Priority Issue 9
to be Tackled by Using Post K Computer
"Elucidation of the Fundamental Laws
and Evolution of the Universe"
KAKENHI grant 17K05433, 25870168

CNS Summer school 2019
2019/08/21-27, Hongo, The University of Tokyo

Nuclear shell model calculations
– basics and practices –

1. shell model

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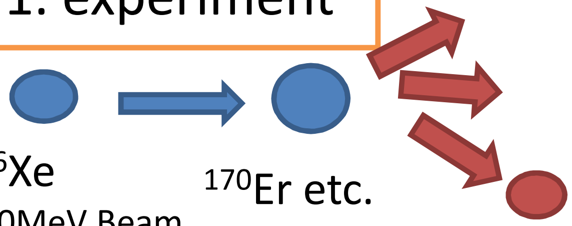
Outline

- What is shell-model calculations?
  - Configuration mixing
  - M-scheme and J-scheme
  - Effective interaction
- Shell-model code “KSHELL”
  - Performance
  - demonstration of the code
  - homework for Sunday
- Inside “KSHELL”
  - Truncation
  - Massively parallel computation and its performance
  - Algorithm and thick-restart block Lanczos method
  - Recent progress of shell-model studies

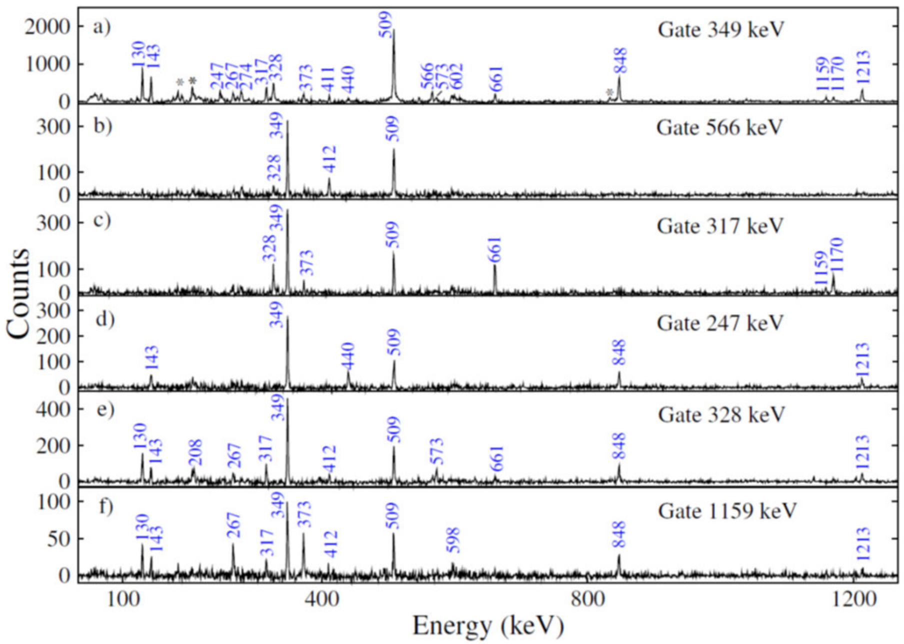
Example of gamma-ray spectroscopy

C. Petrache *et al.*, in prep.

1. experiment

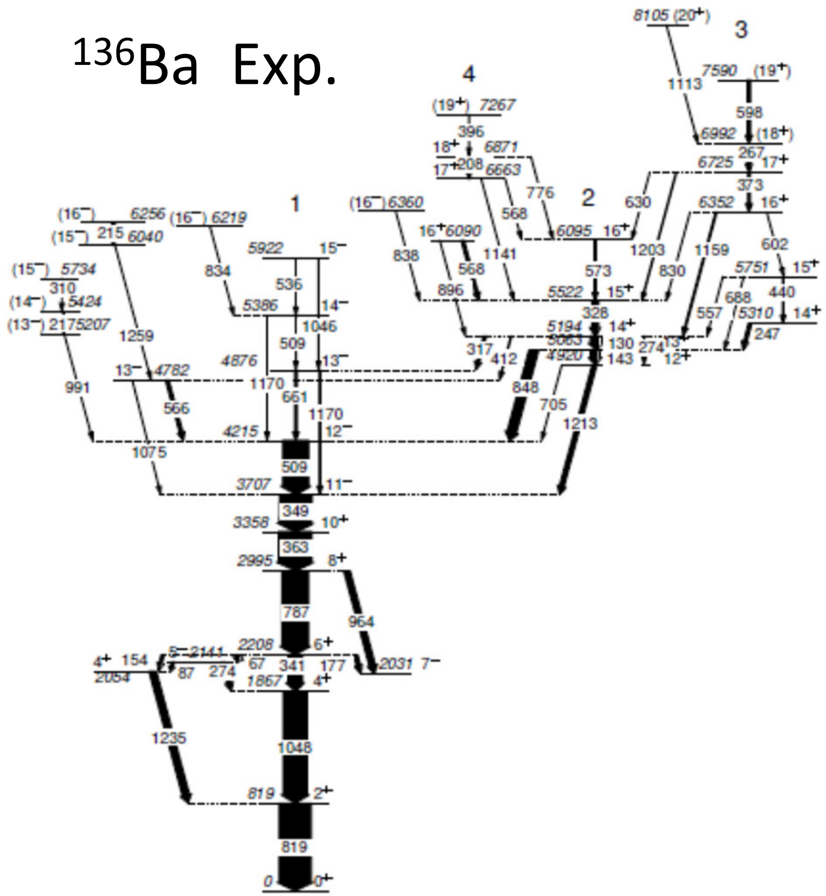


2. Measure deexcitation gamma rays



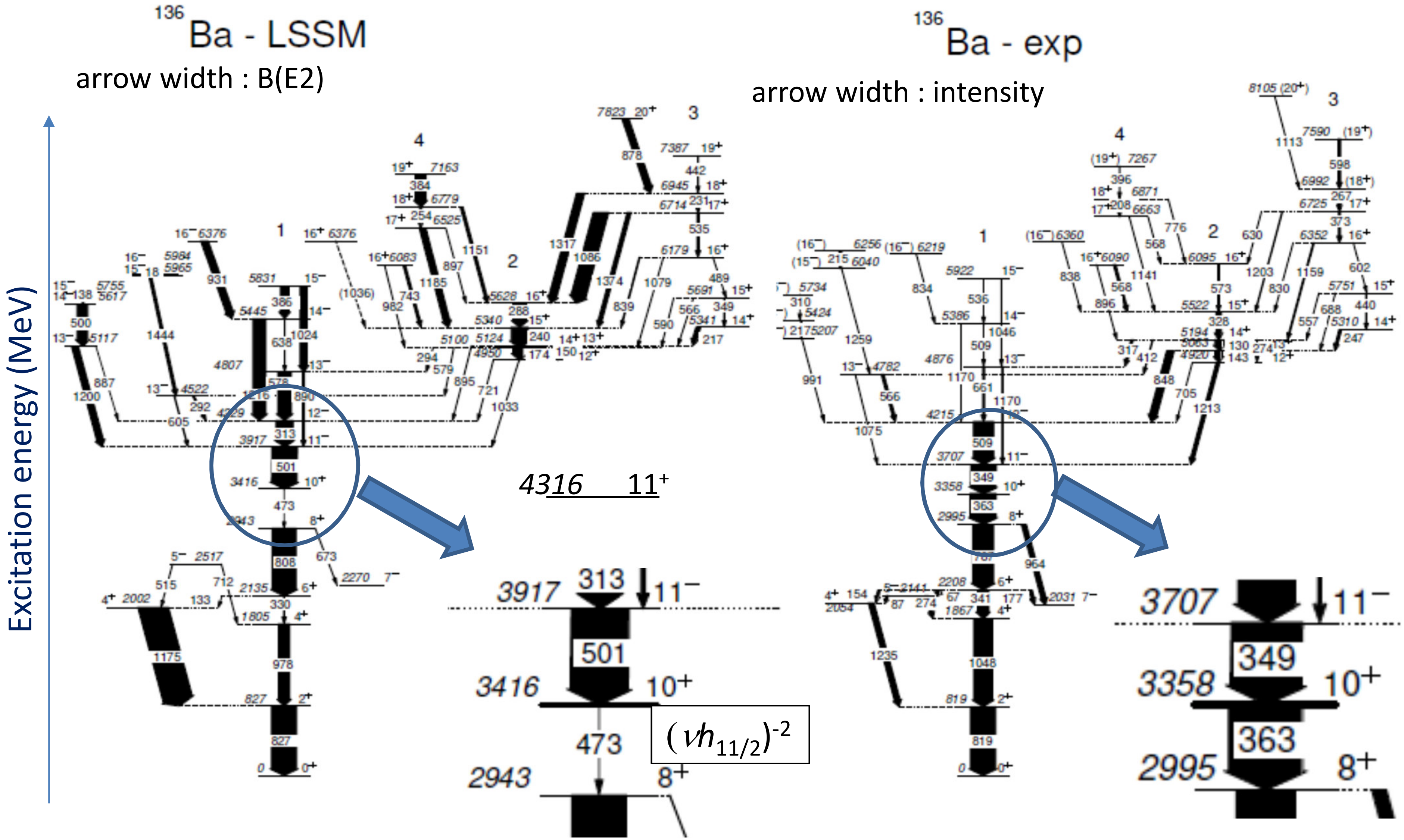
3. identify and discuss levels

^{136}Ba Exp.



Shell-model calculation is the first choice for comparison

$^{136}_{56}Ba_{80}$: shell-model calc. vs. Exp.



Shell-model calculations provide us with various properties of finite nuclei

- Excitation energies of the low-lying states
- Binding energies
- B(E2), B(M1) … transitions
- Quadrupole moment, Magnetic moment
- Spectroscopic factor, two-nucleons amplitude
- Gamow-Teller transition, first forbidden transition
- Double-beta decay NME, level densities … and so on.

Goal of this lecture : You can compute them by using the shell-model code

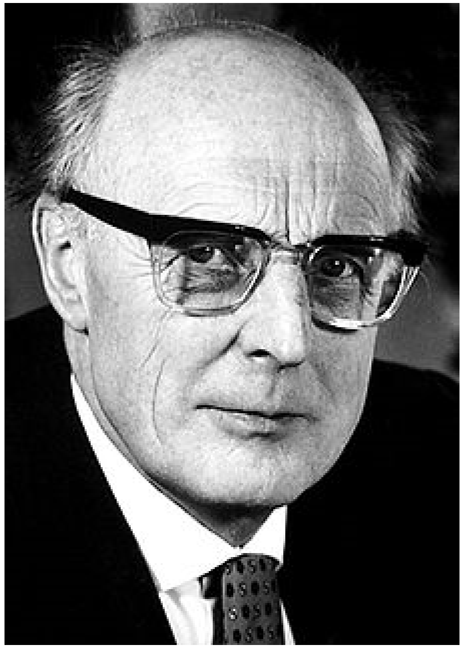
Magic number and “single-particle” shell model

Z, N=2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82, 126

Nobel prize (1963)

M. G.-Mayer

J.H. D. Jensen



Magic number of nuclei is described by the independent particle model in the mean-field potential with strong spin-orbit coupling.

(3) An odd number of identical nucleons in a state j will couple to give a total spin j and a magnetic moment equal to that of a single particle in that state.

(4) For a given nucleus the "pairing energy" of the nucleons in the same orbit is greater for orbits with larger j.

The last assumption leads to the prediction that the higher j value appears less often as the spin of odd nuclei than the energy order of Table II predicts. For instance, if the $3s_{1/2}$ level has slightly lower energy than $h_{11/2}$, but if the pairing energy of $h_{11/2}$ exceeds that of $s_{1/2}$ by more than this difference, the spin 11/2 would not occur in odd nuclei, but 1/2 would be observed instead.

There is some theoretical justification for assumptions 2, 3, and 4, and this will be discussed in the next paper.

Assumption 2 has the consequence that all even-even nuclei have spin zero. The main testing ground for the level assignment consists then in the spins and magnetic moments of the nuclei of odd A. According to the assumptions we will adopt for these nuclei the extreme one-particle picture, ascribing both spin and magnetic moments to the last odd proton or neutron.

III. MAGNETIC MOMENTS OF ODD A NUCLEI

If assumption 3 were exactly correct, the magnetic moments of all odd nuclei could be computed by the vector model from the known gyromagnetic ratios of proton and neutron. The two possible cases, $l=j-\frac{1}{2}$ and $l=j+\frac{1}{2}$ for given j value lead to two computed lines in a plot of magnetic moment μ against j for nuclei with odd neutron number and two (different) lines for nuclei with odd proton number. These theoretical lines will be referred to as "Schmidt lines."[5] The experimental values lie in between the Schmidt lines, but do not coincide with them. For each j value the magnetic moments seem to fall into two groups, one reasonably close to the line corresponding to $l=j+\frac{1}{2}$, the other scattered from near the line corresponding to $l=j-\frac{1}{2}$ to about halfway. It turns out that the assignment of levels made attributes to the first group an odd nucleon in a state $l=j+\frac{1}{2}$, to the second one $l=j-\frac{1}{2}$. In the later discussion l-values as derived from magnetic moments will be quoted only if the magnetic moment of the nucleus is rather close to one of the two Schmidt lines.

The deviation of the magnetic moments from the Schmidt lines may be taken as an indication of the crudity of the single particle model. However, there is no indication that the magnetic moments for nuclei with one particle more or less than a closed shell fit the Schmidt lines any better than others, which might have been expected, since one would be inclined to expect greater validity of the single particle model in these cases.

For a given value of j, the different possible l-values

[5] T. Schmidt, Zeits. f. Physik **106**, 358 (1937); H. H. Goldsmith and D. R. Inglis, Brookhaven Publications.

TABLE I. Classification of nuclear states.

