Short-range correlation physics at low RG resolution

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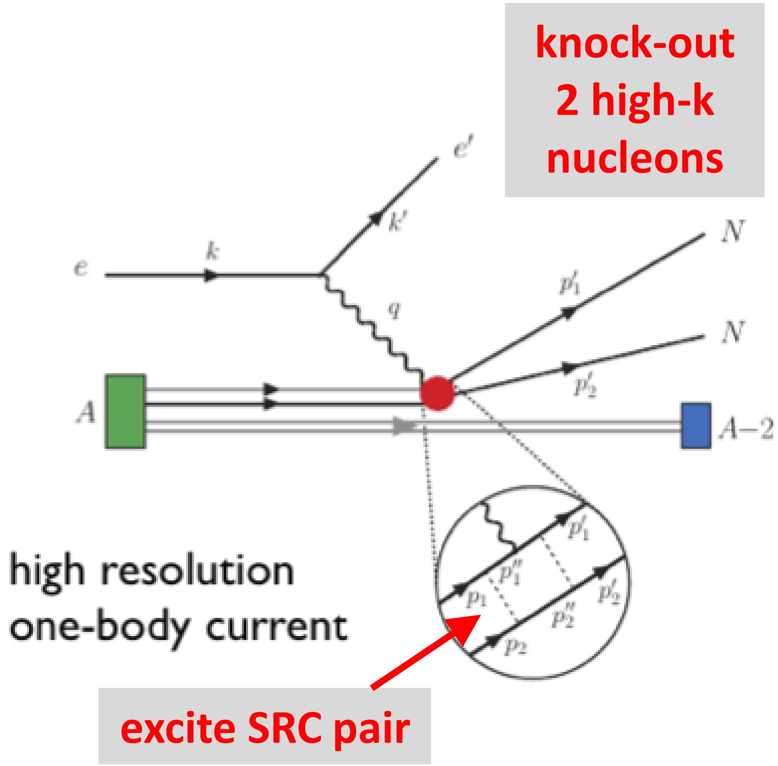
ajt, S.K. Bogner, and R.J. Furnstahl, arXiv:2006.11186

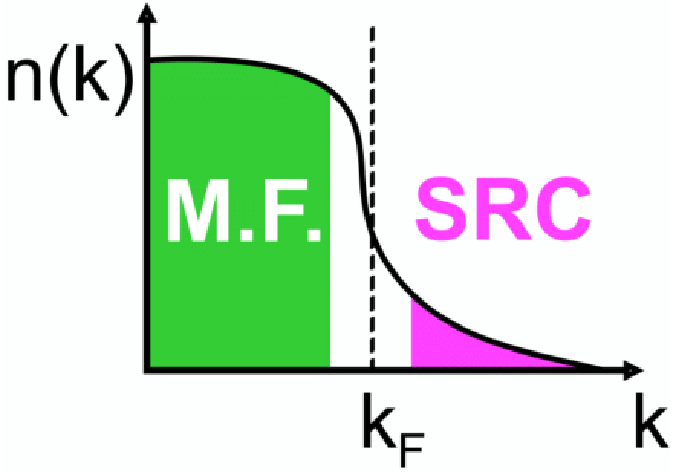
*Phys. Rev. C **102**, 034005 (2020)*

ajt, S.K. Bogner, and R.J. Furnstahl, in progress

Motivation

- Recent experiments have been able to isolate processes where short-range correlation (SRC) physics is dominant and well accounted for by SRC phenomenology
- High RG resolution description of SRC physics
  - SRC pairs are components in the nuclear wave function with relative momenta above the Fermi momentum





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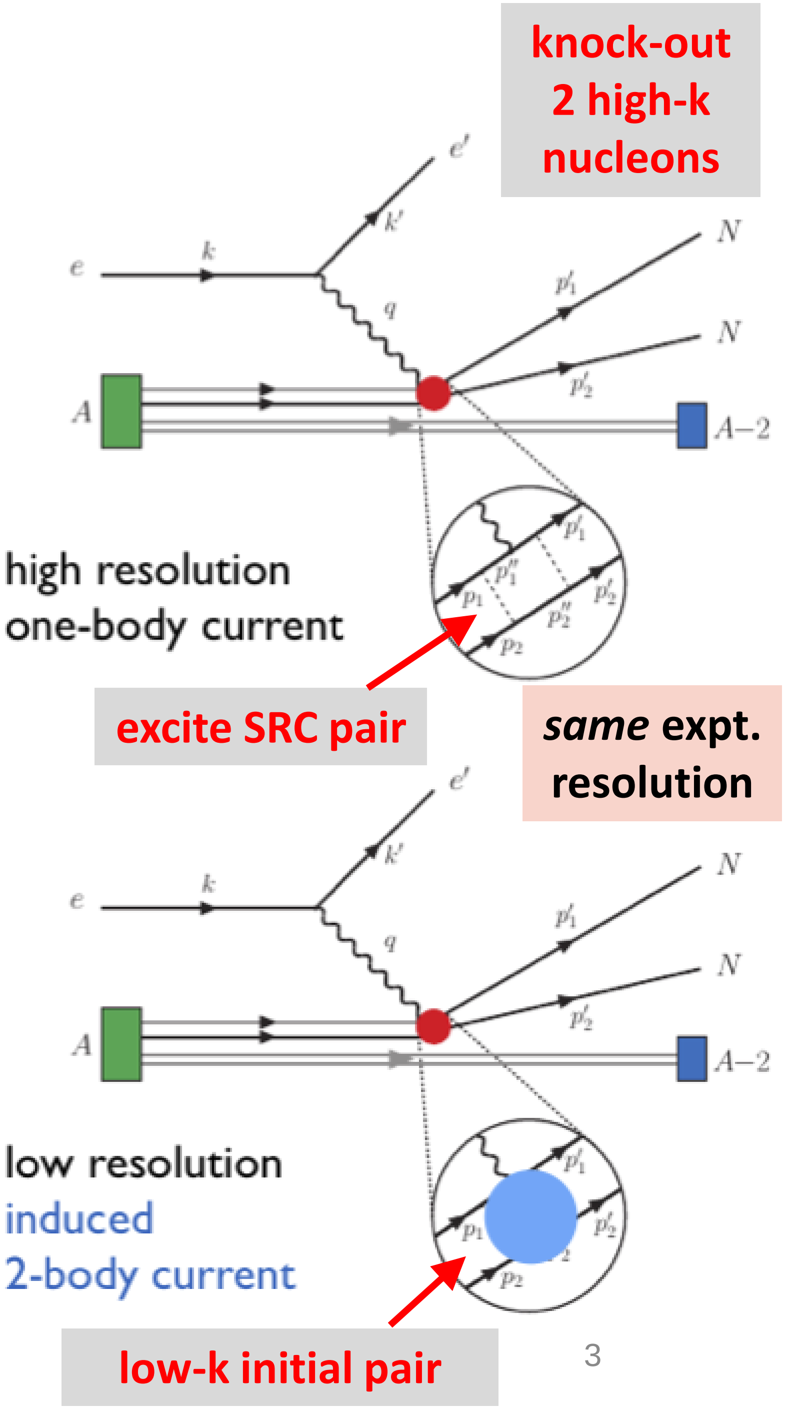
- Recent experiments have been able to isolate processes where short-range correlation (SRC) physics is dominant and well accounted for by SRC phenomenology
- Low RG resolution description of SRC physics
  - Using renormalization group (RG) methods we can tune the scale to low RG resolution
  - The SRC *physics* is shifted into the reaction operators from the nuclear wave function (which becomes soft)



