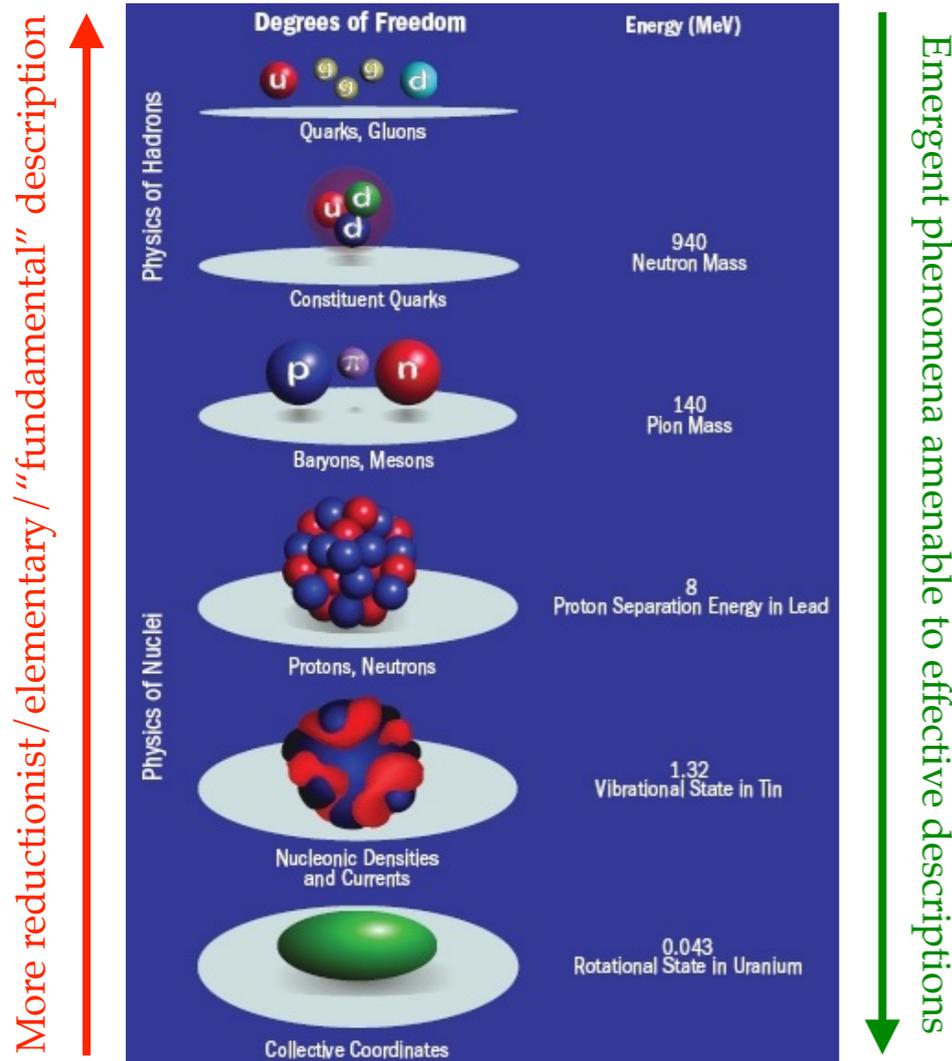
Excitation modes



Exotic structures

Clusters, halos, ...

Ab initio A -body problem



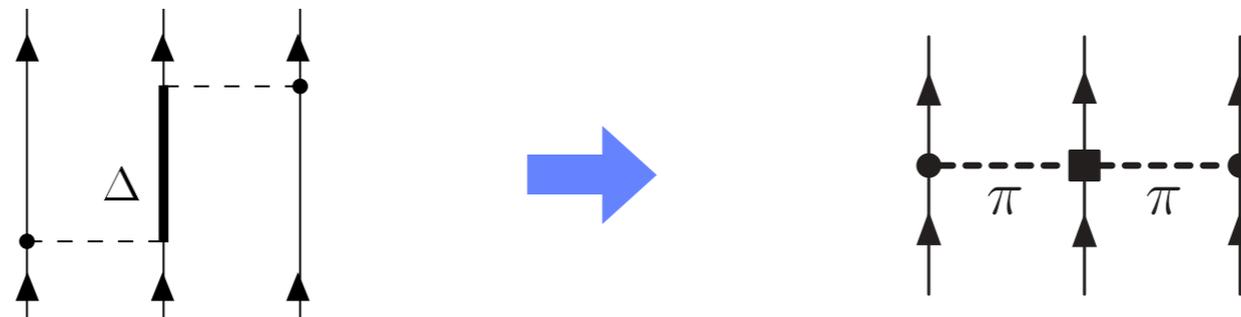
- ⊙ Nucleus viewed as effective **structure-less nucleons**
 - Possibly + Δ s (+ hyperons)
- ⊙ Interacting via
 - Low energies \rightarrow Pions + contact interactions \Rightarrow *Pionful EFT*
 - Very low energies \rightarrow Contact interactions \Rightarrow *Pionless EFT*
- ⊙ **Effective field theory (EFT)**
 - Systematic construction of AN interactions ($A=2, 3, \dots$)
 - Symmetries of underlying theory built in
 - Coupling constants fixed by QCD (ideally) or data

- ⊙ **Implement** in A -body sector \rightarrow “ab initio” nuclear A -body problem
- ⊙ **Solve** in A -body sector \rightarrow emerging nuclear phenomena (= low-energy observables)
- ⊙ **Benefits:** systematic improvement, assessment of errors, controlled extrapolations

Three-nucleon forces

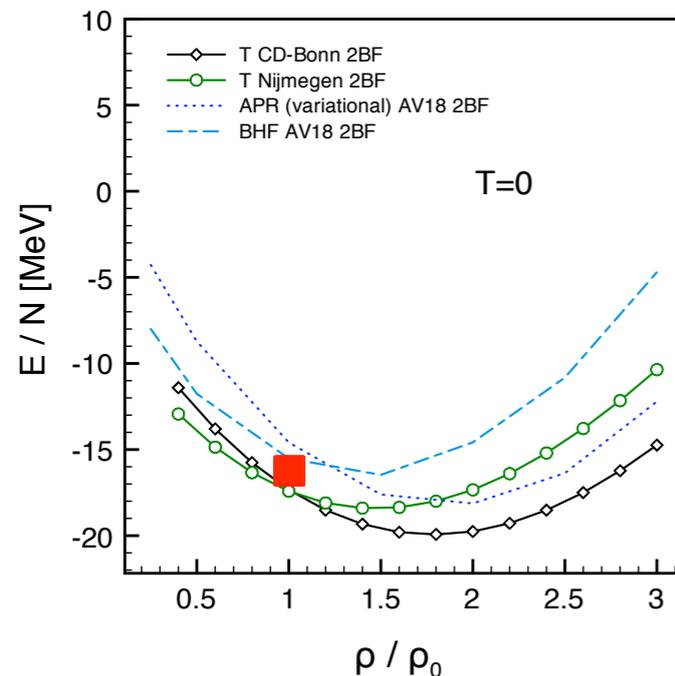
◎ **Fundamental reason:** nucleons are composite particles, NN is an *effective* interaction

○ More complicated processes, e.g. involving nucleon excitations, can not be described as NN

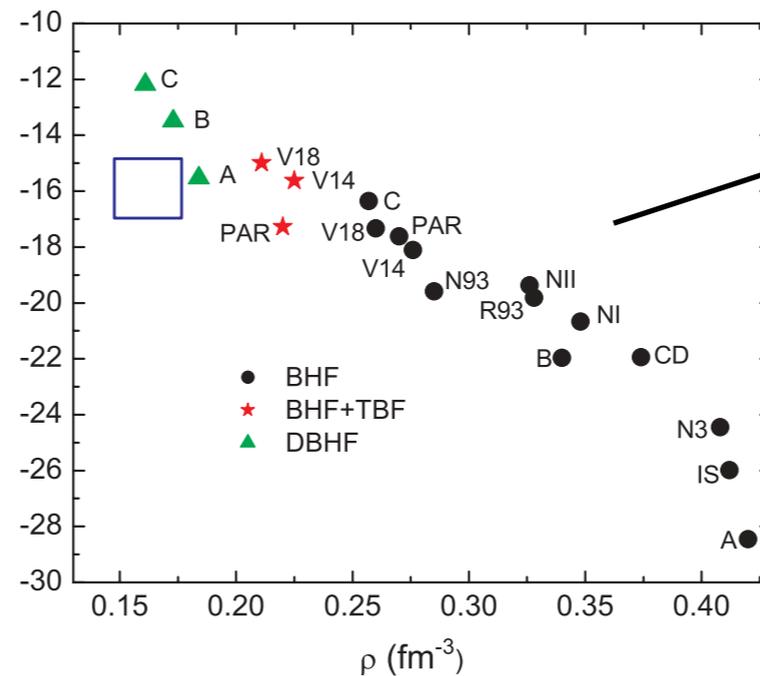


◎ **Practical reason:** 2N-only interactions fail to reproduce properties of many-nucleon systems