1 Oscil-lator-quan-tum num-ber r	2 Multi-plicity	3 Sum of all multi-plicities	4 Orbital momen-tum l	5 Total angular momen-tum j	6 l_j-symbol	7 Multi-plicities	8 Magic num-bers
1	2	2	0	1/2	$s_{1/2}$	2	
2			1	3/2	$p_{3/2}$	4	
	6	8		1/2	$p_{1/2}$	2	
3			2	5/2	$d_{5/2}$	6	14
				3/2	$d_{3/2}$	4	
	12	20	0	1/2	$s_{1/2}$	2	
4			3	7/2	$f_{7/2}$	8	28
				5/2	$f_{5/2}$	6	
			1	3/2	$p_{3/2}$	4	
	20	40		1/2	$p_{1/2}$	2	
5			4	9/2	$g_{9/2}$	10	50
				7/2	$g_{7/2}$	8	
			2	5/2	$d_{5/2}$	6	
				3/2	$d_{3/2}$	4	
	30	70	0	1/2	$s_{1/2}$	2	
6			5	11/2	$h_{11/2}$	12	82
				9/2	$h_{9/2}$	10	
			3	7/2	$f_{7/2}$	8	
				5/2	$f_{5/2}$	6	
			1	3/2	$p_{3/2}$	4	
	42	112		1/2	$p_{1/2}$	2	
7			6	13/2	$i_{13/2}$	14	126
				11/2	$i_{11/2}$	12	
			4	9/2	$g_{9/2}$	10	

M. G.-Mayer, Phys. Rev. 78, 16 (1950) ev **75**, 1766 (1949)

Spin-orbit term in mean-field potential

Mayer Jensen introduced

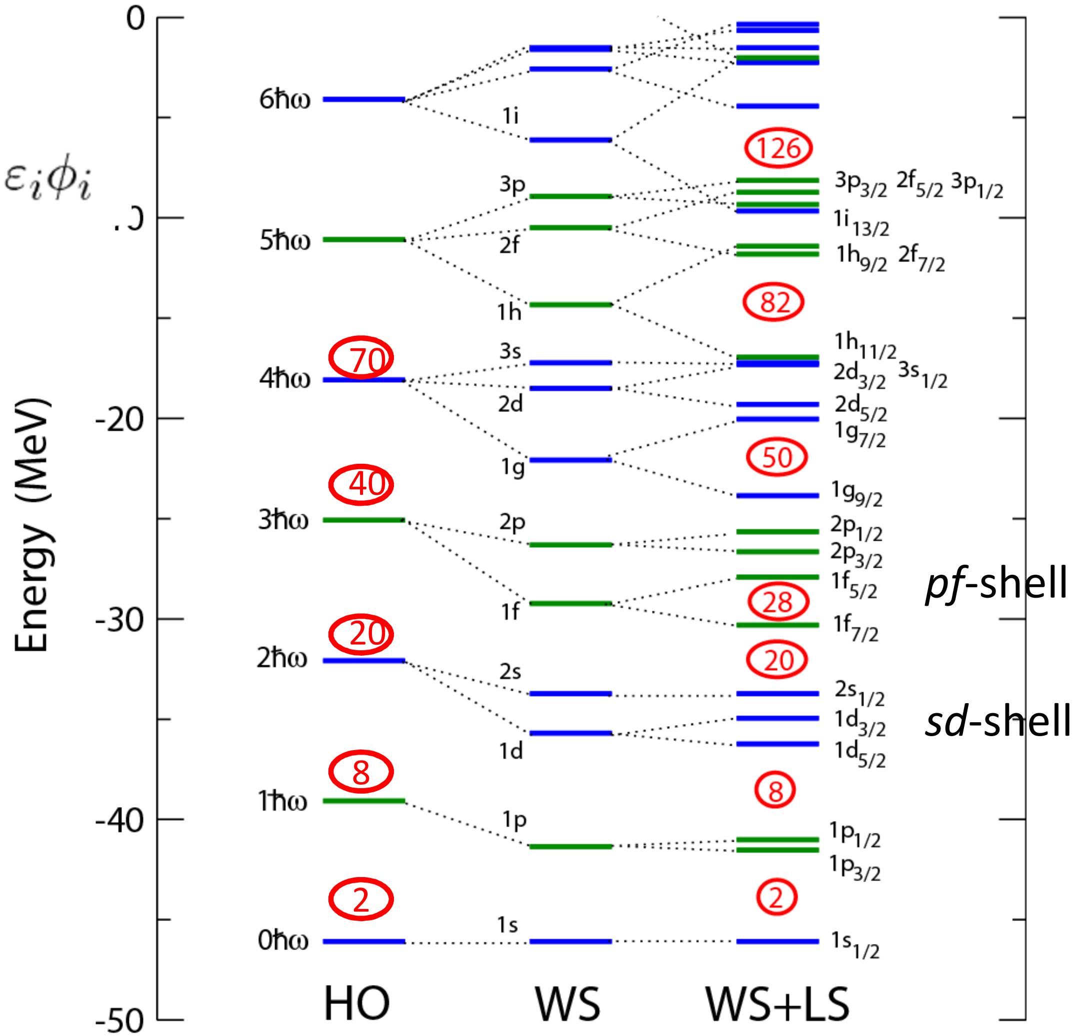
$$[T + U_C(r) + U_{LS}(r)\,\boldsymbol{\ell}\cdot\boldsymbol{s}]\,\phi_i = \varepsilon_i \phi_i$$

harmonic oscillator

$$V(r) = -V_0 + \frac{1}{2} M\omega^2 r^2$$

Woods-Saxon potential

$$V(r) = -\frac{V_0}{1+\exp(\frac{r-R}{a})}$$

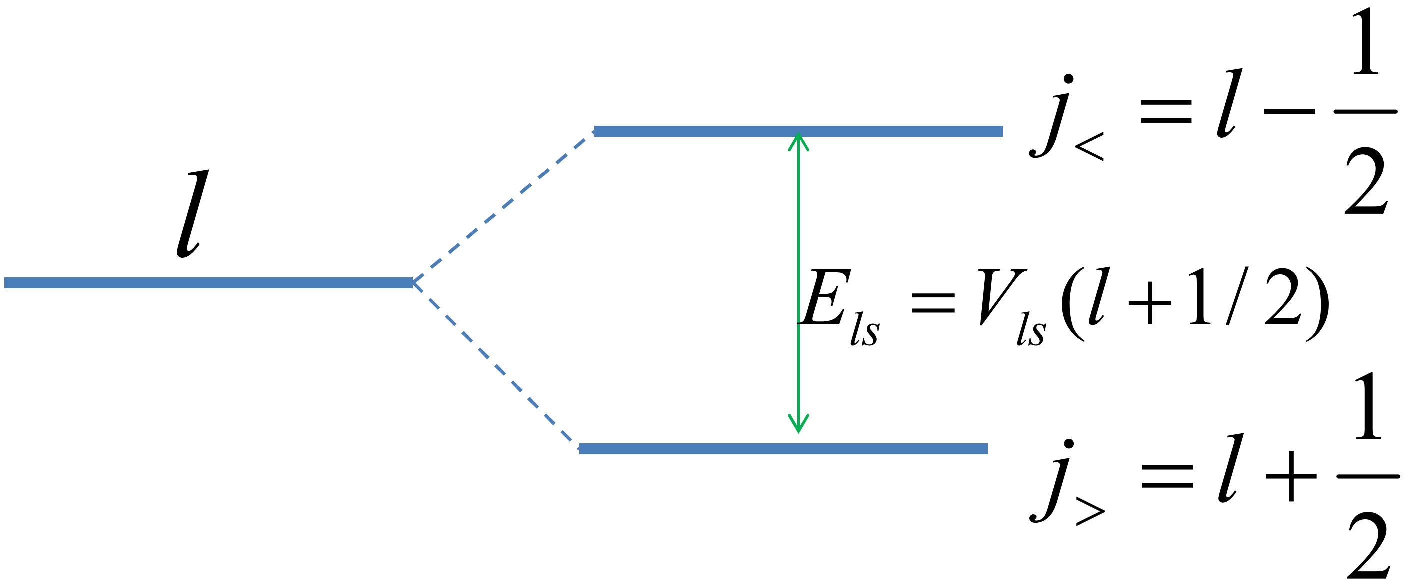


spin-orbit interaction

$$V = -V_{ls}\,\hat{l}\cdot\hat{s}$$

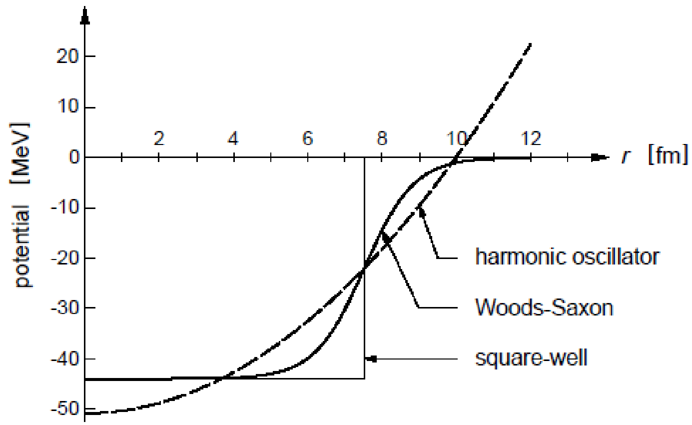
$$\hat{j} = \hat{l} + \hat{s} \qquad s = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle j|(\hat{l}\cdot\hat{s})|j\rangle = \{j(j+1) - l(l+1) - s(s+1)\}/2$$



single-particle wave function

- Mean-field potential



- single-particle wave function in 3-dimension harmonic oscillator potential

$$\phi_{n,l,j,m}(r,\theta,\phi)=R_{nl}(r)\sum_{m_l,m_s}\langle l,m_l,s,m_s\,|\,j,m\rangle Y^{l}_{m_l}(\theta,\phi)\chi^{s}_{m_s}$$

$s=1/2$ $\quad$ $j=l+s$ $\quad$ jj-coupling scheme symbol $s, p, d, f, g, h, i, \ldots$

orbital angular momentum $l = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \ldots$

$$1d_{5/2}$$

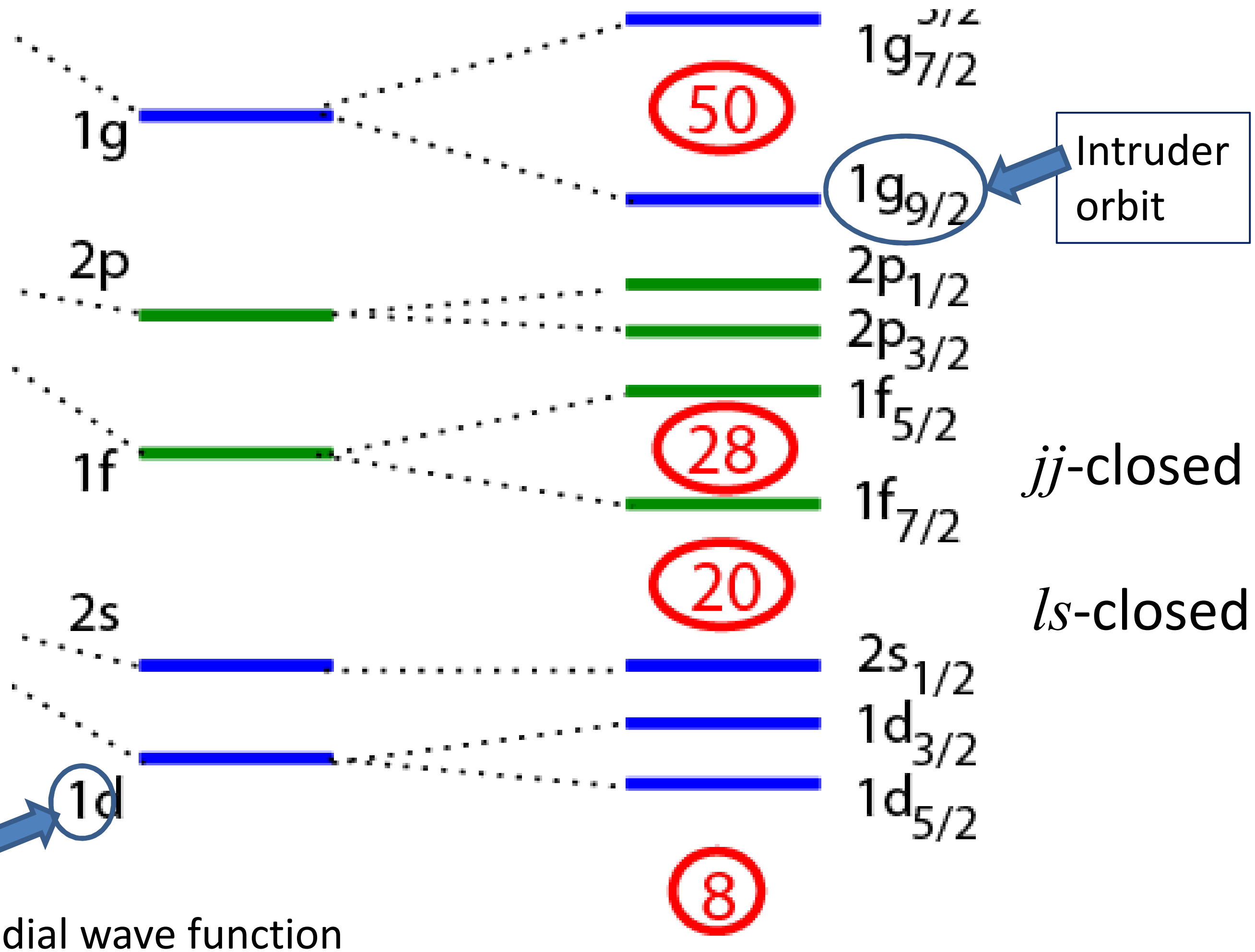
$n = 1$ (or 0)