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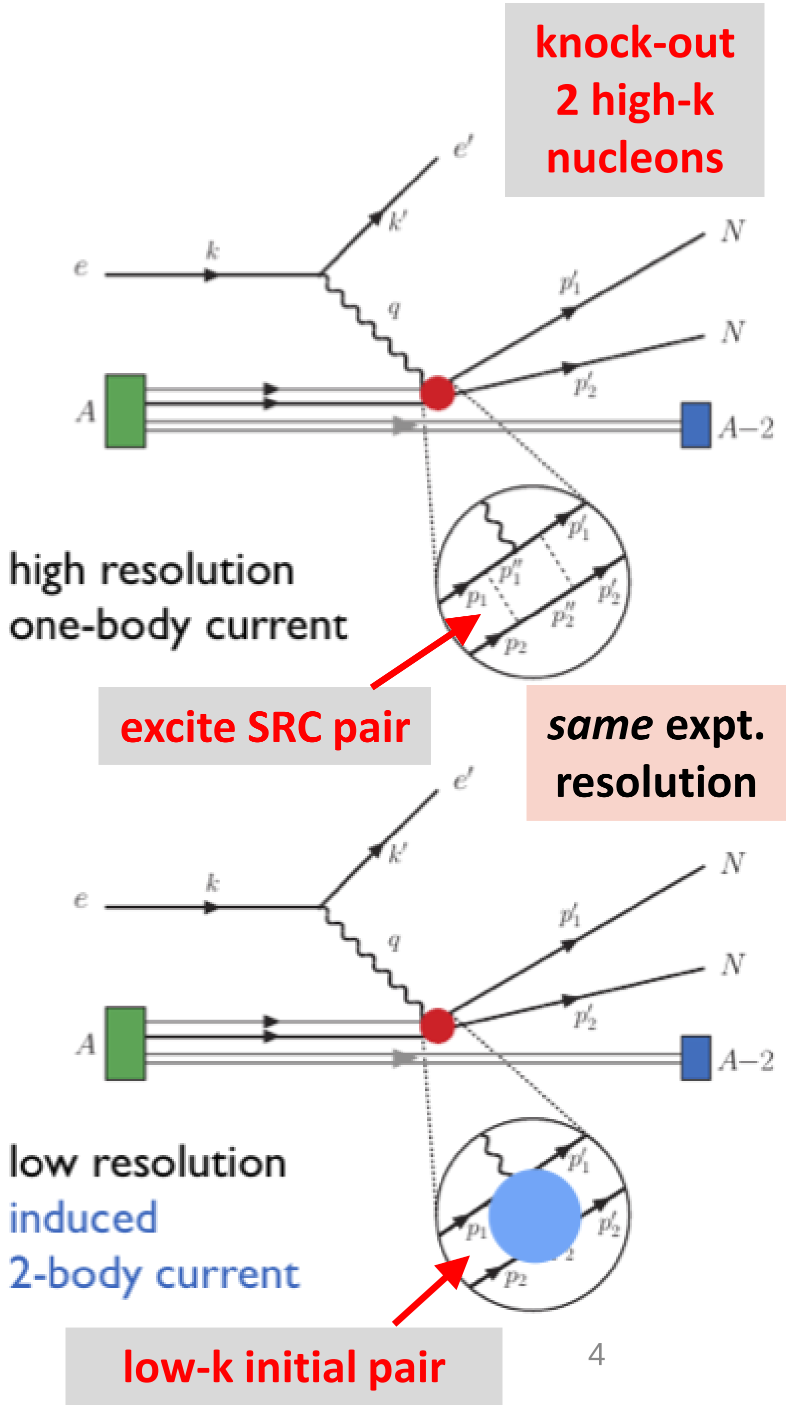
  - Using renormalization group (RG) methods we can tune the scale to low RG resolution
  - The SRC *physics* is shifted into the reaction operators from the nuclear wave function (which becomes soft)
- Experimental resolution (set by momentum of probe) is the same in both pictures
- Same observables but different physical interpretation!