○ E.g. saturation point of infinite nuclear matter



[Somà & Božek 2009]

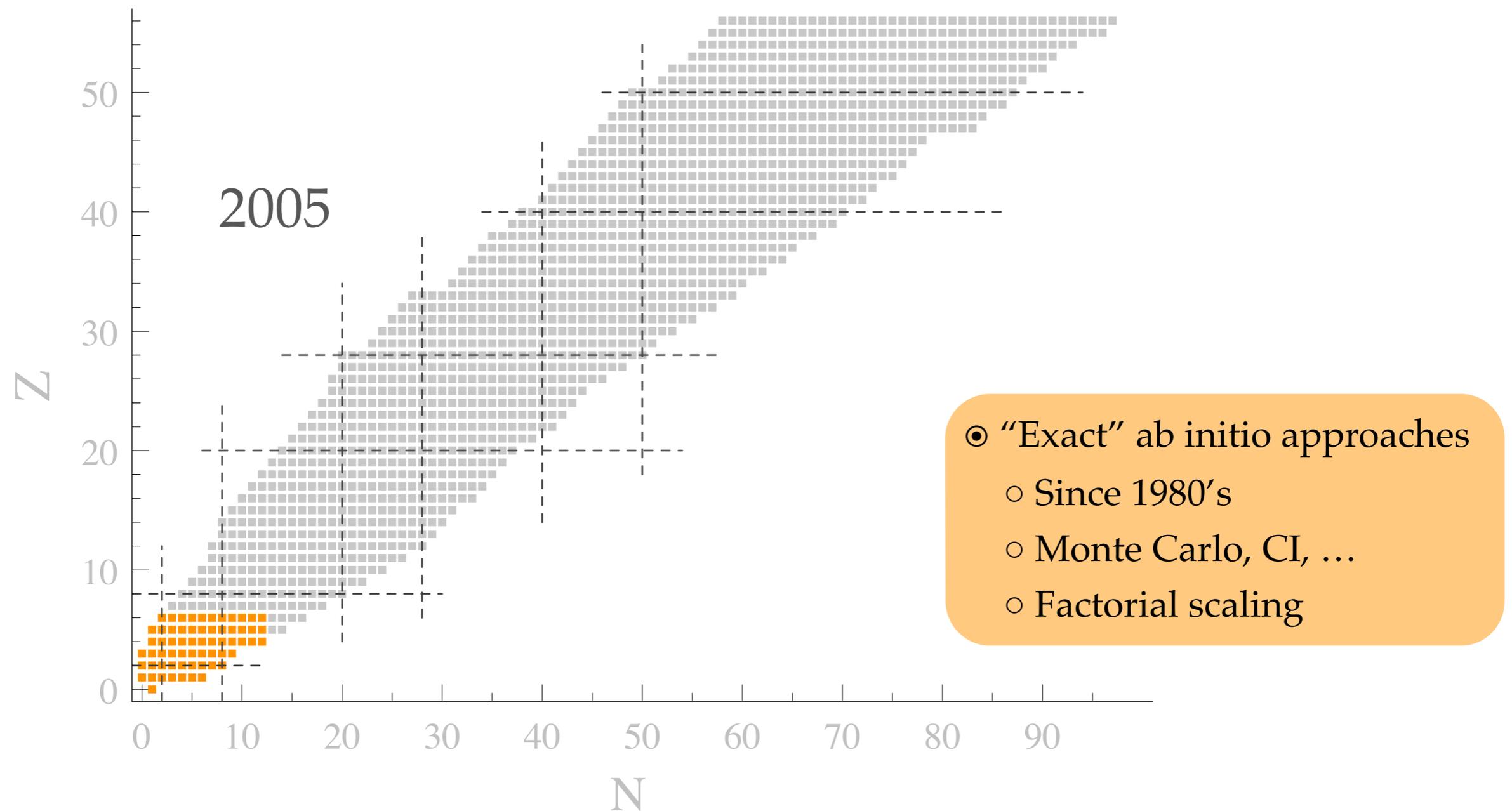


Coester band

“trade off-shell features with **three-body forces**”

[Li *et al.* 2006]