$l = 2$

$j = 5/2$

$N = 2n + l$

$\Pi = (-1)^l$



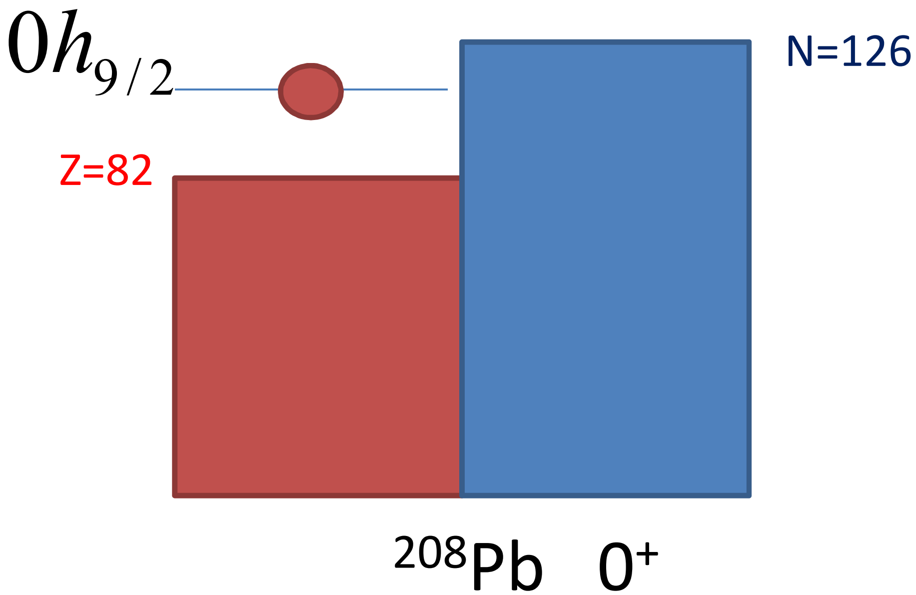
Number of nodes in radial wave function

Note : there are two conventions, start from 0 or 1

Doubly closed ± 1 particle

^{209}Bi, Z=83, N=126

What is the spin and parity of the ground state?



$$J^\pi = \frac{9}{2}^-$$

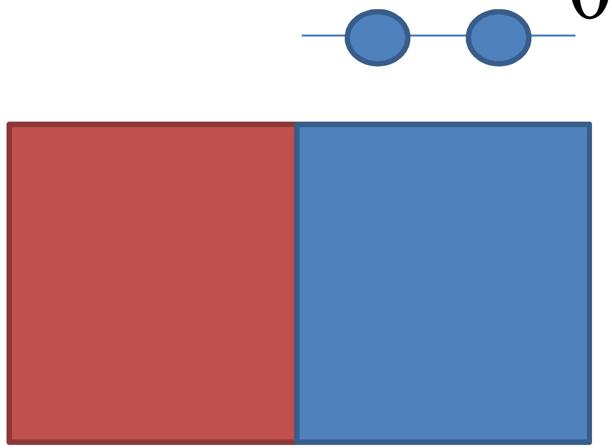
Doubly closed core + 2 active nucleons

42Ca

$0f_{7/2}$

Z=20

N=20

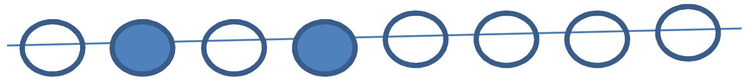


^{40}Ca 0^{+}

What kind of state is allowed?

$j = 7/2$

m = -7/2, -5/2, -3/2 -1/2, 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, 7/2



$8 \times 7/2 = 28$ states

bit representation for a computer

01010000 ⇒ 10

Configurations of ^{42}Ca, 2 particles in f7/2

	M-scheme dimension	Configurations	*J* components
M=6	1	00000011	J= 6
M=5	1	00000101	J= 6
M=4	2	00001001, 00001010	J= 4,6
M=3	2	00010001, 00001100	J= 4,6
M=2	3	00100001, 00010010, 00010100	J= 2,4,6
M=1	3	01000001, 00100010, 00011000	J= 2,4,6
M=0	4	10000001, 01000010, 00100100, 00011000	J=0,2,4,6
M=-1	3		J= 2,4,6
…	…		…
sum	28		

This space contains all information.

J-scheme dimension

J=0 1
J=2 1
J=4 1
J=6 1

Thanks to $[H, J_z] = 0$, only $M = 0$ subspace is enough to obtain all eigenstate.
In this case, M-scheme dimension is 4.

J-coupled two-body state

- 2 particles in f7/2

$$|JM\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{m_1,m_2} \left\langle \frac{7}{2}, m_1, \frac{7}{2} m_2 \middle| JM \right\rangle c^\dagger_{m_1} c^\dagger_{m_2} \,|-\rangle$$

Only J=0, 2, 4, 6 are allowed.
Why is odd J prohibited?

Antisymmtrization of Fermi particles

$$\langle j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2 | JM\rangle = (-1)^{j_1+j_2-J} \langle j_2 m_2, j_1 m_1 | JM\rangle$$

- multi-j orbits:

$$|a, b, JM\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\delta_{ab}}}\sum_{m_a,m_b} \langle j_a, m_a, j_b, m_b | JM\rangle c^\dagger_{j_a m_a} c^\dagger_{j_b m_b} \,|-\rangle$$

M-scheme Slater determinant

- A many-body wave function of *A* particles is expressed as a Slater determinant:

$$\Phi(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A!}} \det \begin{vmatrix} \phi_a(x_1) & \phi_a(x_2) & \cdots & \phi_a(x_A) \\ \phi_b(x_1) & \phi_b(x_2) & \cdots & \phi_b(x_A) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \phi_k(x_1) & \phi_k(x_2) & \cdots & \phi_k(x_A) \end{vmatrix}$$

- A single-particle state is defined $a = (n_a, l_a, j_a, m_a)$
- In second quantized form, the basis state is expressed as

$$|M_i\rangle = c^\dagger_{a_{i,1}} c^\dagger_{a_{i,2}} \cdots c^\dagger_{a_{i,A}} |-\rangle$$

M-scheme basis state

$$\left| M \right\rangle = c^{\dagger}_{j_1 m_1} c^{\dagger}_{j_2 m_2} \ldots c^{\dagger}_{j_n m_n} \left| - \right\rangle$$

$$M = m_1 + m_2 + \ldots + m_n \qquad \Pi = (-1)^{l_1 + l_2 + \ldots + l_n}$$

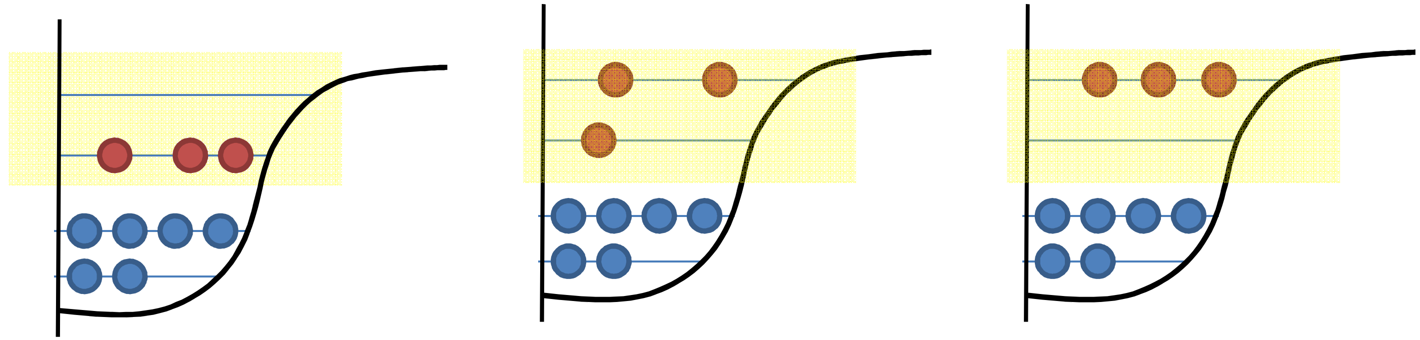
- Simple to be treated
- It has good eigenvalues of M angular momentum and parity, but not those of J^2
- The symmetry of J^2 is automatically restored by diagonalizing the Hamiltonian matrix

J-scheme basis state

- an eigenstate of J^2
- The number of the basis states are reduced by $O(10^{-2})$ atmost, but the operations are complicated
- $D_J = D_{M=J} - D_{M=J+1}$

Large-scale shell model calculation (LSSM)

- Configuration interaction (CI) method
- Nuclear wave function is expressed as a linear combination of M-scheme basis states



$$|\Psi\rangle = \quad v_1|m_1\rangle \quad + \quad v_2|m_2\rangle \quad + \quad v_3|m_3\rangle \quad + \cdots$$

- How many basis states are required?

$$D = \quad {}_{N_{sps}}C_Z \times {}_{N_{sps}} C_Z$$

For example, ^{56}Ni in pf-shell, ^{40}Ca core

$$D = \quad {}_{20}C_8 \times {}_{20} C_8 = 1.5 \times 10^{10}$$

In practice, the dimension of M=0 subspace is $D_M = 1.1 \times 10^9$.

Large-scale shell model calculation (LSSM)

More generally, let us consider many valence particles

Solve Schrodinger's Equation

$$H\left|\Psi\right\rangle = E\left|\Psi\right\rangle$$

The wave function is expanded by simple many-body basis states defined in mean-field potential
（e.g. Harmonic oscillator or Hartree-Fock basis)

$$\left|\Psi\right\rangle = \sum_m u_m \left|m\right\rangle$$

$$\left\langle m\right| H \sum_{m'} \left|m'\right\rangle\left\langle m'\right|\Psi\rangle = E\left\langle m\right|\Psi\rangle$$

$$\sum_{M'} H_{MM'} u_M = E u_M$$

Now, we solve the eigenvalue problem of the Hamiltonian matrix

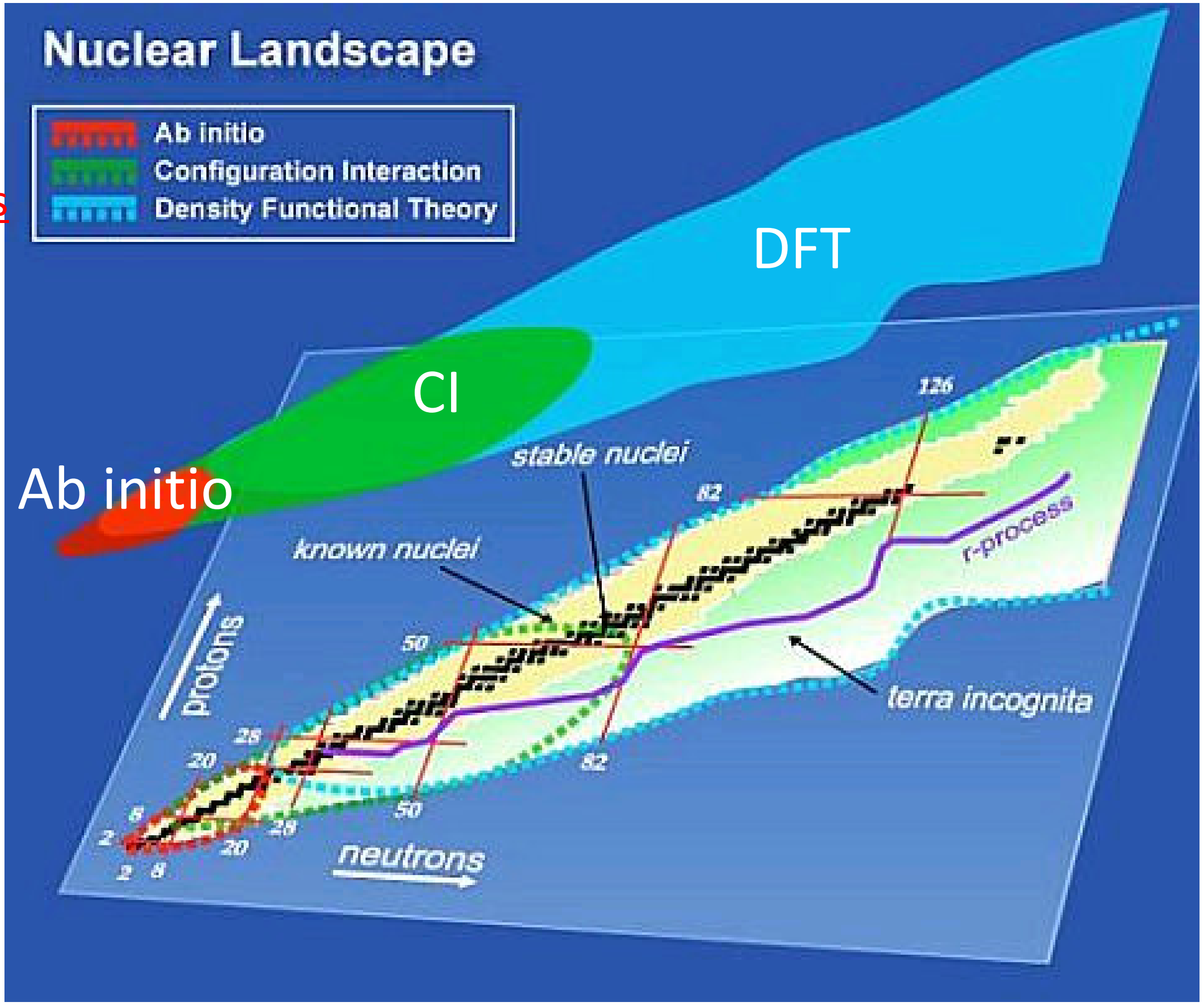
Nuclear chart

Ab initio:
without empirical correction
- Green's function Monte Carlo
- no-core shell model calculations
- etc.