Similarity Renormalization Group (SRG)

- Evolve operators to low RG resolution

$$O(s) = U(s)O(0)U^{\dagger}(s)$$

where $s = 0 \to \infty$ and $U(s)$ is unitary

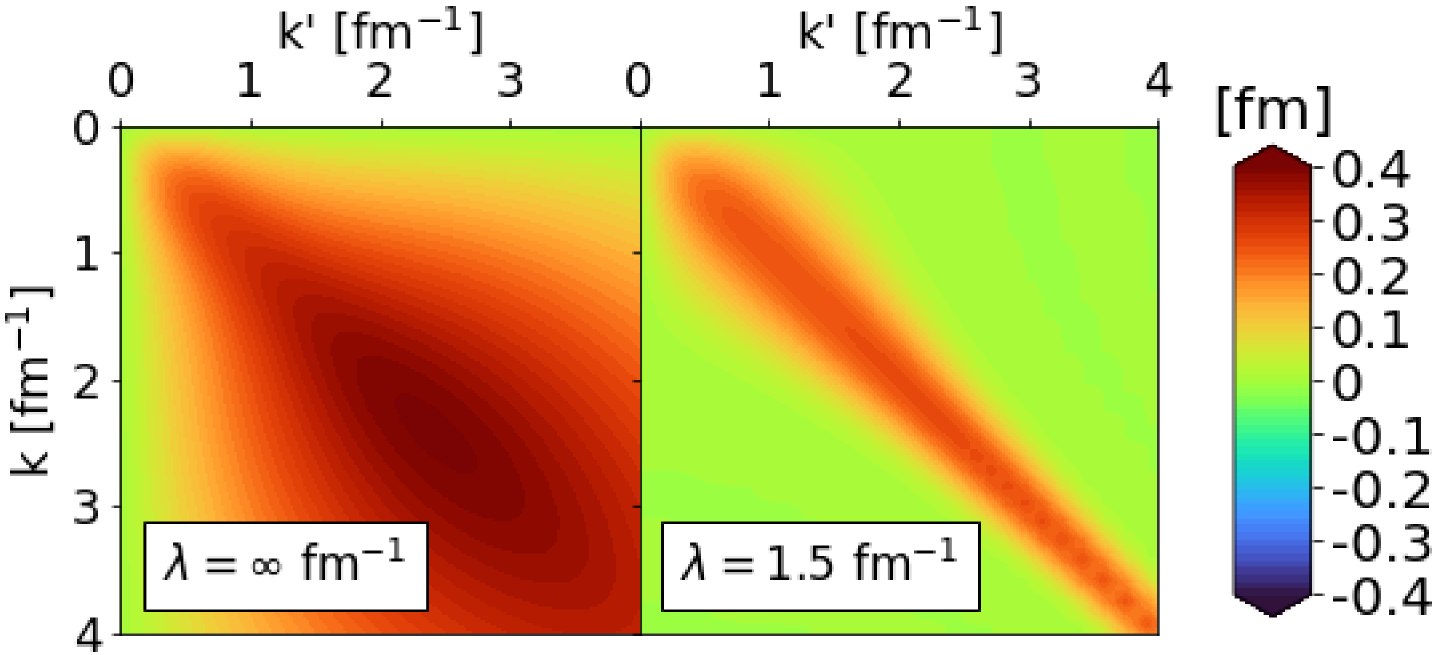


Fig. 1: Momentum space matrix elements of Argonne v18 (AV18) under SRG evolution in $^1P_1$ channel.

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- $\lambda = s^{-1/4}$ describes the decoupling scale of the RG evolved operator

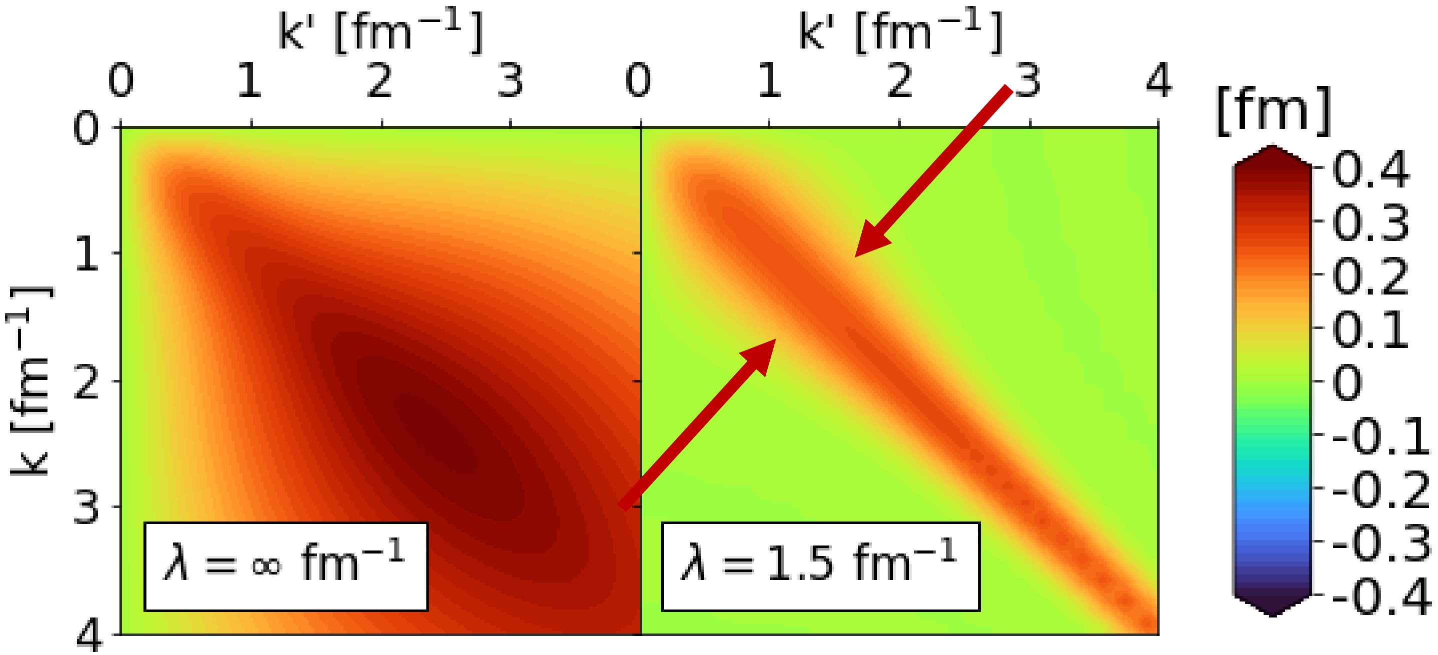


Fig. 1: Momentum space matrix elements of Argonne v18 (AV18) under SRG evolution in $^1P_1$ channel.

Deuteron wave function at low RG resolution

- AV18 wave function has significant SRC
- What happens to the wave function at low RG resolution?