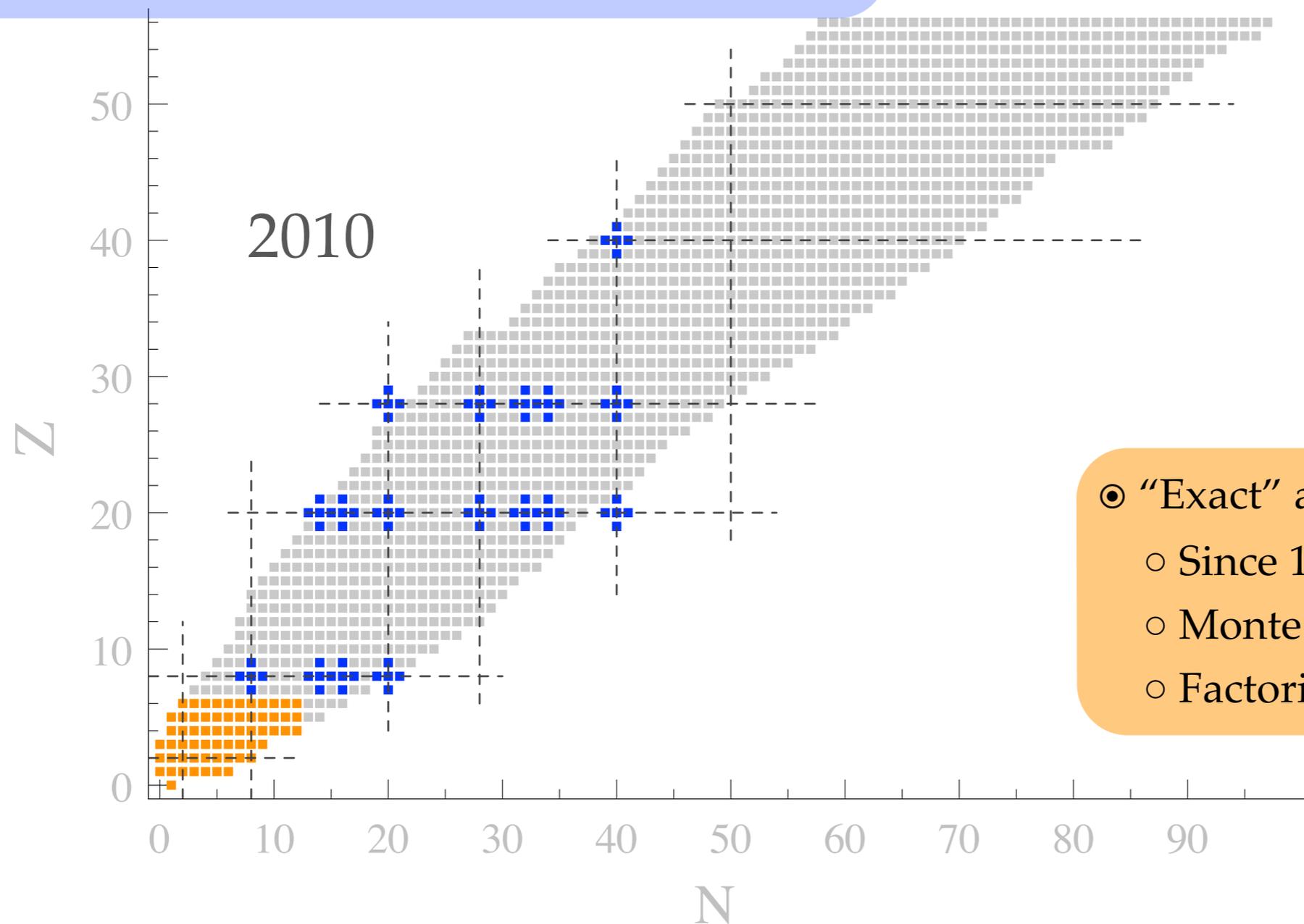
Evolution of ab initio nuclear chart



Evolution of ab initio nuclear chart

- Ab initio approaches for closed-shell nuclei

- Since 2000's
- SCGF, CC, IMSRG
- Polynomial scaling



- “Exact” ab initio approaches

- Since 1980's
- Monte Carlo, CI, ...
- Factorial scaling

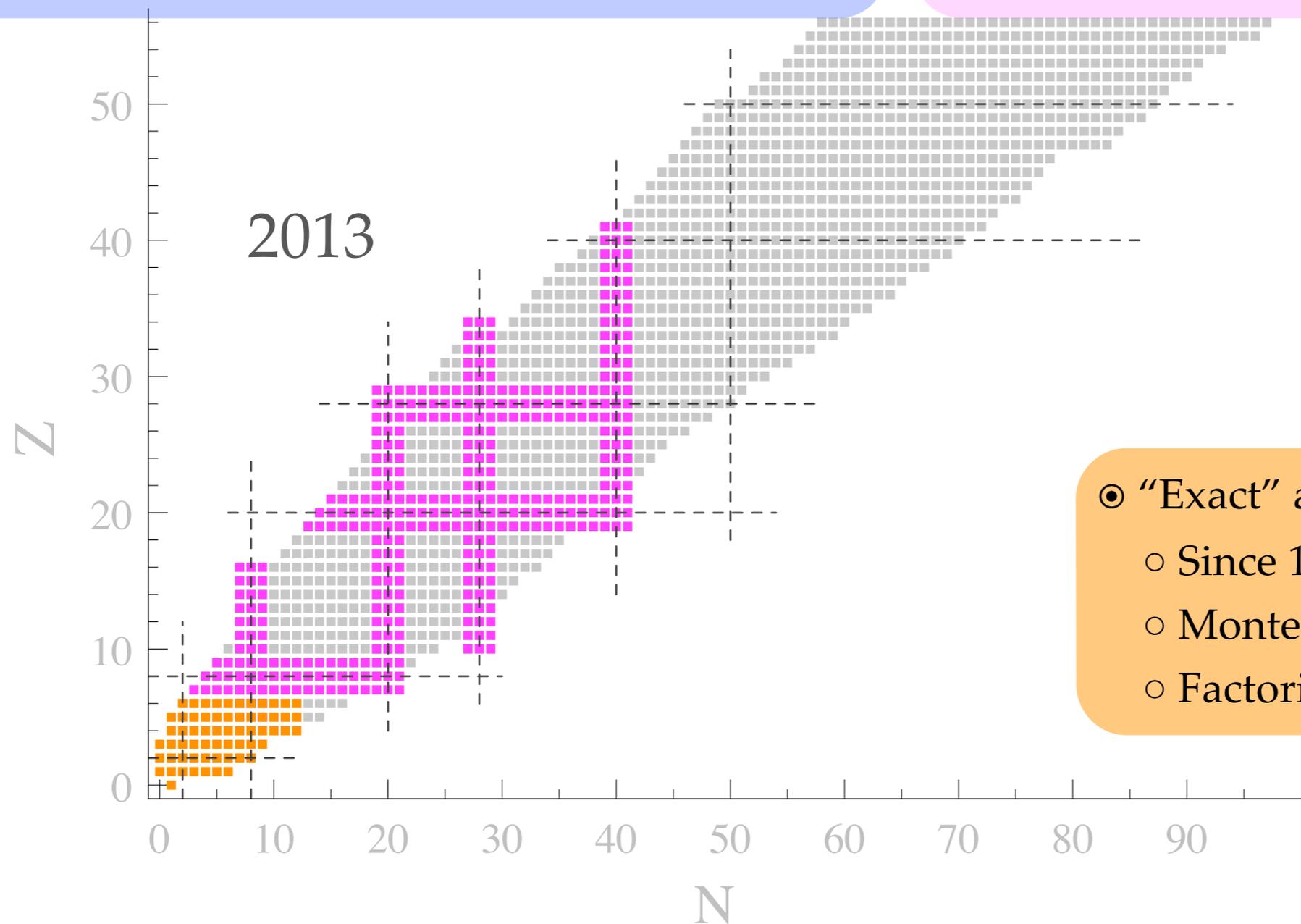
Evolution of ab initio nuclear chart

Ab initio approaches for closed-shell nuclei

- Since 2000's
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- Polynomial scaling

Ab initio approaches for open-shell nuclei

- Since 2010's
- GGF, BCC, MR-IMSRG
- Polynomial scaling



“Exact” ab initio approaches

- Since 1980's
- Monte Carlo, CI, ...
- Factorial scaling

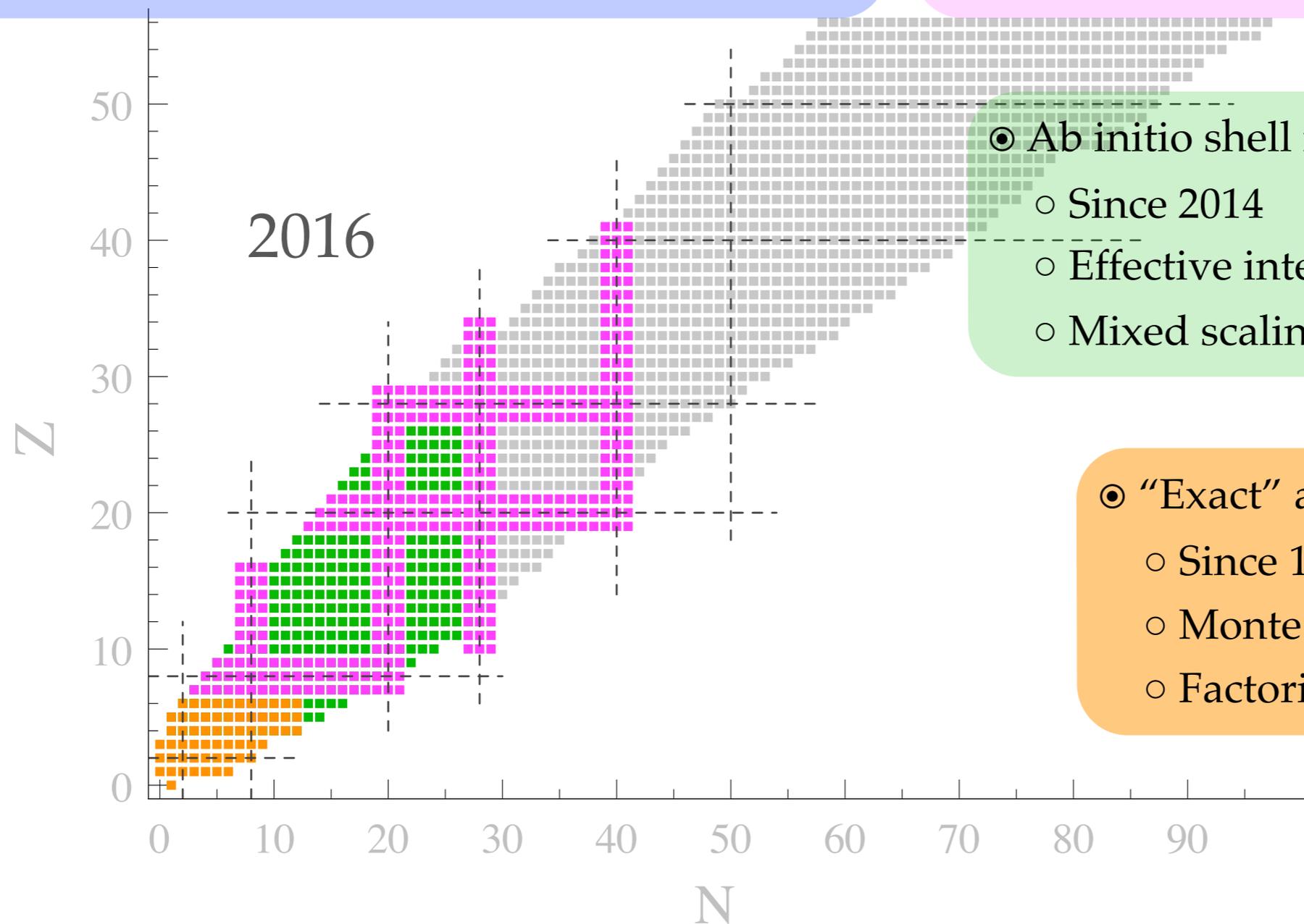
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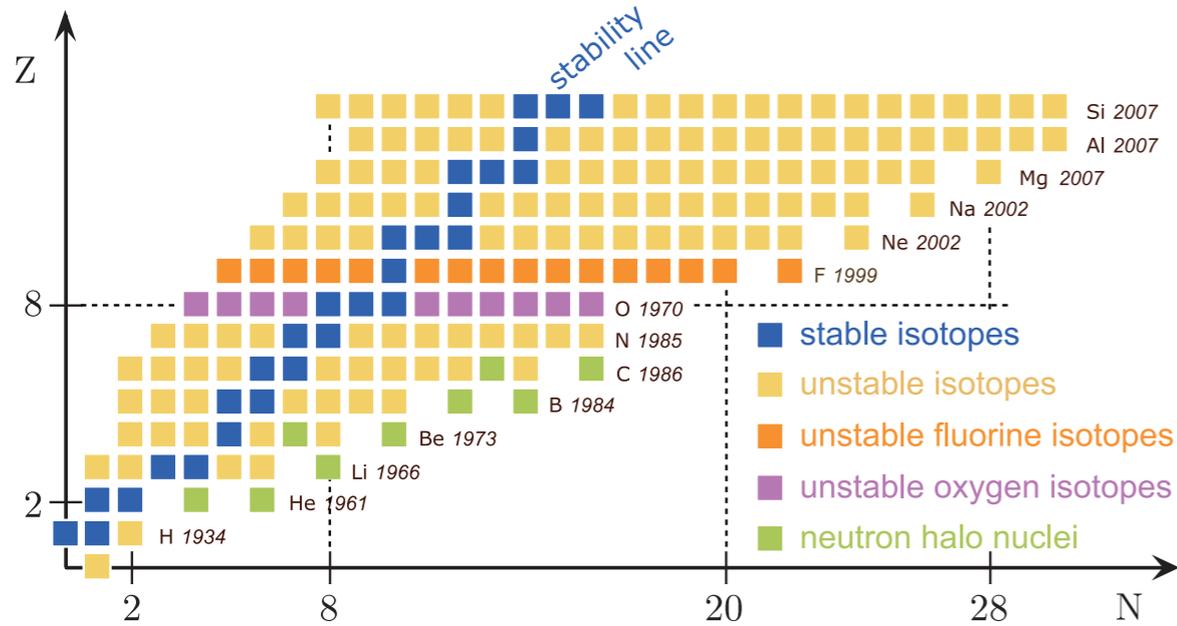
Ab initio shell model