Configuration Interaction:
- Large-scale shell model calc.

with an inert core.
Effective interaction corrected by the medium effect and phenomenology

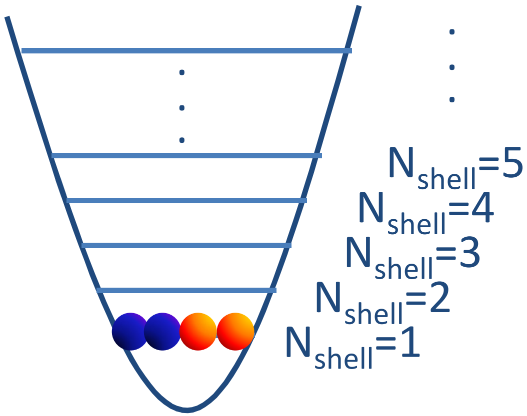
Density Functional Theory:
- Functional is determined by phenomenology



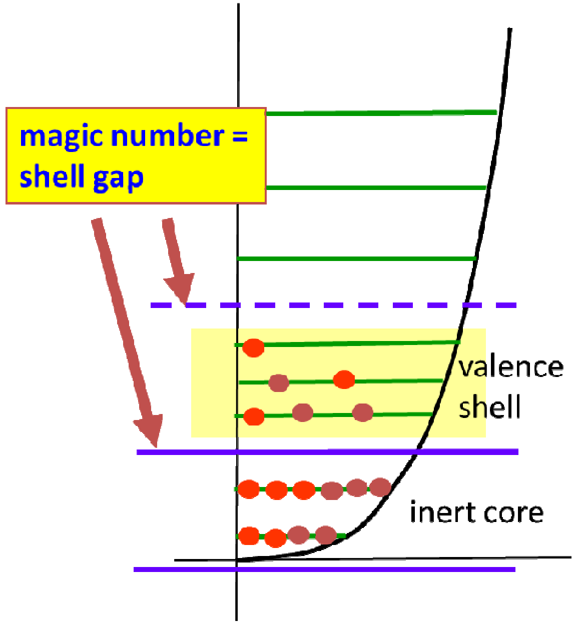
Taken from: http://unedf.org/

Two kinds of "shell model calculations"

- No-core shell-model approach
  - All nucleons are active and do not assume the inert core
  - "ab initio" calculation
  - Feasible only for light nuclei up to ^{16}O

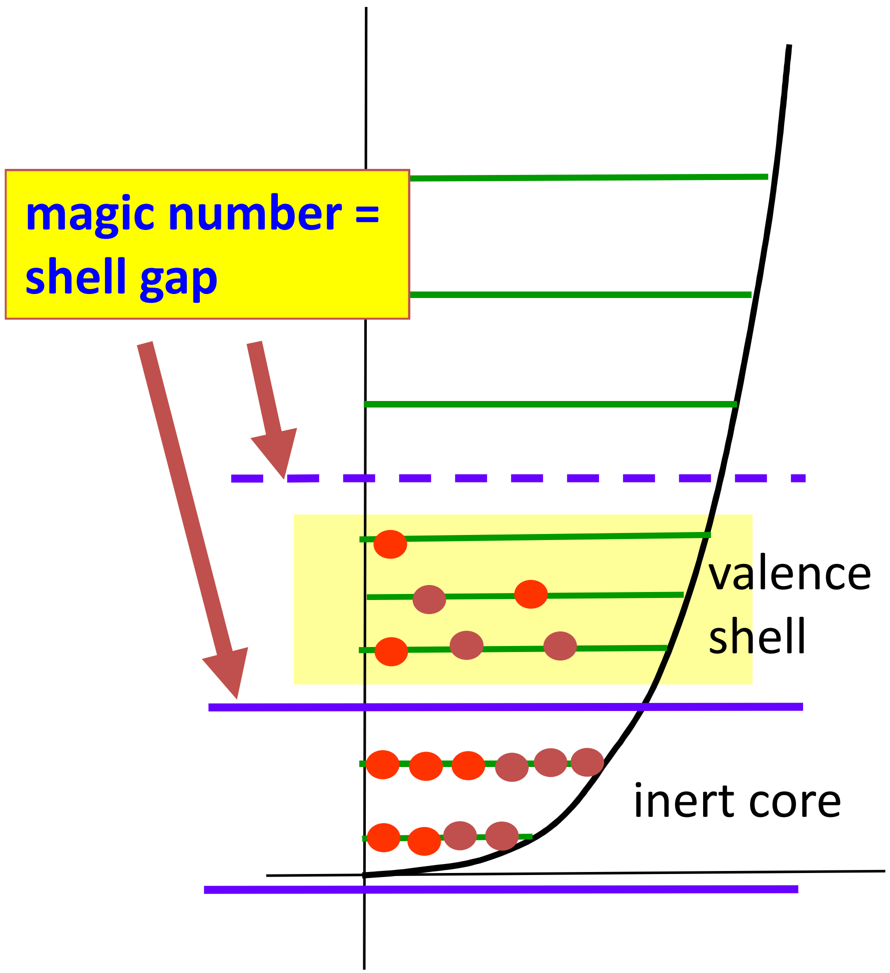


- Large-scale shell-model calculations
  - Assume inert core and model space
  - Solve the motion of active particles in the model space
  - Medium-heavy nuclei



Recipe of LSSM

1. Prepare model space and the interaction file for a given nucleus (*N*, *Z*).
2. Run a shell-model code to obtain the wave functions, which are eigenstates of the shell-model Hamiltonian.
3. Various observables, such as transition probabilities and moments, are obtained using the wave functions.



Shell model Hamiltonian

Nucleons in a mean potential interacting through residual interactions

- Single particle energy （SPE)
- Two-body matrix element （TBME)

$$H = \sum_a \boxed{\varepsilon_a} n_a + \sum_{a\le b, c\le d, JM} \boxed{V(abcd;J)} A^\dagger_{JM}(a,b) A_{JM}(c,d)$$

$a = (n_a, l_a, j_a)$ to specify a single-particle orbit

n_a … number operators of orbit *a* $\quad n_a = \sum_{m_a} c^\dagger_{a,m_a} c_{a,m_a}$

$$A^\dagger_J(a,b) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\delta_{ab}}} [c^\dagger_a \otimes c^\dagger_b]^{(J)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\delta_{ab}}} \sum_{m_a, m_b} \langle j_a m_a j_b m_b | JM \rangle c^\dagger_{a,m_a} c^\dagger_{b,m_b}$$

Shell model Hamiltonian cont'd

$$H = \sum_{a} \varepsilon_a n_a + \sum_{a \le b, c \le d, JM} V(abcd;J) A^{\dagger}_{JM}(a,b) A_{JM}(c,d)$$

proton-neutron formalism

- Rotation symmetry : Rank-0 spherical tensor
- Parity : $V(abcd;J)=0$ if $(-1)^{la+lb+lc+ld}$ = -1
- Isospin invariance : isospin formalism (OXBASH / Nushell)

$$H = \sum_{a} \varepsilon_a n_a + \sum_{a \le b, c \le d, JMTTz} V(abcd;JT) A^{\dagger}_{JT,MTz}(a,b) A_{JT,MTz}(c,d)$$

isospin formalism

Interaction file in OXBASH (isospin formalism)

```
! The "USD" interaction of B. H. Wildenthal for A=18
! For other A the two-body matrix elements should be multiplied
! by (18/A)**(0.3) and the single-particle matrix elements
! are mass independent. In OXBASH the multiplication is done
! automatically in the subroutine SHSP.FOR
! ERROR CHANGED AUG 1988   (2   2   2   1        2   1     -0.2878000)
! ORDER:  1 = 1D3/2    2 = 1D5/2    3 = 2S1/2
! The following spe give values of 15.63, 21.75 and 18.13 relative to
! 40Ca (1.612 -2.684 -2.967)
  63       1.6465800     -3.9477999     -3.1635399
 1   1   1   1        0   1     -2.1845000
 1   1   1   1        1   0     -1.4151000
 1   1   1   1        2   1     -0.0665000
 1   1   1   1        3   0     -2.8842001
 2   1   1   1        1   0      0.5647000
 2   1   1   1        2   1     -0.6149000
 2   1   1   1        3   0      2.0337000
 2   1   2   1        1   0     -6.5057998
 2   1   2   1        1   1      1.0334001
 2   1   2   1        2   0     -3.8253000
 2   1   2   1        2   1     -0.3248000
 2   1   2   1        3   0     -0.5377000
 2   1   2   1        3   1      0.5894000
 2   1   2   1        4   0     -4.5061998
```

← single-particle energies

← TBMEs $V(a,b,c,d,J,T)$

w.int

B. A. Brown and B. H. Wildenthal, Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 38, 29 (1988)

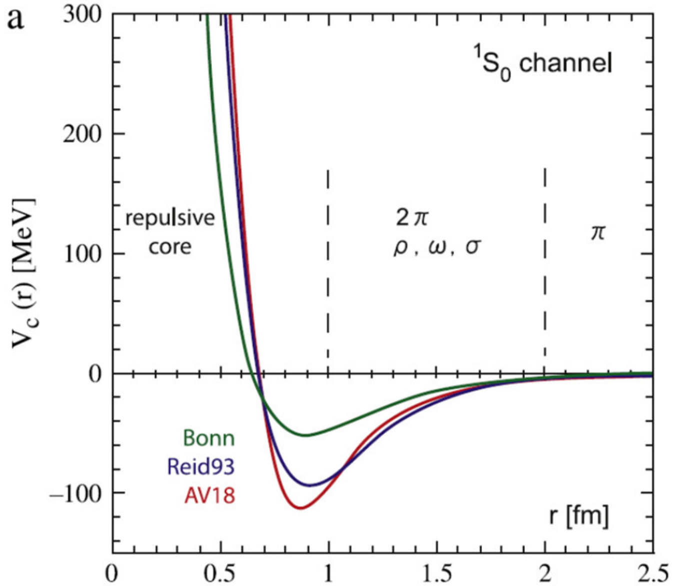
How to construct a realistic shell-model Hamiltonian

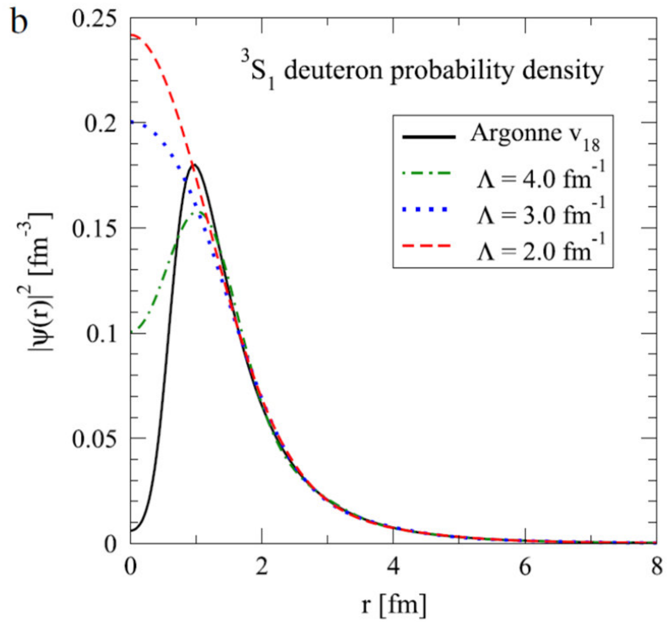
- Some successful interactions (USD, GXPF1A, JUN45, …) are derived by the following procedure.

- SPEs are determined by the experimental levels of the core + 1 nucleus.
  - E.g. 41Ca for SPE of *pf* shell

- TBME is derived by :
  1. Prepare NN interaction (CD-Bonn, chiral N3LO, AV18, …)
  2. Soften short-range replustion (G-matrix, Vlow-k, SRG, …)
  3. Include the effect outside the model by many-body perturubation theory (MBPT)
  4. Phenomenological correction to reproduce the experimental data (χ^2-fit)

Recipe to treat short-range repulsion





Deuteron wave function obtained by V low-k interaction

NN potential

Strong repulsive core causes severe problem in many-body calculations

- G-matrix
- V low-k
- Similarity renormalization group (SRG)
- etc.

S. Bogner, R. J. Furnstahl, and A. Schwenk, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 65, 94 (2010).

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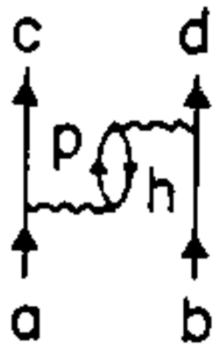
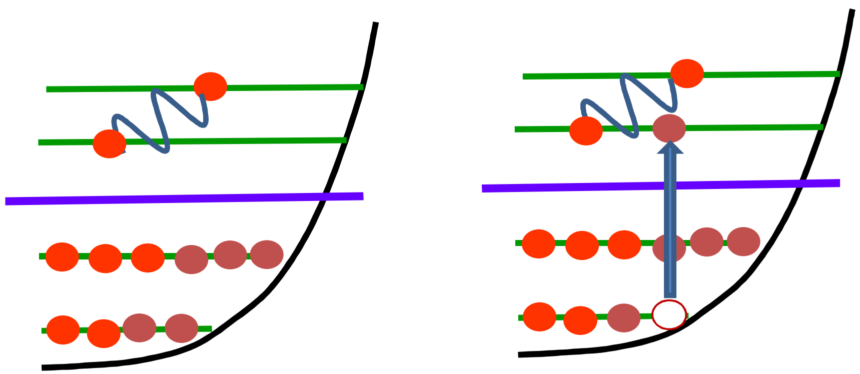
Core polarization

- Shell-model Hamiltonian is derived from the NN interaction using the many-body perturbation theory to include the effect outside the model space.
- "Core polarization" plays a crucial role





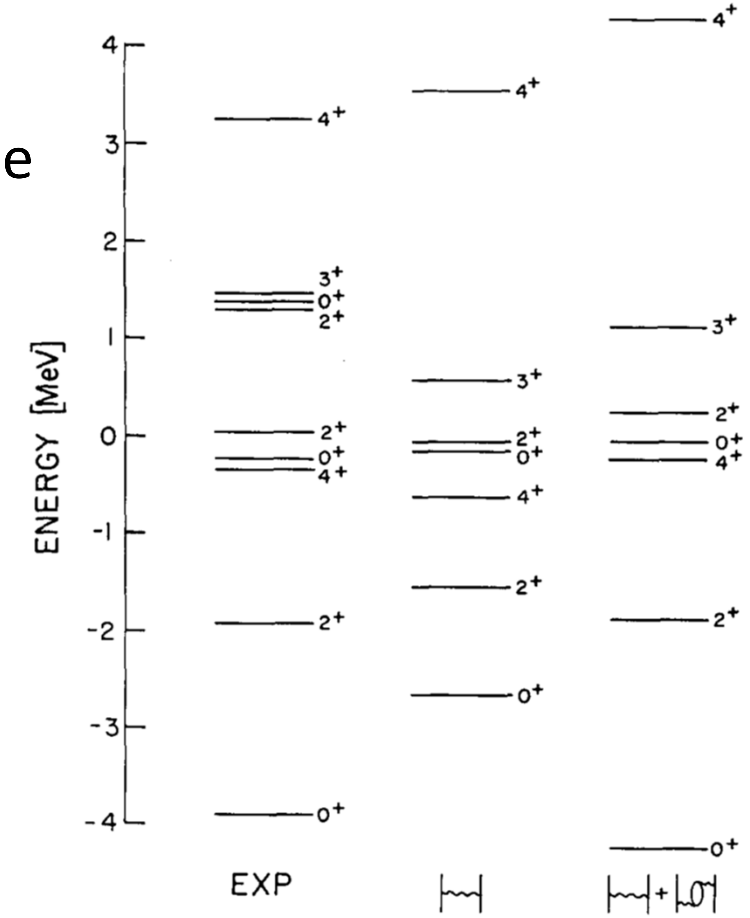


Fig. 13. The spectra of ^{18}O.