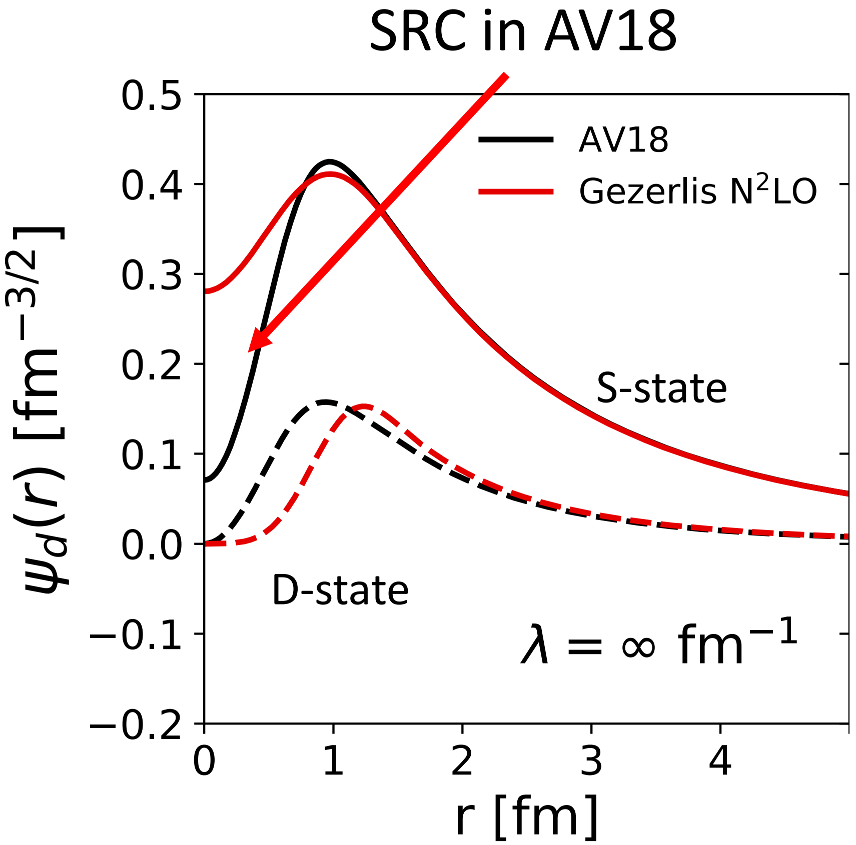
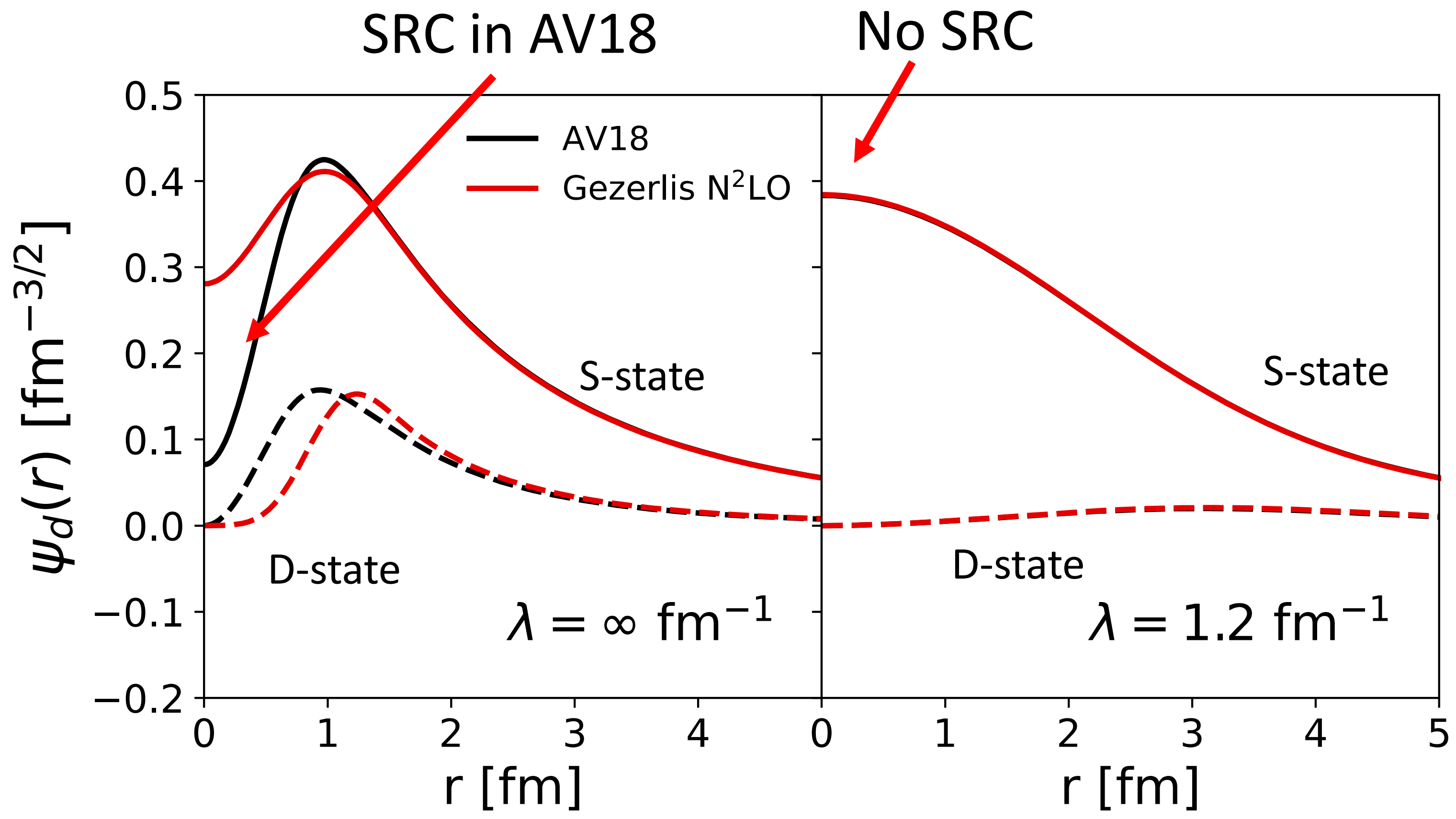


Fig. 2: SRG evolution of deuteron wave function in coordinate space for AV18 and Gezerlis N2LO[1].