- Since 2014
- Effective interaction via CC/IMSRG
- Mixed scaling

“Exact” ab initio approaches

- Since 1980's
- Monte Carlo, CI, ...
- Factorial scaling

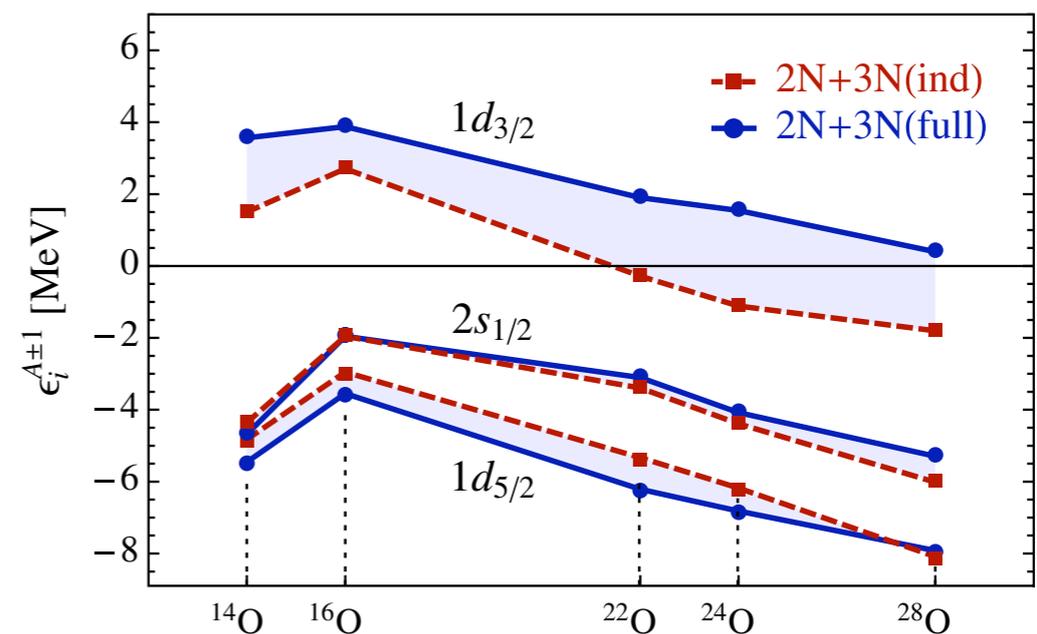
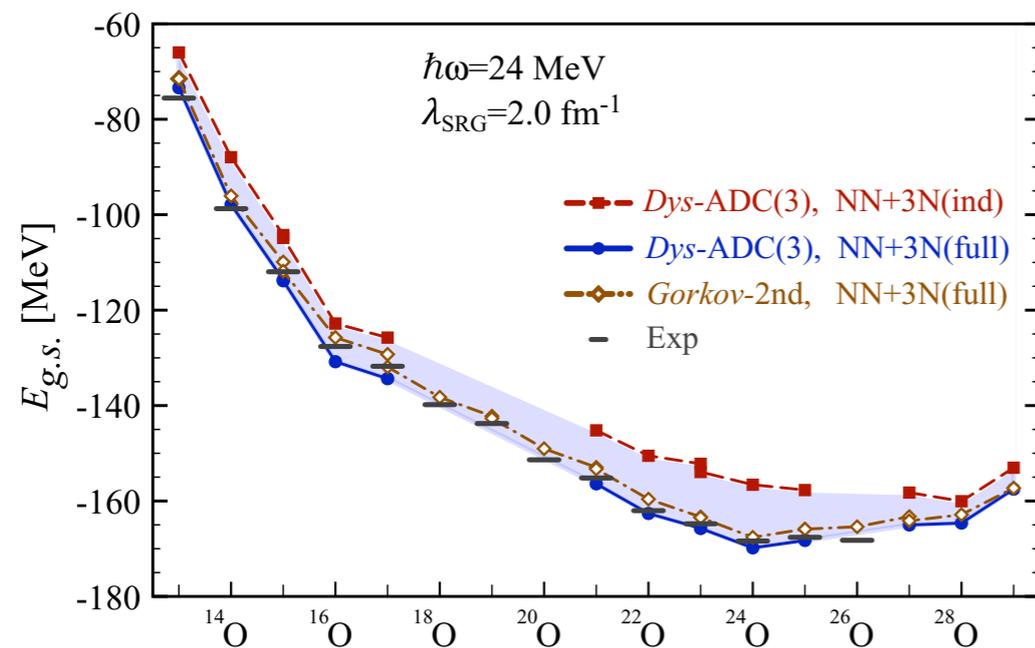
Oxygen anomaly



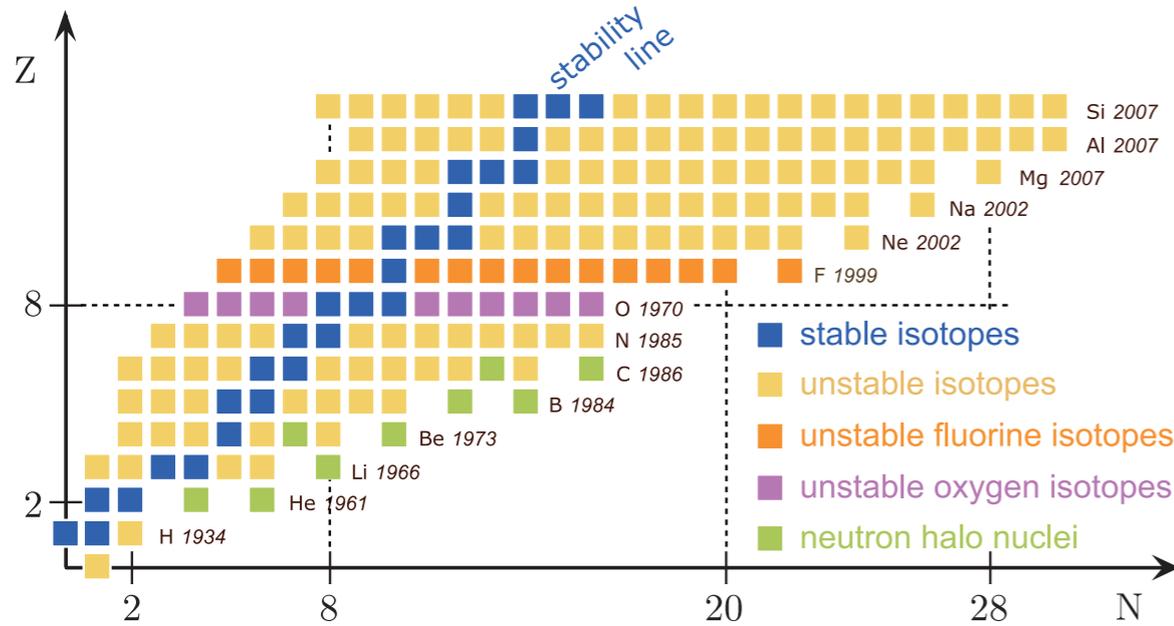
- Neutron drip line experimentally known only up to $Z=8$
- O drip line strikingly close to stability