T. T. S. Kuo and G. E. Brown, Nucl. Phys. 85, 40 (1966)

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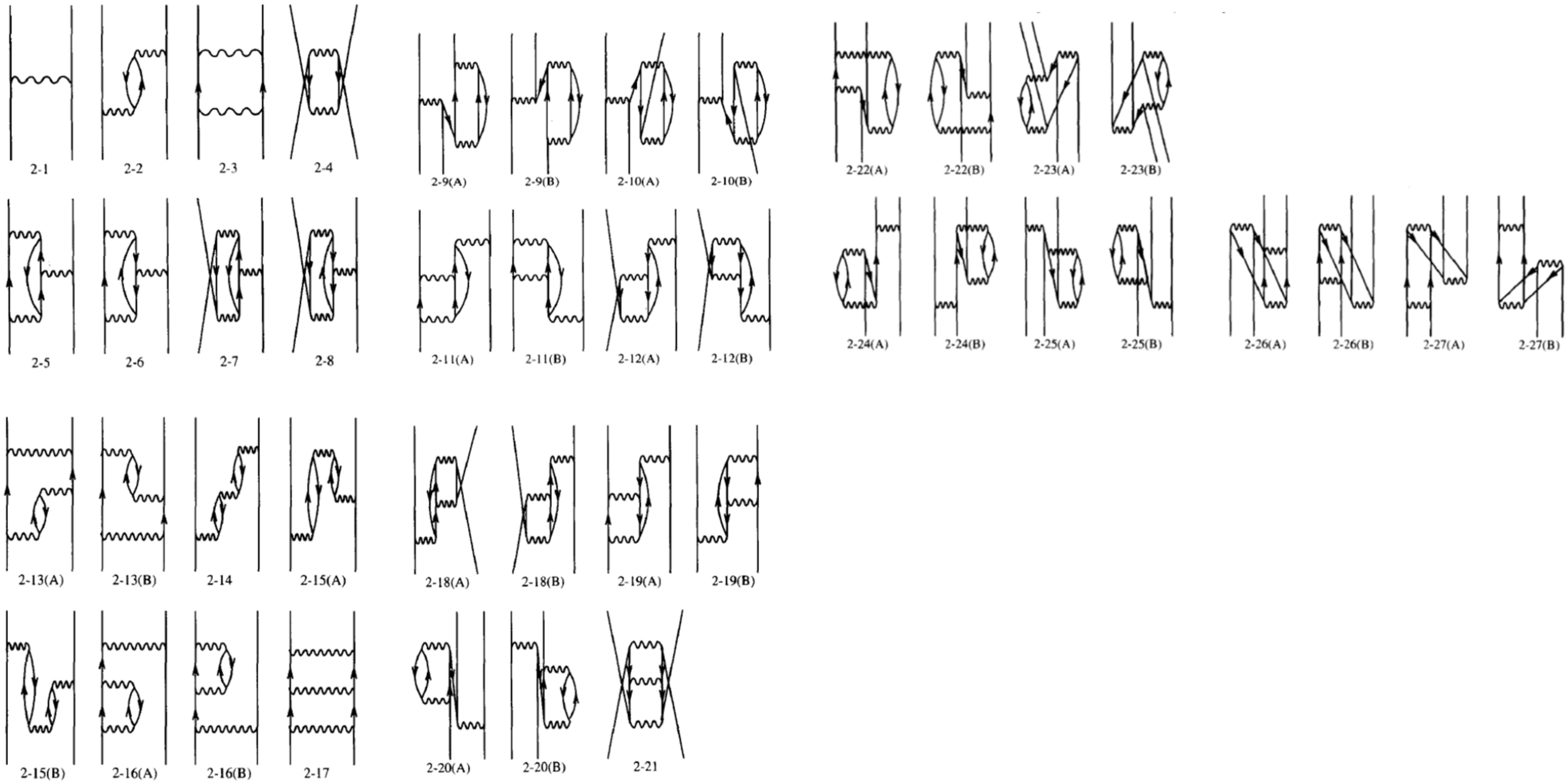
Many-body perturbation theory



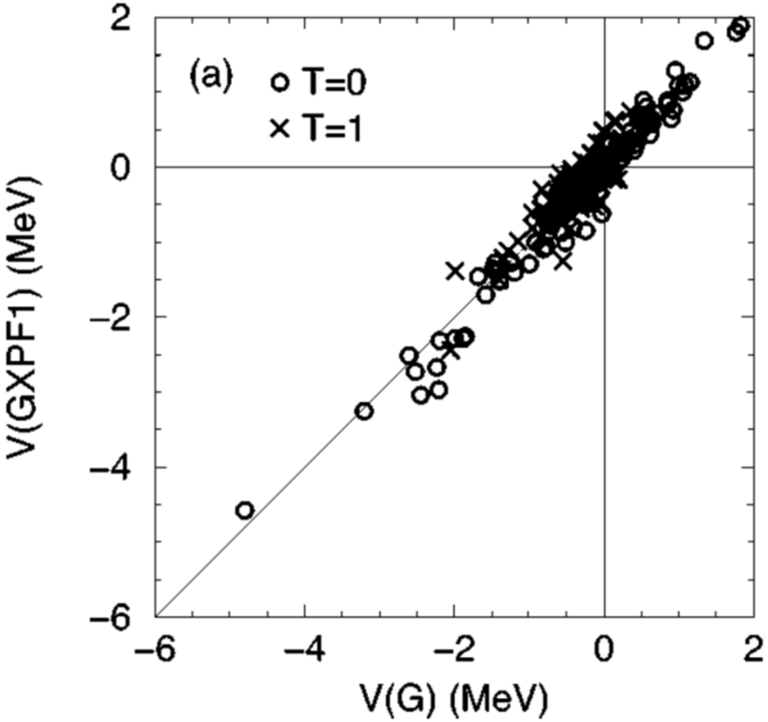
https://github.com/ManyBodyPhysics/CENS

M.H-Jensen, T.T.S. Kuo, and E Osnes, Phys. Rev. 2611 125 (1995)

Phenomenological correction by χ^2-fit

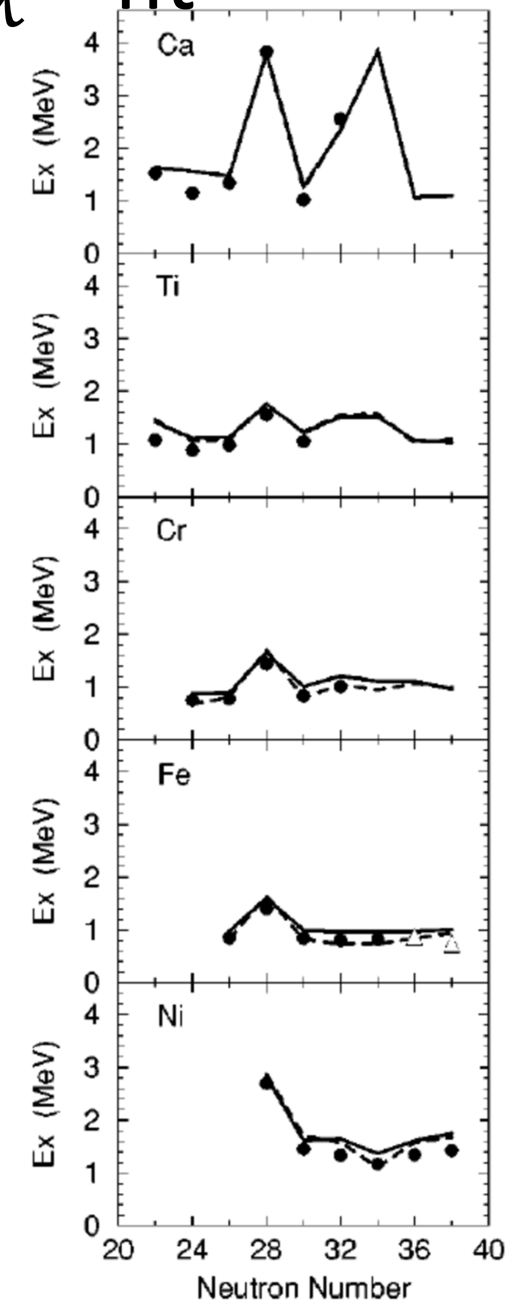
The GXPF1 interaction

model space : *pf* shell $0f_{7/2},\ 1p_{3/2}, 1p_{1/2},\ 0f_{5/2}$



4 SPEs and 195 TBMEs

699 data of the binding energies and excitation energies are χ^2-fitted by the linear combination method.
~200keV deviation



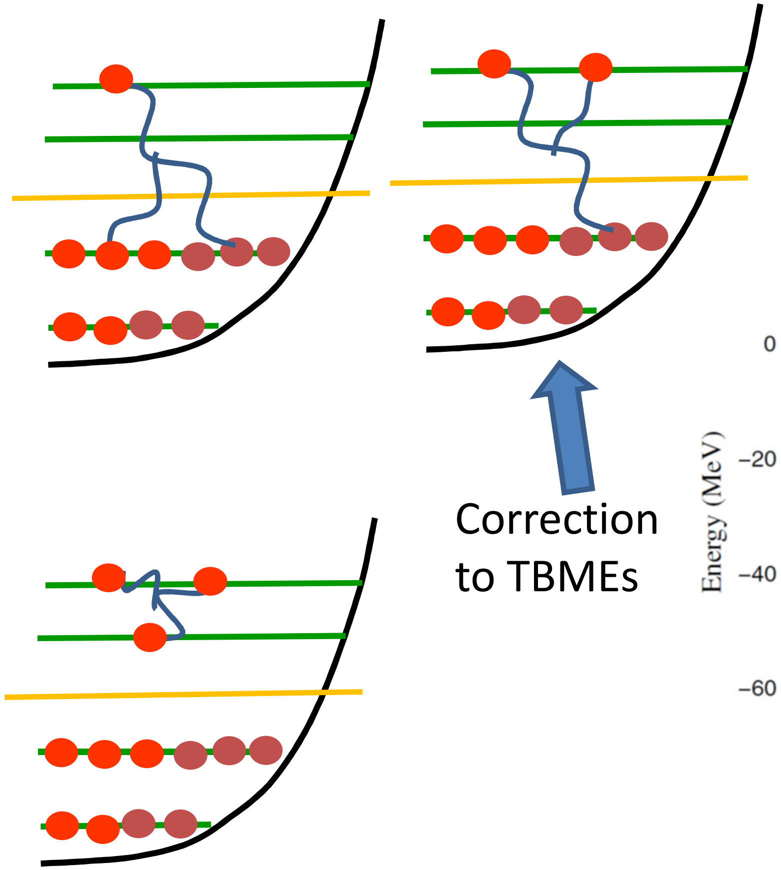
Ref. M. Honma, T. Otsuka, B. A. Brown, and T. Mizusaki,
Phys. Rev. C 65, 061301(R) (2002)

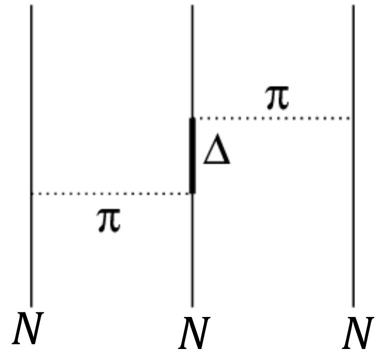
What is the microscopic origin of this correction?

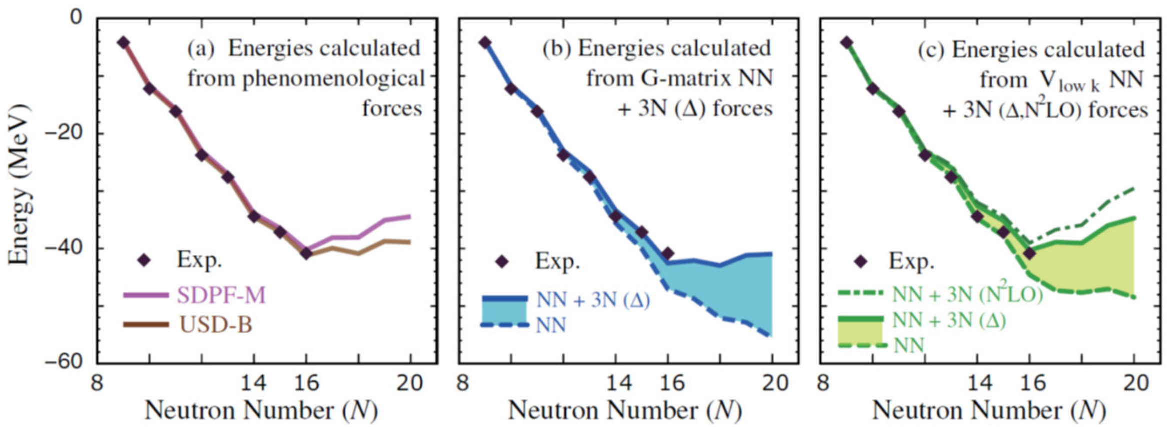
Contribution of the three-body force

Is this phenomenological correction explained by the three-body force?