[1]A. Gezerlis et al., Phys. Rev. C **90**, 054323 (2014)

Deuteron wave function at low RG resolution

- SRC physics in AV18 is gone from wave function at low RG resolution
- Deuteron wave functions become soft and D-state probability goes down
- Observables such as asymptotic D-S ratio are the same



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Momentum distributions at low RG resolution

- Soft wave functions at low RG resolution
  - Where does the SRC physics go?

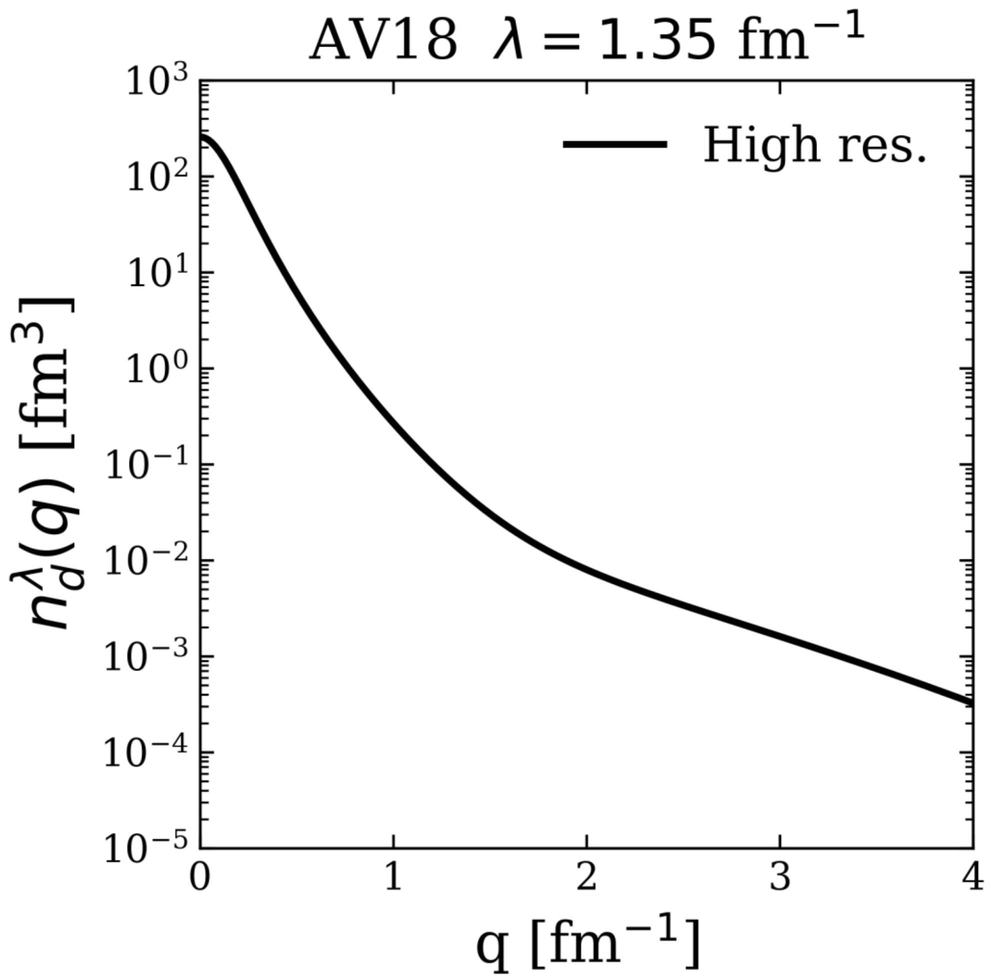
Momentum distributions at low RG resolution

- Soft wave functions at low RG resolution
  - Where does the SRC physics go?
- SRC physics shifts to the operators $\langle \psi_A^{hi} | U_\lambda^\dagger U_\lambda O^{hi} U_\lambda^\dagger U_\lambda | \psi_A^{hi} \rangle$
- Apply SRG transformations to momentum distribution operator

$$n^{hi}(\boldsymbol{q}) = a_{\boldsymbol{q}}^\dagger a_{\boldsymbol{q}}$$

$$U_\lambda = 1 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\boldsymbol{K},\boldsymbol{k},\boldsymbol{k}'} \delta U_\lambda^{(2)}(\boldsymbol{k},\boldsymbol{k}') a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}+\boldsymbol{k}}^\dagger a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}-\boldsymbol{k}}^\dagger a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}-\boldsymbol{k}'} a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}+\boldsymbol{k}'} + \cdots$$