SCGF correctly reproduces drip line at ^{24}O

→ essential role of three-body forces

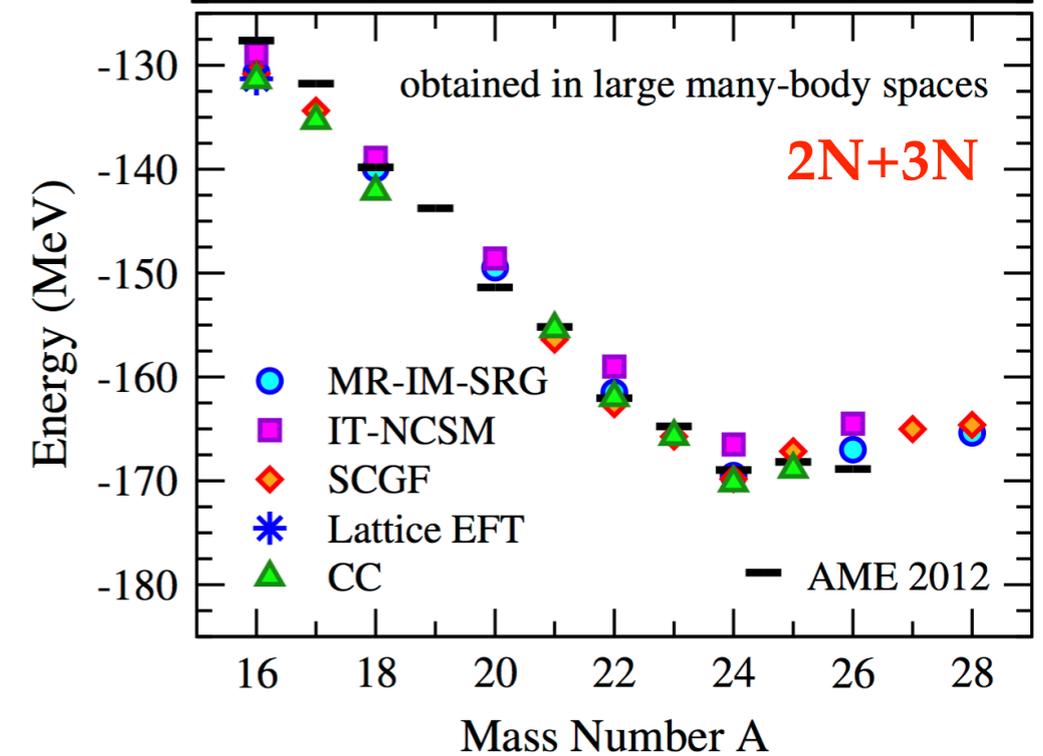
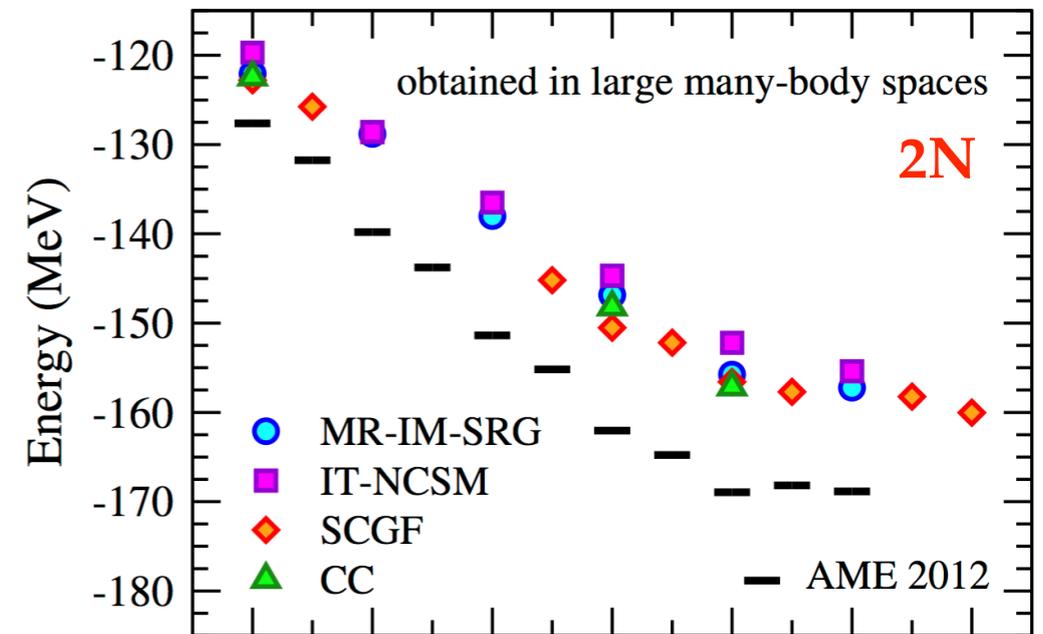
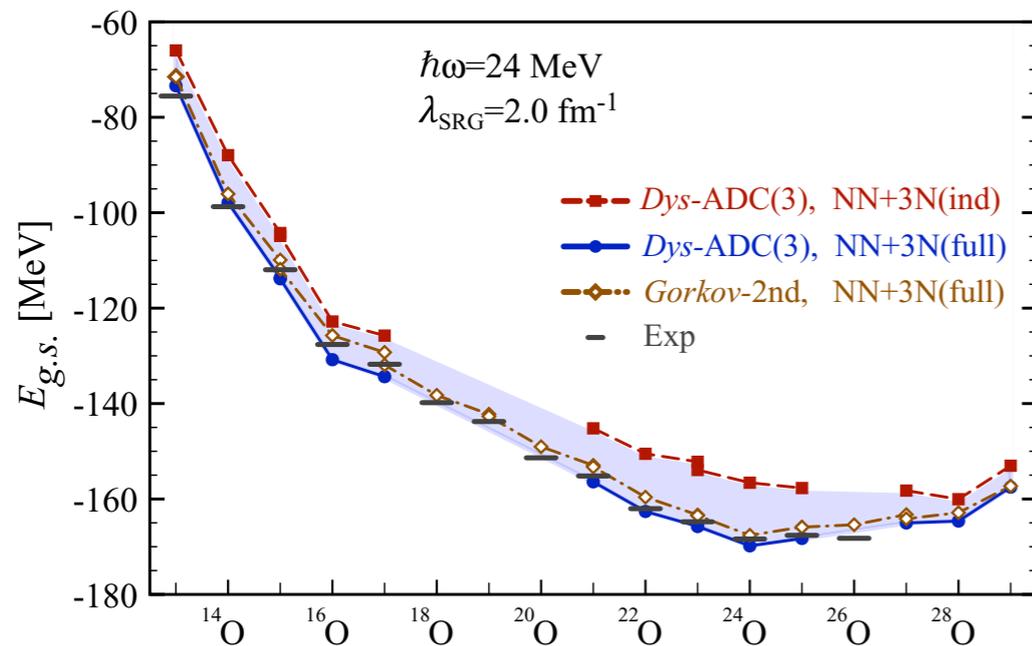