Normal ordering with the inert core





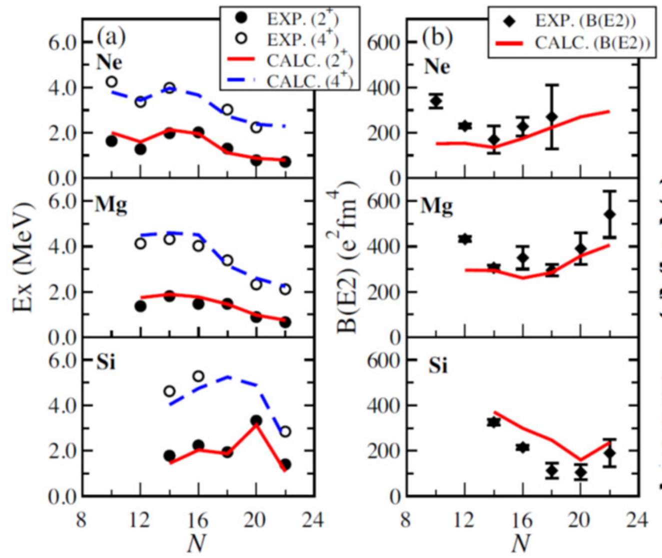


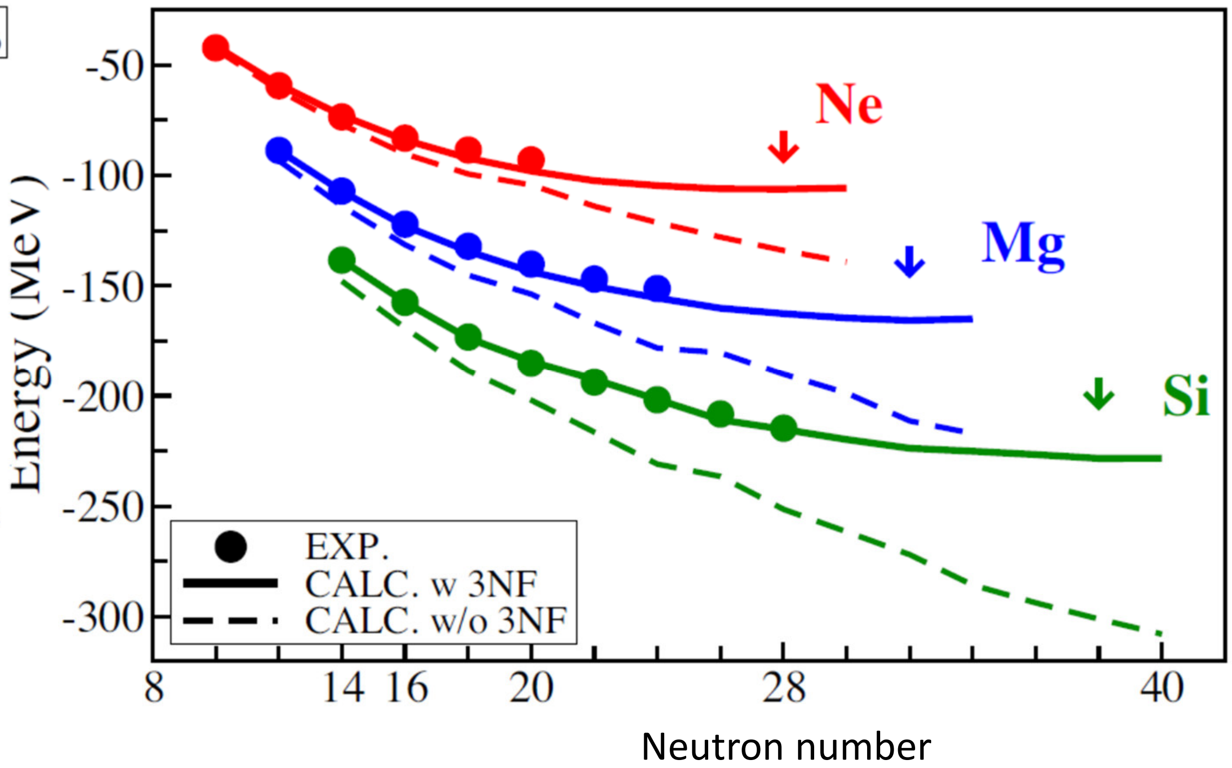
T. Otsuka, T. Suzuki, J. D. Holt, A. Schwenk, and Y. Akaishi, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 032501 (2010).

Three-body force contribution

TBME without phenomenological correction with normal-ordered three-body force

Ground-state energies of Ne, Mg, Si isotope
(EEdf1 interaction, model space : *sd+pf* shells)

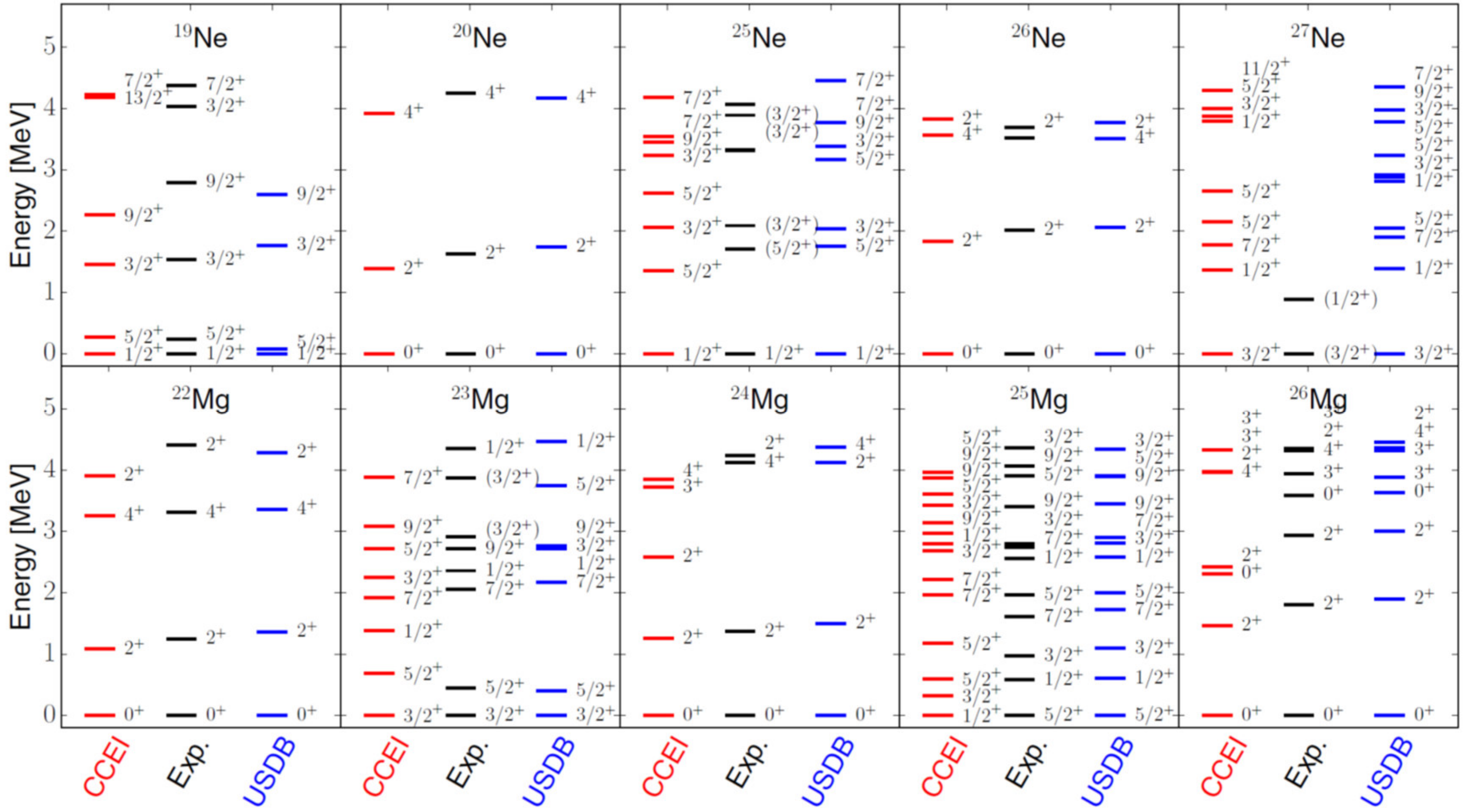




N. Tsunoda, T. Otsuka, N. Shimizu, M. H.-Jensen, K. Takayanagi, and T. Suzuki, Phys. Rev. C 95, 021304 (2017)

Challenge : Shell model calculations in “ab initio” way

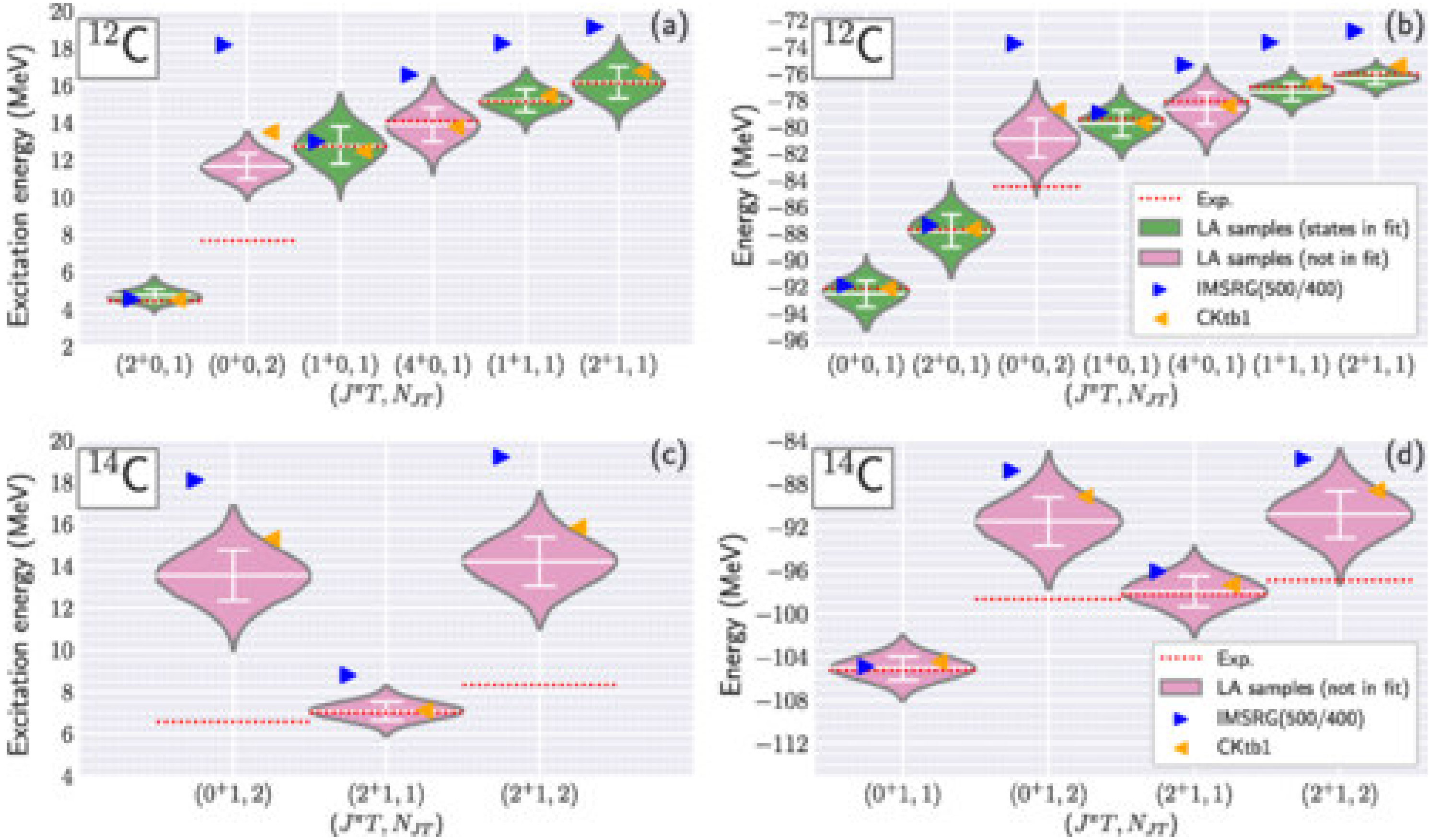
- Shell-model effective interaction is obtained by non-perturbative methods, such as the coupled-cluster method and in-medium similarity renormalization group method.



Ref. G.R. Jansen, M. D. Schuster, A. Signoracci, G. Hagen and P. Navratil, Phys. Rev. C 94 011301(R) (2016)

Uncertainty estimation of the shell-model Hamiltonian

- Bayesian analysis to quantify the uncertainty from the parameters of the Hamiltonian. (p-shell, 17 parameters for 33 data)



S. Yoshida, N. Shimizu, T. Togashi and T. Otsuka, Phys. Rev. C 98, 061301(R) (2018)

Summary

- shell model and LSSM
  - shell-model Hamiltonian
- *M*-scheme basis state vs. *J*-scheme
- Realistic effective interaction
  - Conventional way and recent challenges

Before the next lecture ...