Momentum distributions at low RG resolution

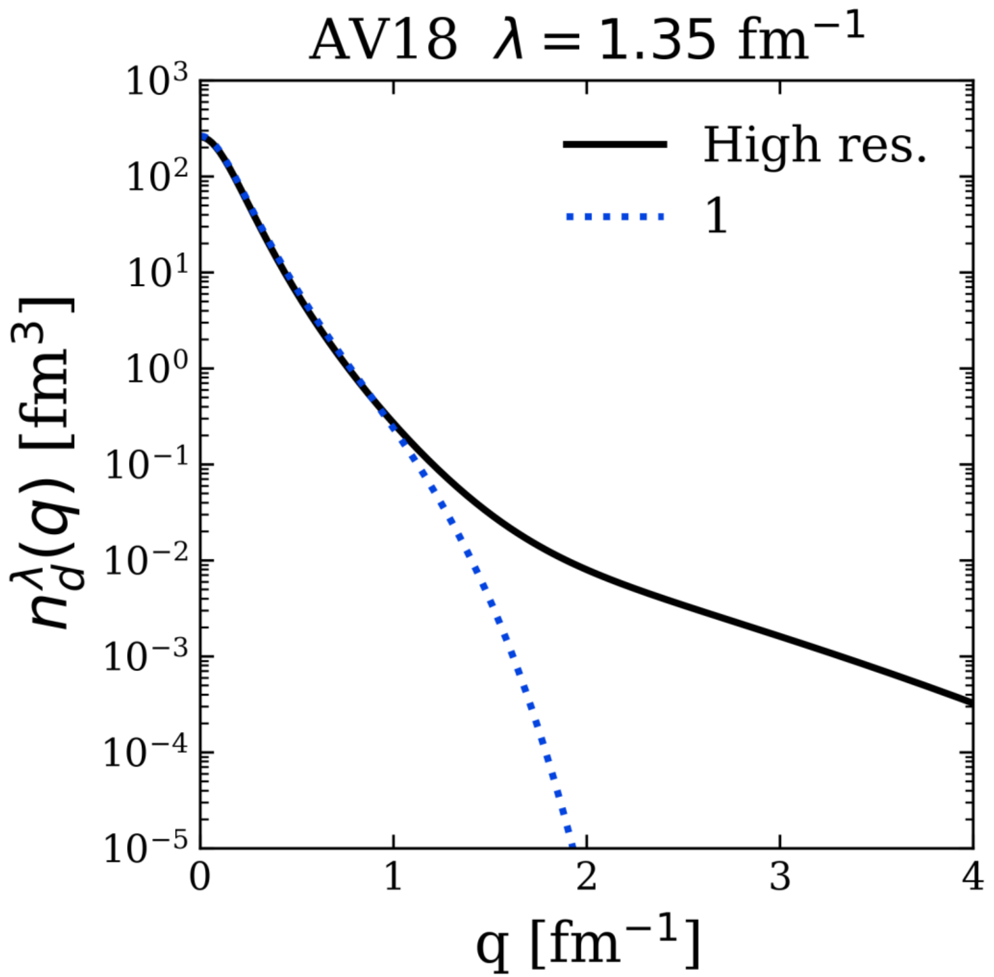


- Deuteron example

$$n^{lo}(\boldsymbol{q}) = (1 + \delta U) a_{\boldsymbol{q}}^\dagger a_{\boldsymbol{q}} (1 + \delta U^\dagger)$$

$$\langle \psi_d^{hi} | a_{\boldsymbol{q}}^\dagger a_{\boldsymbol{q}} | \psi_d^{hi} \rangle$$

Momentum distributions at low RG resolution



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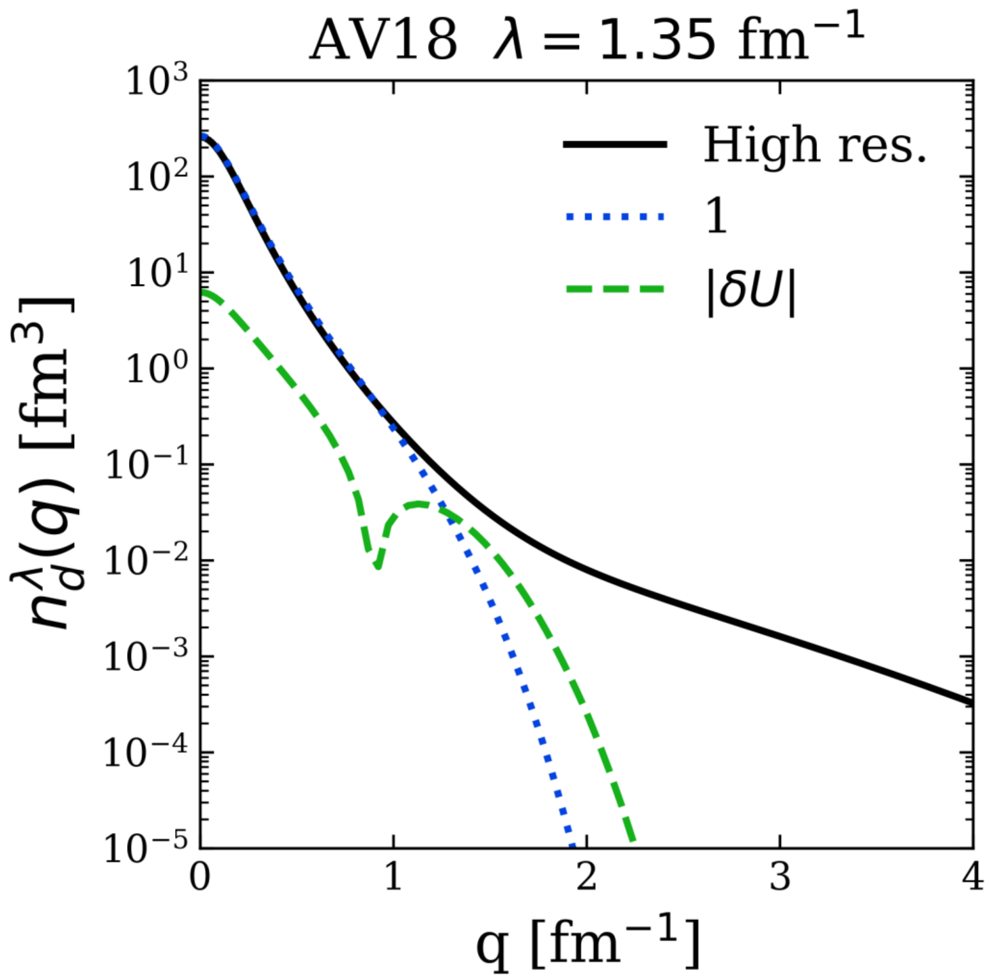

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$$\langle \psi_d^{lo} | \delta U a_{\boldsymbol{q}}^\dagger a_{\boldsymbol{q}} + a_{\boldsymbol{q}}^\dagger a_{\boldsymbol{q}} \delta U^\dagger | \psi_d^{lo} \rangle$$