Oxygen anomaly



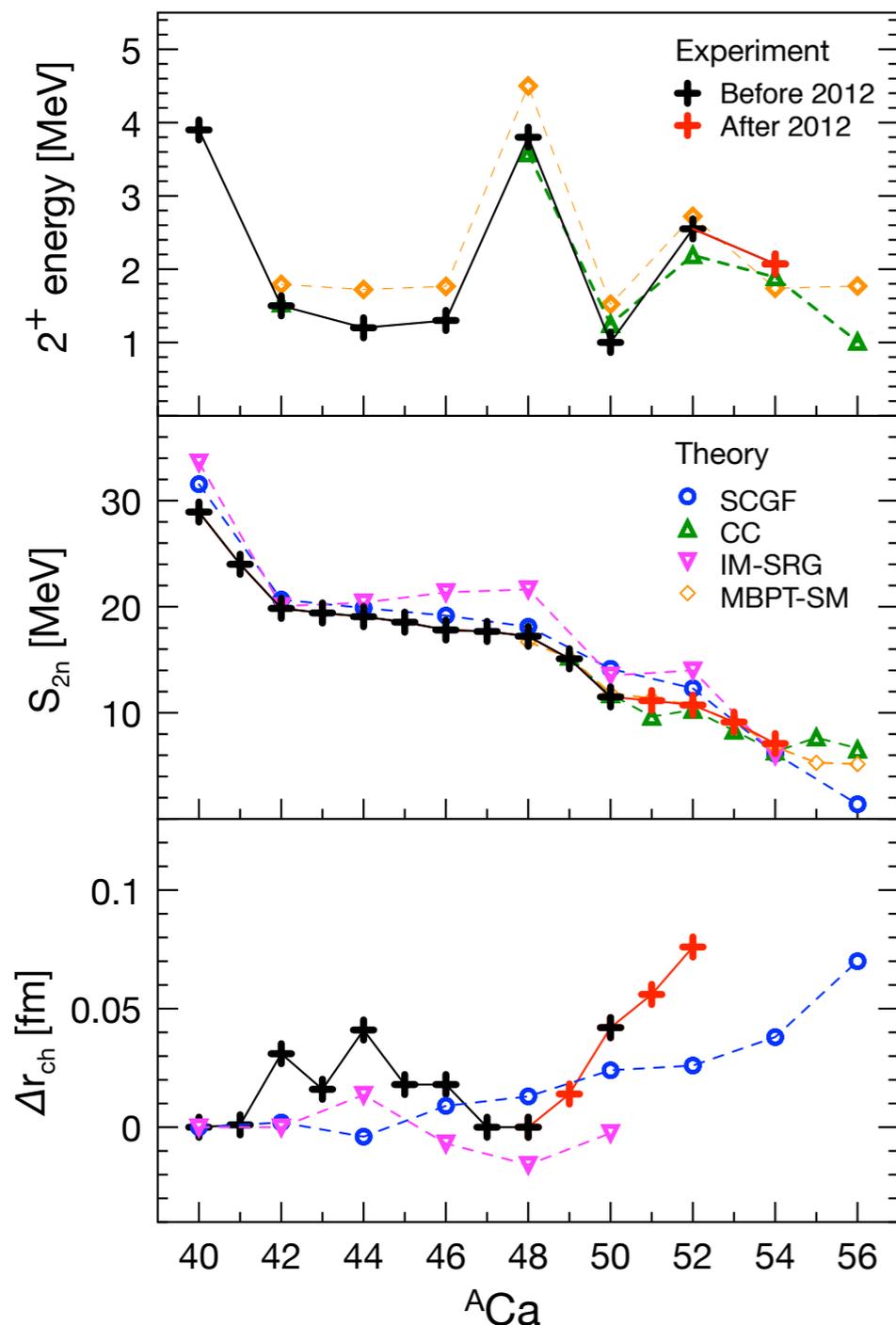
→ O drip line as ab initio benchmark

SCGF correctly reproduces drip line at ^{24}O



Emergence of magic numbers

- Traditional magic numbers disappear and/or new magic numbers appear in neutron-rich nuclei
- “Magic” features emerge to different extents from underlying 2N+3N interactions



- Magic character assessed from **several observables**, e.g.
 - First 2^+ excitation energy
 - Two-neutron separation energy $S_{2n} \equiv E_0^{Z,N} - E_0^{Z,N-2}$
 - Charge radii isotopic shifts

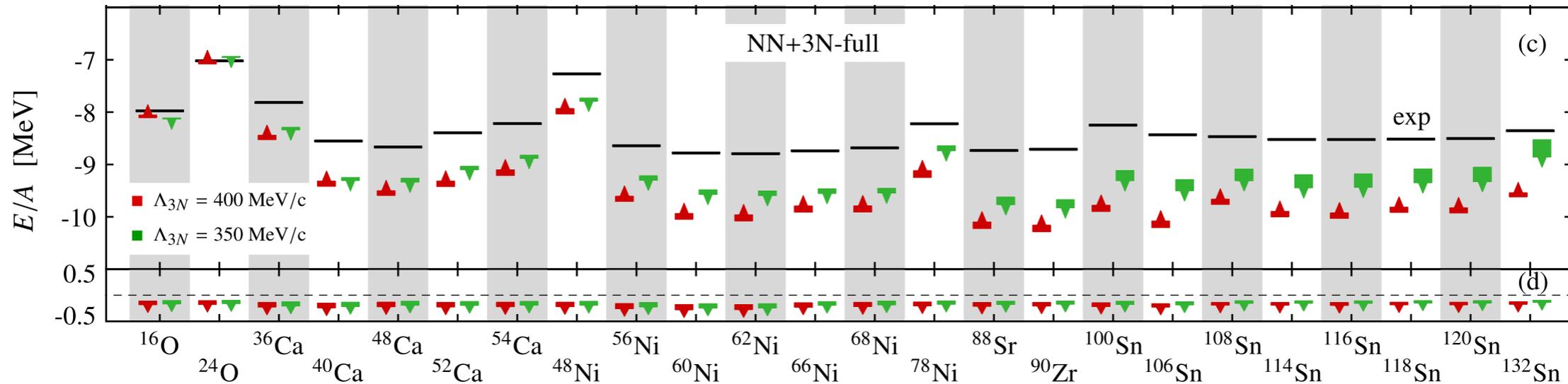
- Trend correctly reproduced (less for radii)
- Successful **predictions** for $N=32, 34$
- **3N forces** again crucial
- Drip line prediction depends on interaction



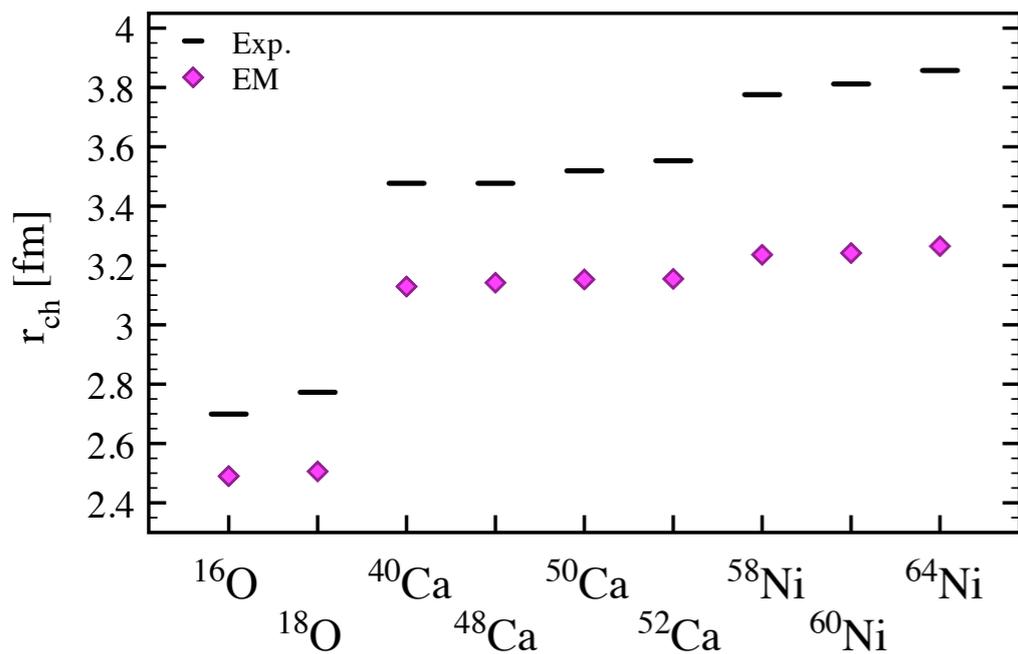
- All **relative quantities**: what about absolute ones?

Towards heavier systems

◎ **Overbinding**, overestimation of major shell gaps and too small radii when increasing A



[Binder *et al.* 2014]



[Somà *et al.* in preparation]

◎ **Several things still missing or to be improved...**

- N^3LO 3NF contributions missing
- Induced many-body forces from SRG under control?
- Local vs non-local regulators?
- Thorough assessment of all theoretical uncertainties
- Correct power counting?