- https://sites.google.com/a/cns.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/shimizu/cns-summer-school-2019

Linux:

- Install gfortran, BLAS, LAPACK, and python (or Intel Fortran + MKL)

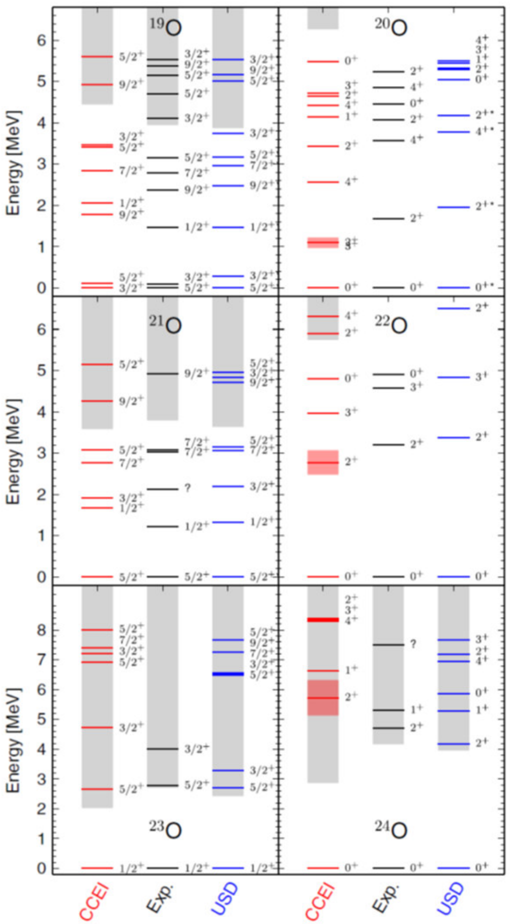
  (Ubuntu: apt-get install python gfortran liblapack-dev libblas-dev)

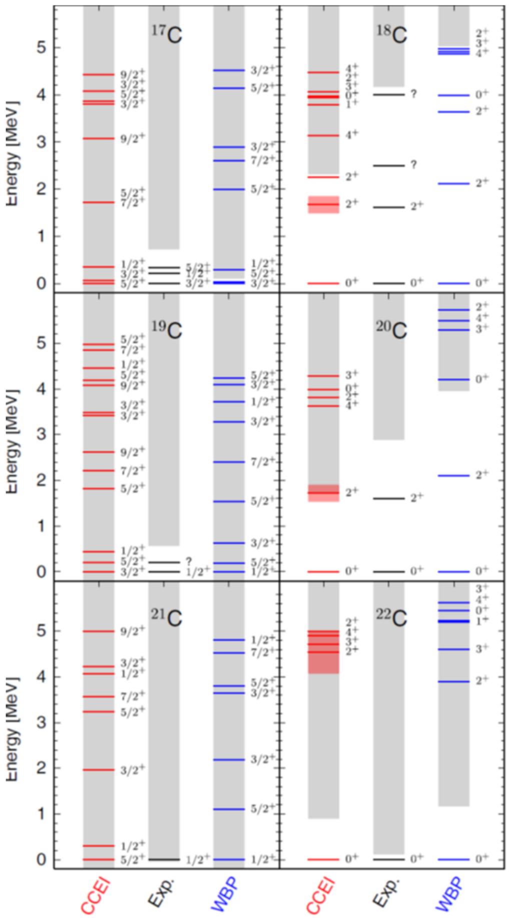
- tar xvzf kshell-cpc.tar.gz
  cd kshell-cpc/src
  make
  cd ../test
  ../bin/kshell_ui.py

- MS-Windows : install “Windows subsystem for Linux” or Cygwin
- Mac OS X : install Xcode

Challenge : Shell model calculations in “ab initio” way

- Shell-model effective interaction is obtained by nonperturbative methods, such as the coupled-cluster method and in-medium similarity renormalization group method.





Ref. G.R. Jansen, J. Engel, G. Hagen, P. Navratil, and A. Signoracci Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 142502 (2014)

Magnetic moment

Magnetic dipole moment

$$\mu(J) = \langle J, J_z = J | g_l \boldsymbol{l} + g_s \boldsymbol{s} | J, J_z = J \rangle$$

$g = \mu(J)/J$ is called g-factor

The unit is $\mu_N = \frac{e\hbar}{2Mc}$ （nuclear magneton, M is proton mass）

For free nucleon (proton, neutron)

g_l=(1.0, 0.0) g_s=(5.585, -3.826)

^{209}Bi, Z=83, N=126

Magnetic moment of its ground state?

$$\left\langle n=0, l=4, j=9/2, jz=9/2 \middle| 1.0\times\mathbf{l} + 5.58\times\mathbf{s} \middle| n=0, l=4, j=9/2, jz=9/2 \right\rangle$$

$$\ldots = 2.62$$

Exp. $\frac{\mu}{\mu_N} = 4.11$

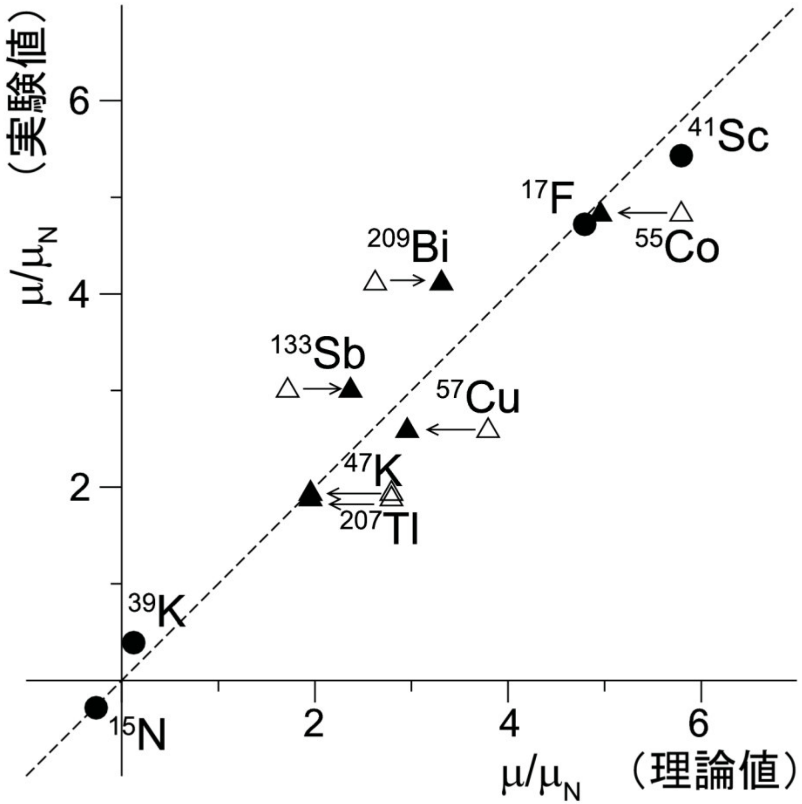
Courtesy of Y. Utsuno

Magnetic moment of doubly closed ±1 nucleon

- Magnetic moment of one-particle state, $|(l,1/2)jm\rangle$, is written as

$$\mu = \begin{cases} lg_l + \frac{1}{2}g_s, & j = l + 1/2 \\ \frac{j}{j+1}\left[(l+1)g_l - \frac{1}{2}g_s\right], & j = l - 1/2 \end{cases}$$

This value is called Schmidt value.



- It explains the magnetic moment of the double closed ±1 nuclei, but quantitatively, spin g-factor is quenched by 0.7.

LSSM is useful to obtain:

- Binding energy
- Low-lying excitation energy
- Magnetic moment, electric quadrupole moment
- Electromagnetic transition（E2, M1 transition）
- spectroscopic factor, two-nucleon amplitudes
- Beta-decay rate, Gamow-Teller and first forbidden transitions
- etc.

proton-neutron formalism and isospin formalism

$$H = \sum_a \varepsilon_a n_a + \sum_{a\le b, c\le d, JM} V(abcd;J) A^\dagger_{JM}(a,b) A_{JM}(c,d)$$

proton-neutron formalism

- Angular momentum : Hamiltonian is rank-0 spherical tensor
- Parity : $V(abcd;J)=0$ if $(-1)^{la+lb+lc+ld}$ = -1
- Isospin : can be treated as angular momentum

$$H = \sum_a \varepsilon_a n_a + \sum_{a\le b, c\le d, JMTTz} V(abcd;JT) A^\dagger_{JT,MTz}(a,b) A_{JT,MTz}(c,d)$$

isospin formalism

Quenching of Magnetic moment

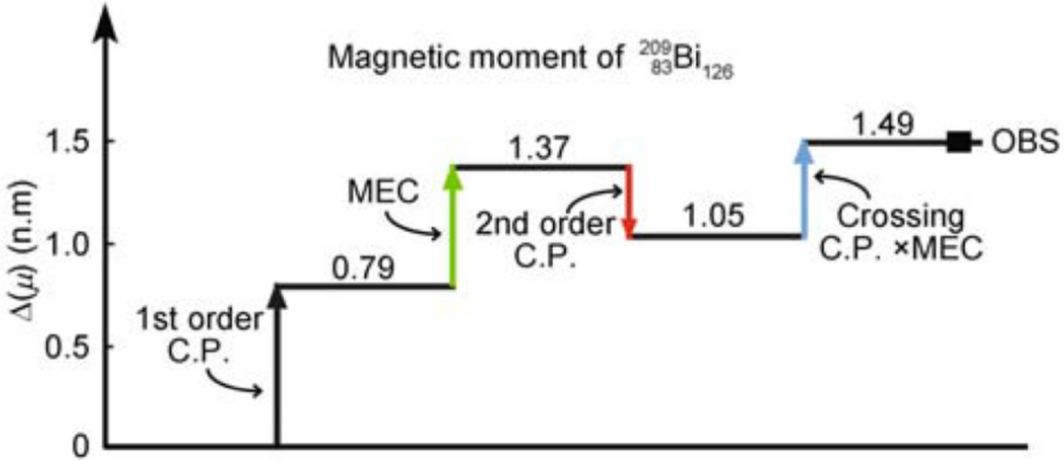
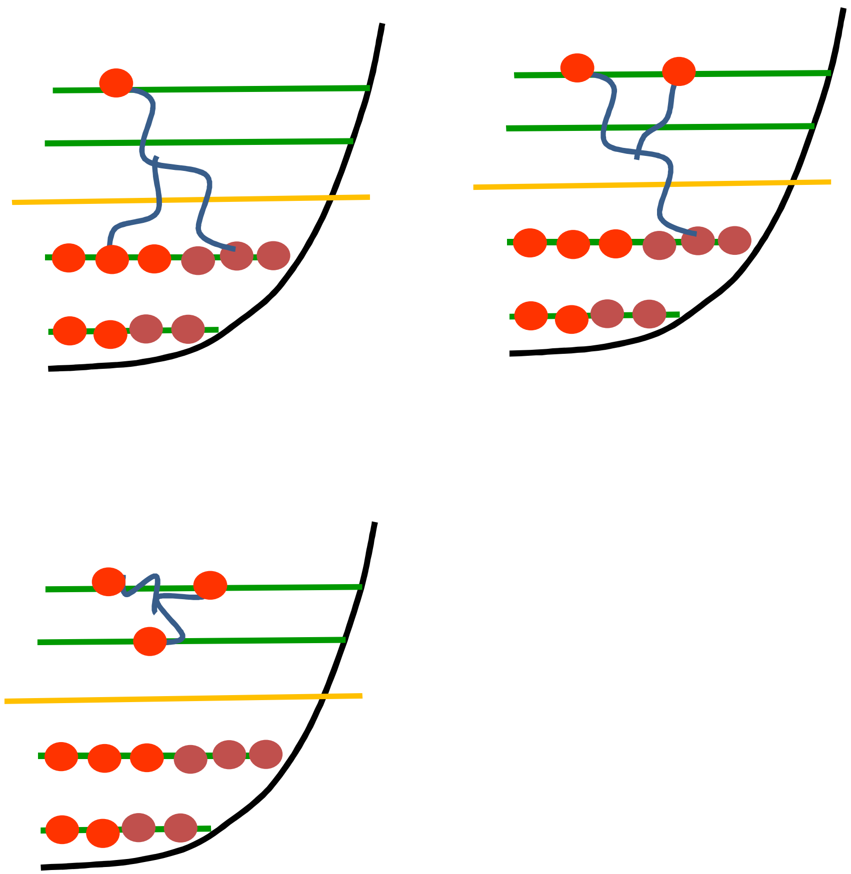


Figure 3 Results of Arima et al. [10] for the deviation of the magnetic moment of ^{209}Bi from the Schmidt value. Here C.P. stands for core polarization, MEC for meson exchange currents, and OBS indicates the observed deviation.

A. Arima, K. Shimizu, W. Bentz et al., Adv. Nucl. Phys. 18, 1 (1987).

Three-body force ?

Normal ordering with the inert core



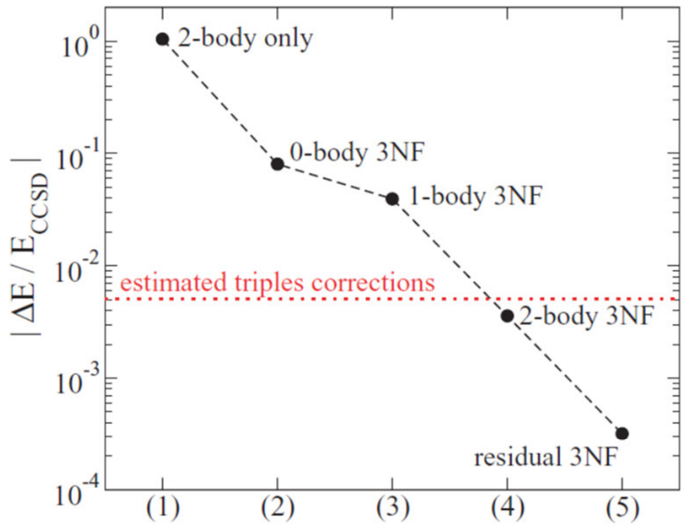
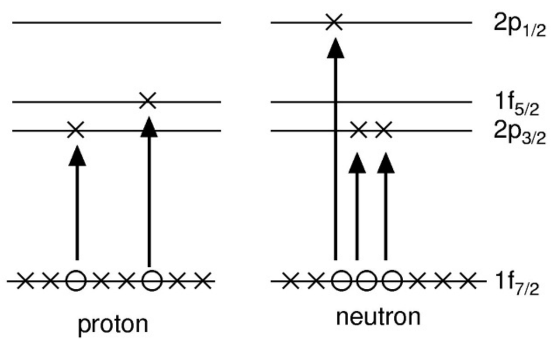


FIG. 7. (Color online) Relative contributions $|\Delta E/E|$ to the binding energy of ^{4}He at the CCSD level. The different points denote the contributions from (1) low-momentum NN interactions, (2) the vacuum expectation value of the 3NF, (3) the normal-ordered one-body Hamiltonian due to the 3NF, (4) the normal-ordered two-body Hamiltonian due to the 3NF, and (5) the residual 3NFs. The dotted line estimates the corrections due to omitted three-particle/three-hole clusters.