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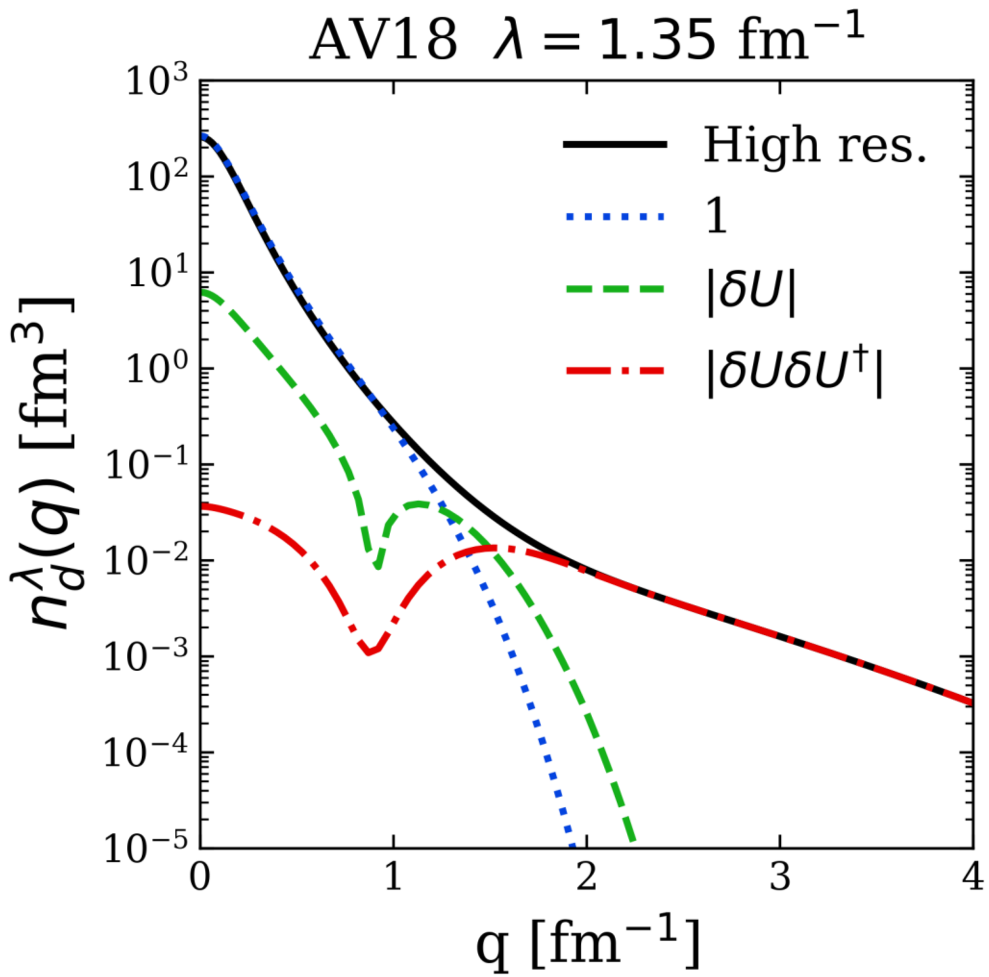

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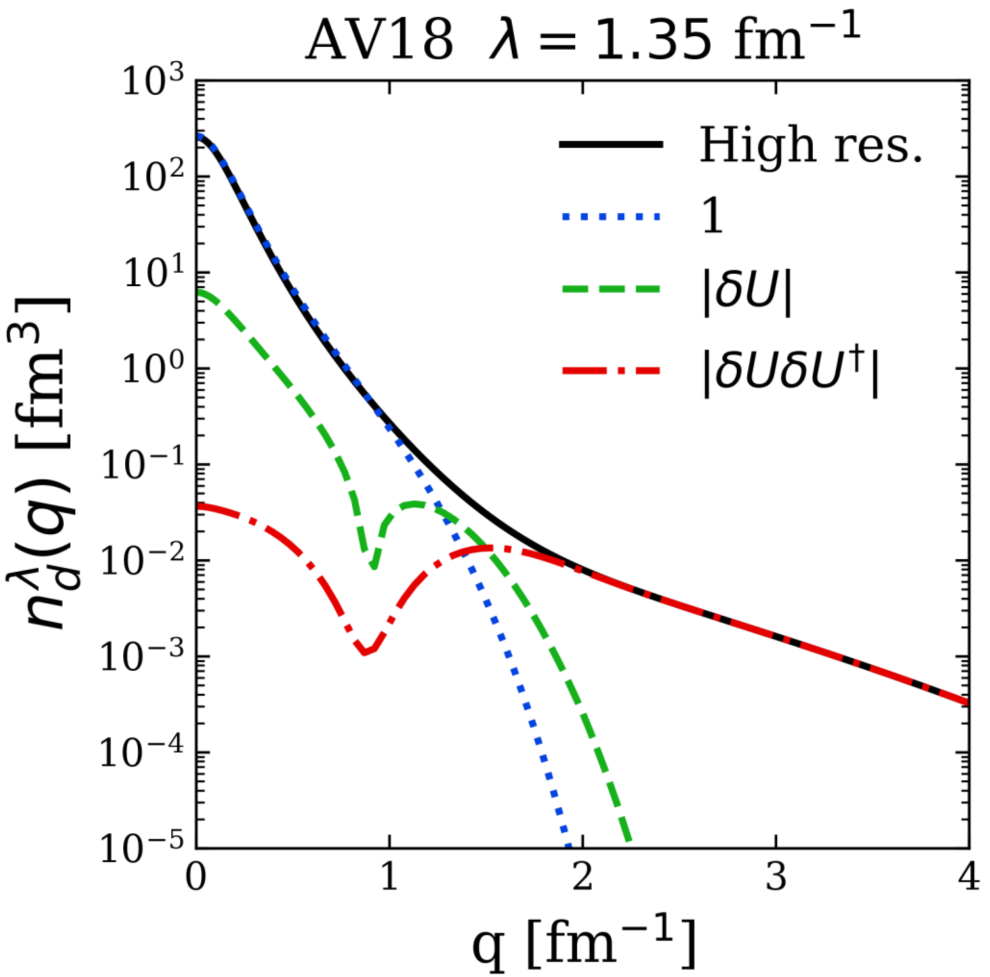

- For high-q, the $\delta U_\lambda \delta U_\lambda^\dagger$ term dominates

$$\approx \sum_{\boldsymbol{K},\boldsymbol{k},\boldsymbol{k}'} \delta U_\lambda(\boldsymbol{k},\boldsymbol{q}) \delta U_\lambda^\dagger(\boldsymbol{q},\boldsymbol{k}') a^\dagger_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}+\boldsymbol{k}} a^\dagger_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}-\boldsymbol{k}} a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}-\boldsymbol{k}'} a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}+\boldsymbol{k}'}$$