Propagating the uncertainty from 2N+3N to A-body

- ◉ NNLO 2N+3N interaction from chiral EFT (in Weinberg power counting)

- ◉ Fitting protocol

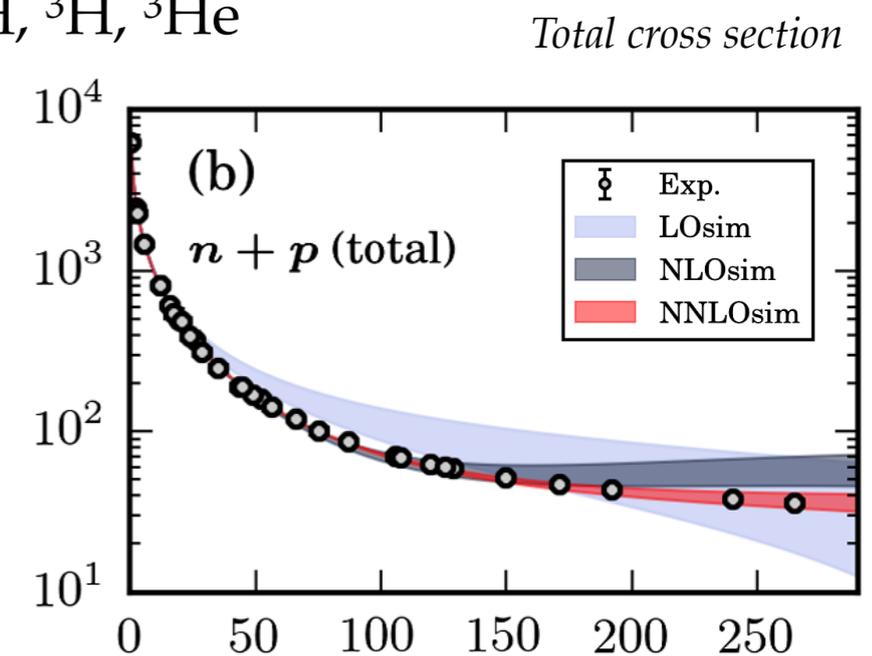
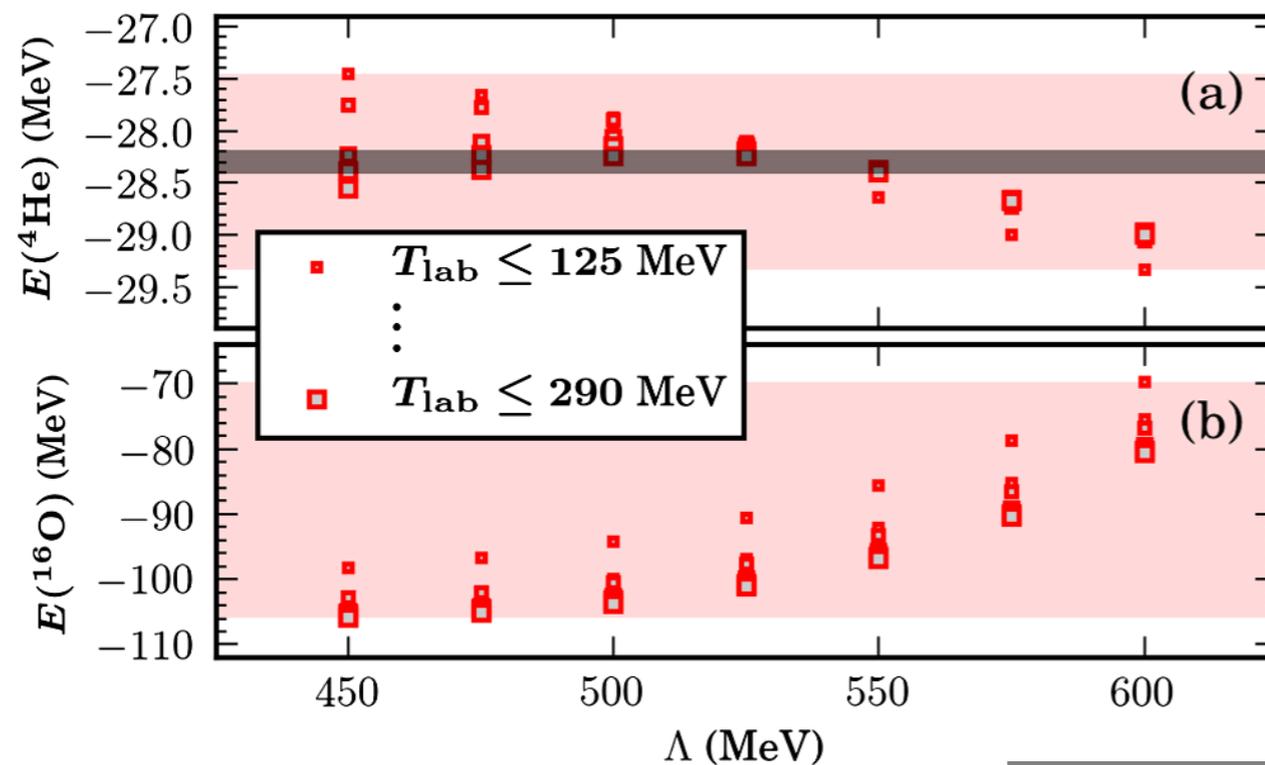
 - Simultaneous optimisation of all parameters (LEC)

 - Conventional fit on πN and NN scattering + properties of ${}^2\text{H}$, ${}^3\text{H}$, ${}^3\text{He}$

- ◉ Systematic uncertainty on 2N+3N

 - Different maximum energies for NN phase shifts fits (T_{lab})

 - Different cutoff energies in regularisation procedure (Λ)



- Large propagated uncertainty
- ${}^4\text{He}$ covers experiment, ${}^{16}\text{O}$ doesn't
- Next order??
- Signals breakdown?
- RG invariance?

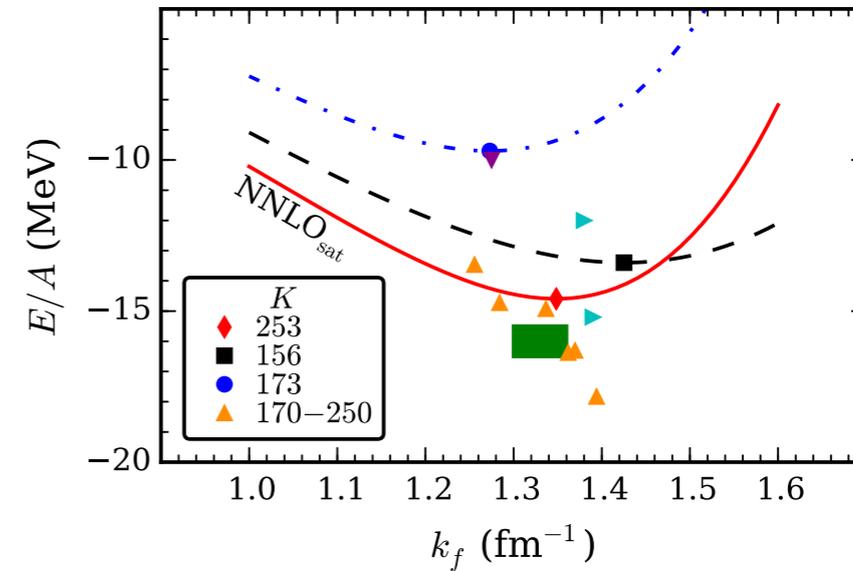
NNLO_{sat}: changing the strategy

- ◎ New Hamiltonian with **data from light nuclei** in fit of low-energy constants

[Ekström *et al.* 2015]

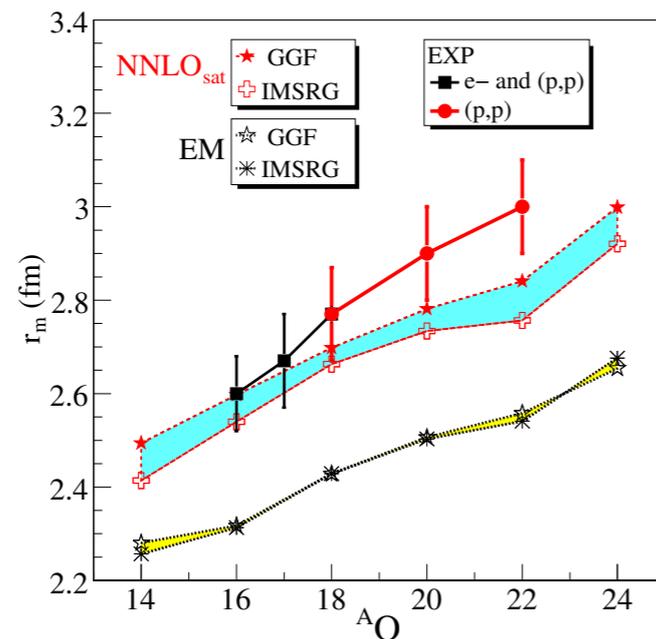
TABLE I. Binding energies (in MeV) and charge radii (in fm) for ³H, ^{3,4}He, ¹⁴C, and ^{16,22,23,24,25}O employed in the optimization of NNLO_{sat}.