G. Hagen *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 76, 034302 (2007)

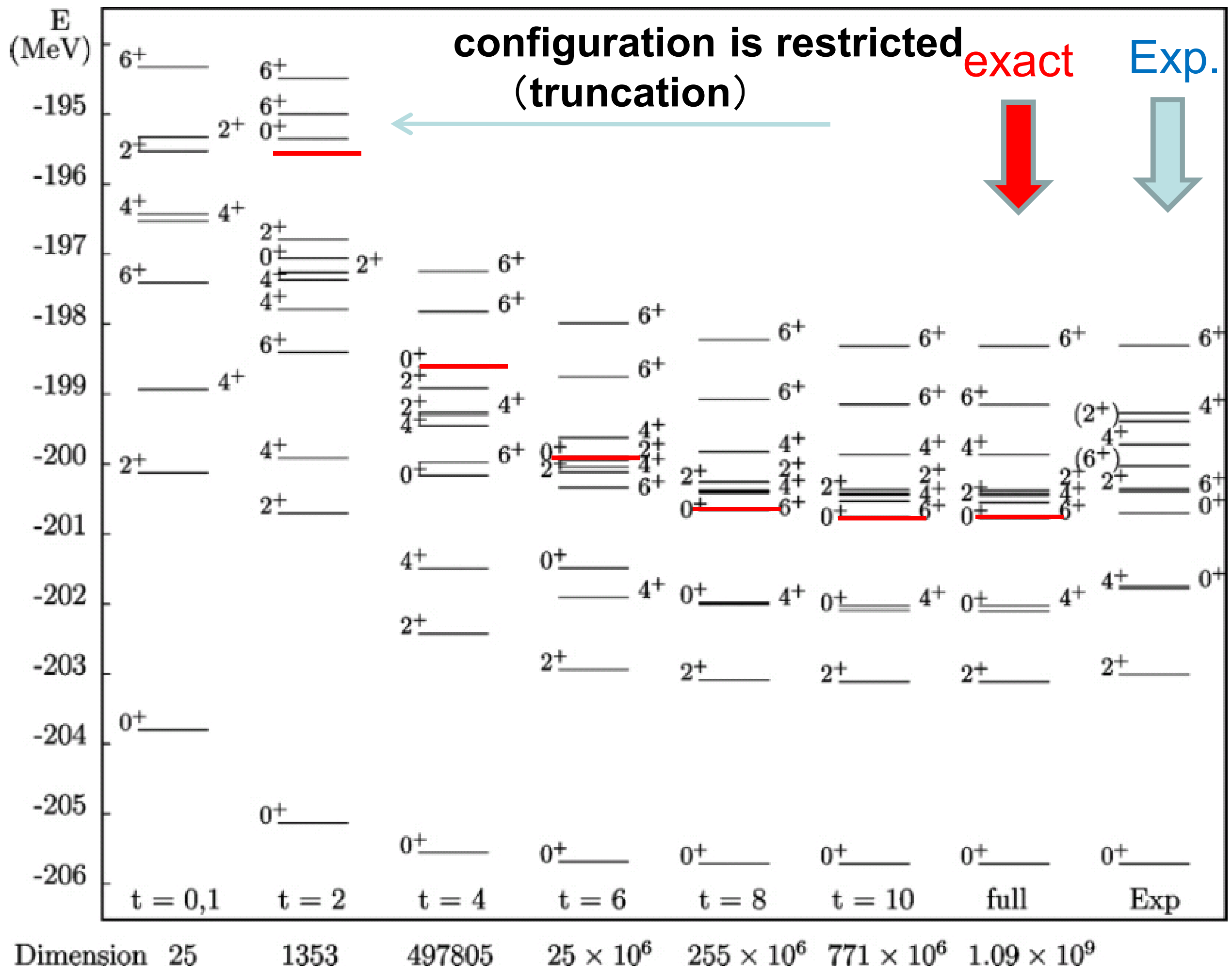
Truncation of the model space

^{56}Ni ... Z=N=28
doubly closed with N=Z=28 magic, truncation of particle-hole excitation is expected to work well



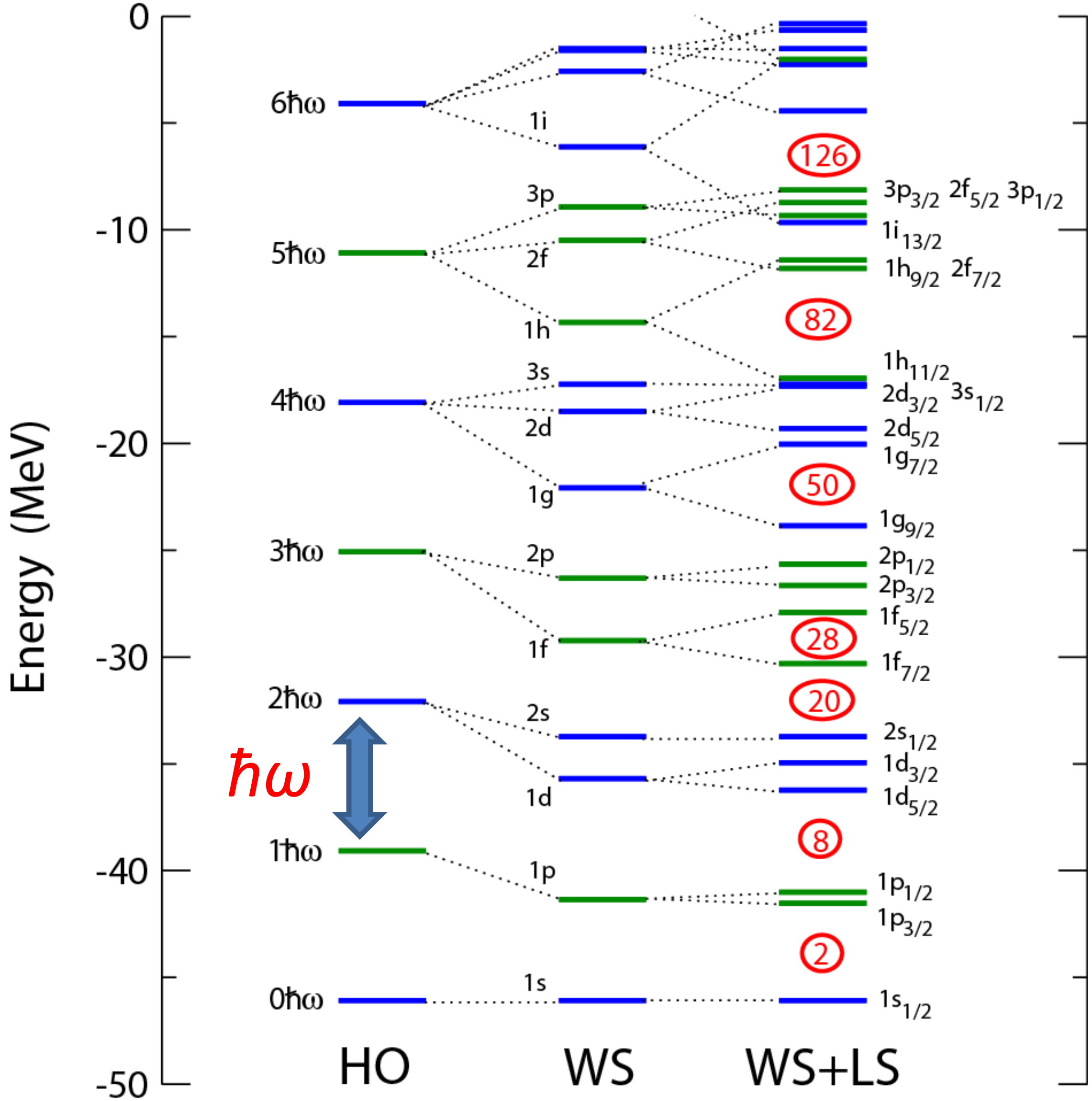
Number of p-h excitation from f7/2 is restricted (t)

Number of configuration (M-scheme dimension)



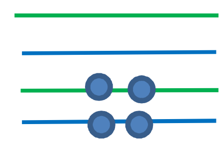
Ref. M. Horoi *et al*., Phys. Rev. C78, 014318(2008)

$N\hbar\omega$ excitation



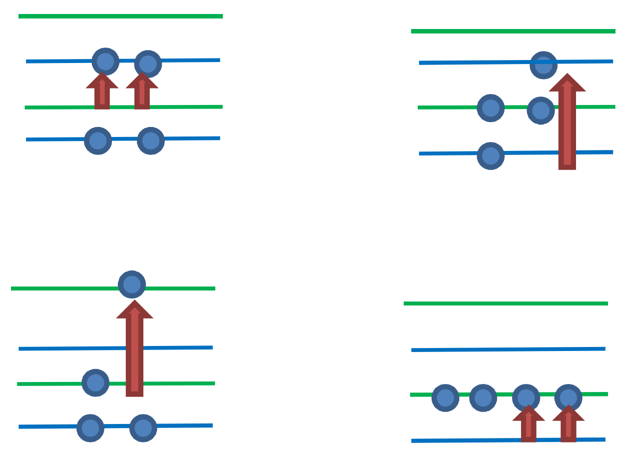
$0\hbar\omega$

no cross shell excitation



$2\hbar\omega$

across 2 shell gaps



and so on ...

Homework : ^{18}O, single-*j* shell

2 valence neutrons in 0d5/2

- Count *M*-scheme dimension by hand
- Count *J*-scheme dimension by hand

Dimension of ^{19}O with 0d5/2?

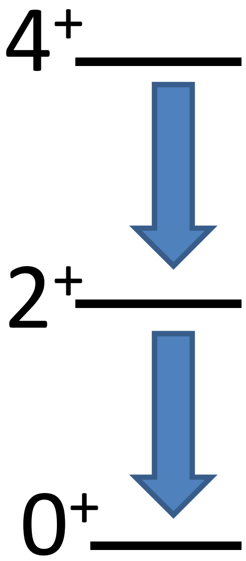
How do you count the M-scheme dimension using the KSHELL code?

Electric quadrupole transition, quadrupole moment

$$B(E2; J \to J') = \frac{1}{2J+1} \left| \left\langle J' \| er^2 Y^2 \| J \right\rangle \right|^2$$

In conventional $0\hbar\omega$ shell model calculations, effective charges are introduced to include the effect of the coupling with giant quadrupole resonance.

sd-shell $(e_p, e_n) = (1.3e, 0.5e)$



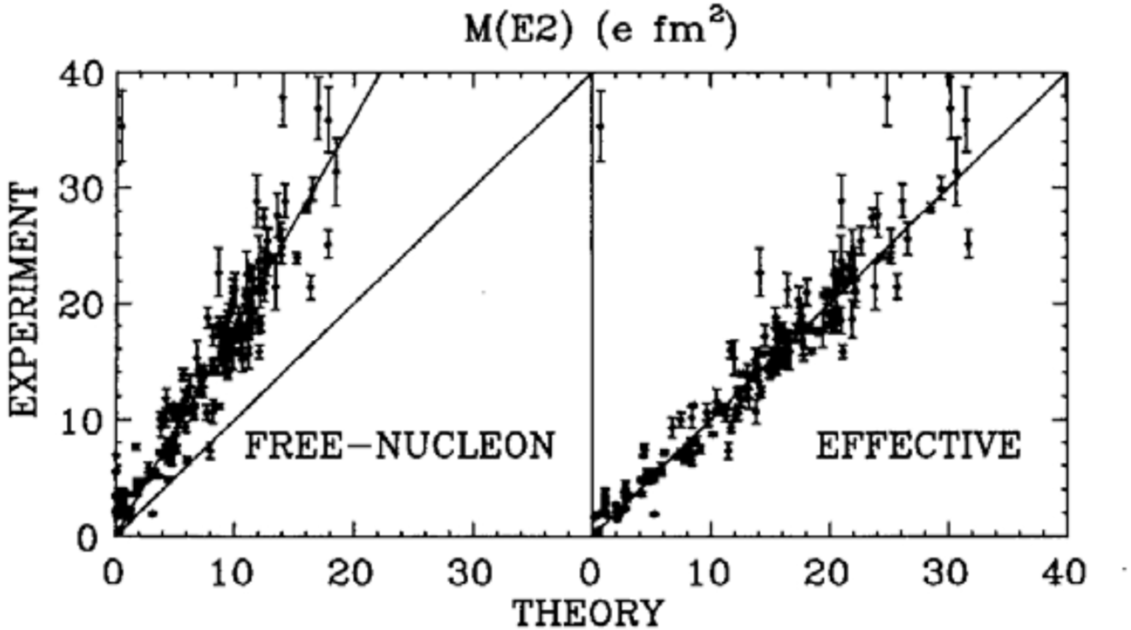


Figure 14 Theoretical vs experimental E2 gamma-decay matrix elements (see Section 4).

Quenching of spin operator

Courtesy of Y. Utsuno

Magnetic dipole moment

$$\mu(J) = \langle J, J_z = J | g_l \boldsymbol{l} + g_s \boldsymbol{s} | J, J_z = J \rangle$$

g_l=(1.0, 0.0) g_s=(5.585, -3.826) for free nucleons (proton and neutron)

Effective spin is quenched around 70% by the contribution of the inert core such as core-polarization effect (Arima-Horie effect)

"Tidal motion of spin"