	$E_{g.s.}$	Expt. [69]	r_{ch}	Expt. [65,66]
³ H	8.52	8.482	1.78	1.7591(363)
³ He	7.76	7.718	1.99	1.9661(30)
⁴ He	28.43	28.296	1.70	1.6755(28)
¹⁴ C	103.6	105.285	2.48	2.5025(87)
¹⁶ O	124.4	127.619	2.71	2.6991(52)
²² O	160.8	162.028(57)		
²⁴ O	168.1	168.96(12)		
²⁵ O	167.4	168.18(10)		



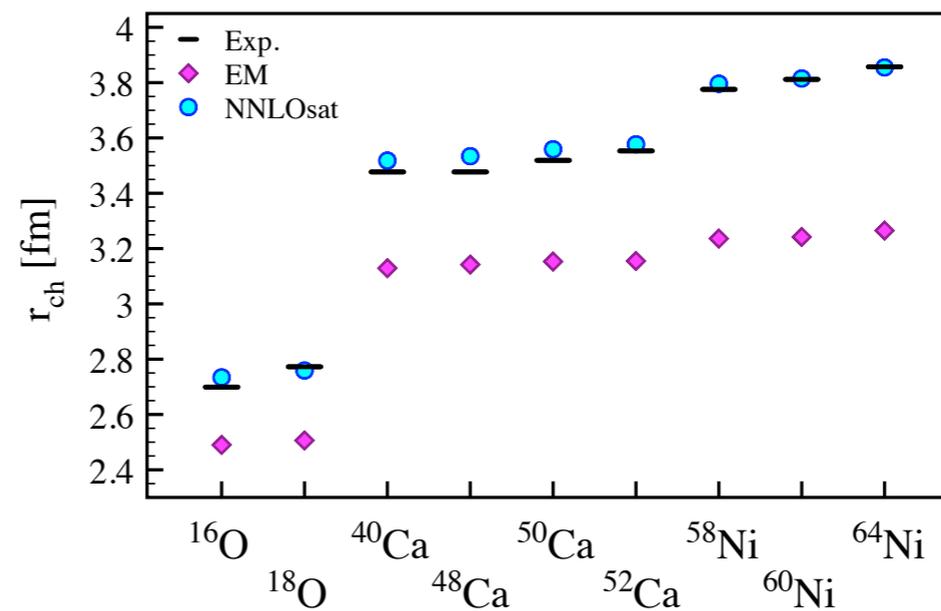
- ◎ Some important deficiencies corrected → Systematic improvement? Error estimates?

Matter radii



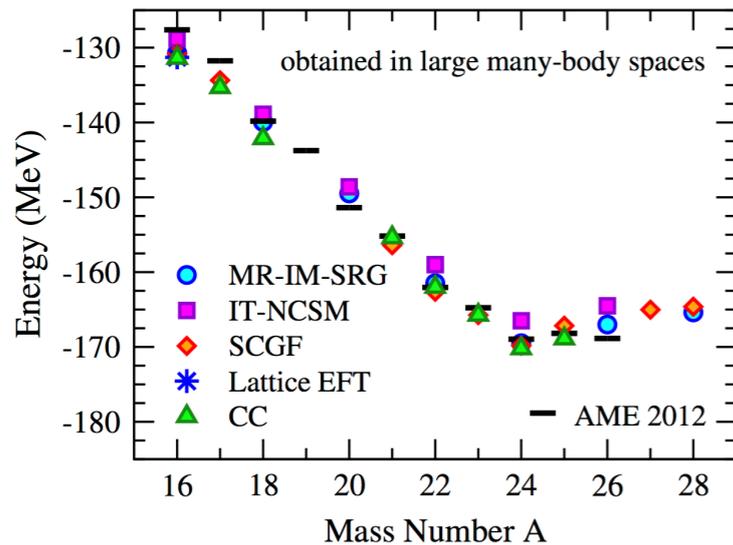
[Lapoux *et al.* submitted]

Charge radii



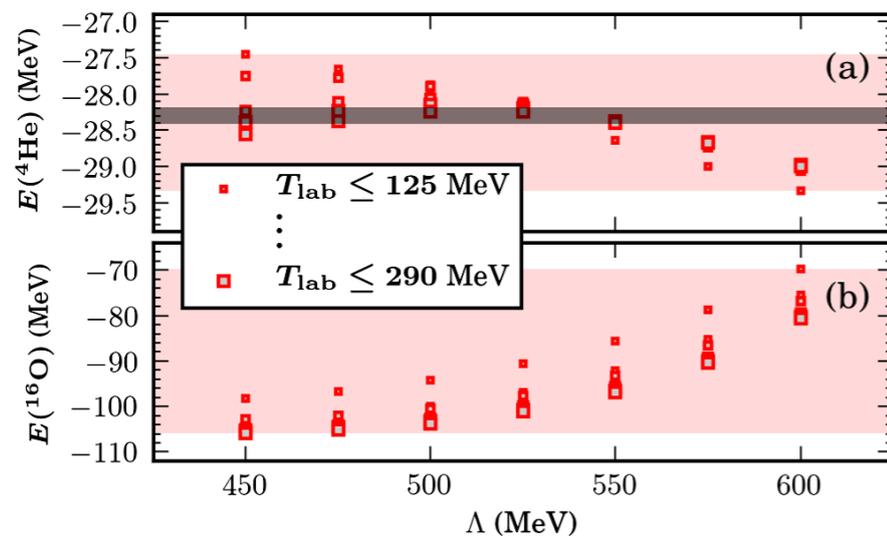
[Somà *et al.* in preparation]

Conclusions & challenges



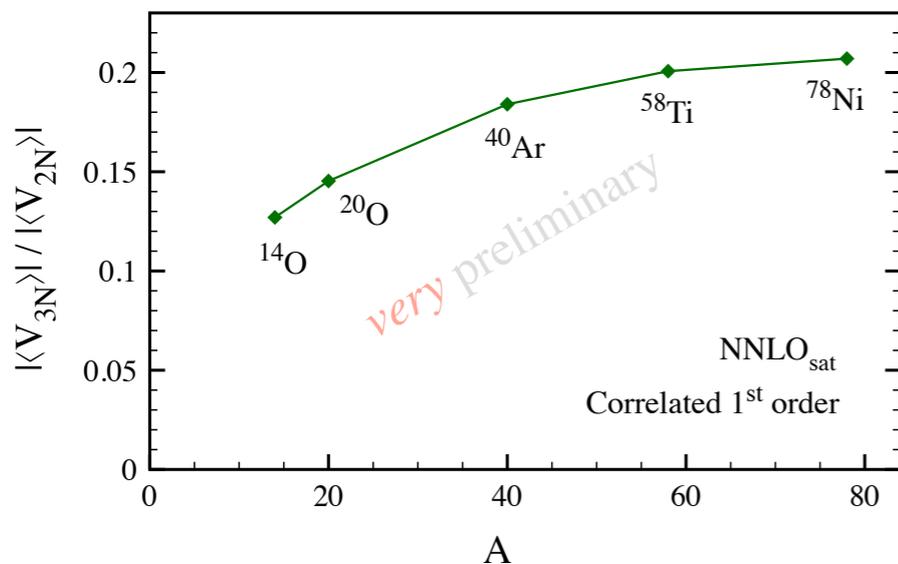
◎ Many-body techniques

- Great progress in last 10 years
- Many-body uncertainties under control
- Bottleneck for $A > 100$ is treatment of 3N forces



◎ 2N, 3N, ... forces

- Chiral EFT: great promises, not yet fully exploited
- Uncertainty propagation is / will be crucial
- NNLO_{sat} : filter or change of strategy?



◎ Validity of “conventional” ab initio strategy

- When does it become inefficient?
- New EFT based on different degrees of freedom?