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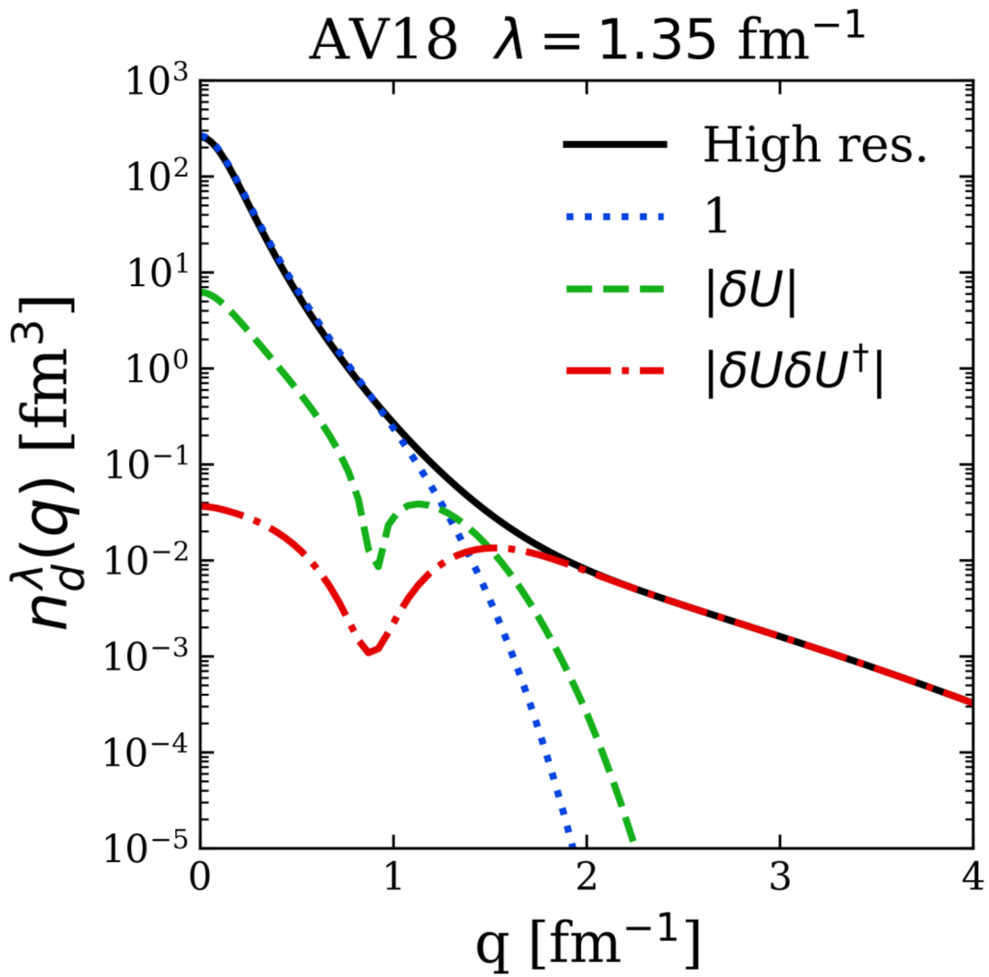

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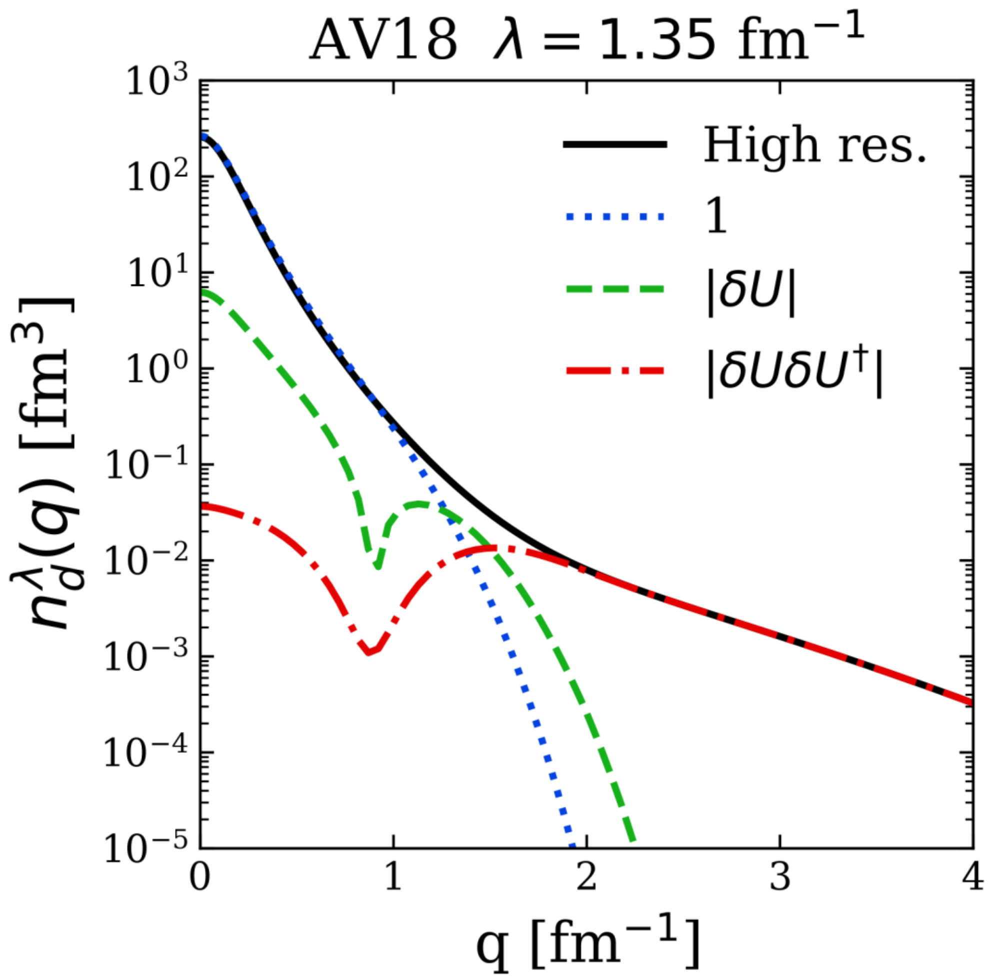
$$\downarrow$$

Factorization: $\delta U_\lambda(\boldsymbol{k},\boldsymbol{q}) \approx F_\lambda^{lo}(\boldsymbol{k}) F_\lambda^{hi}(\boldsymbol{q})$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\approx \left|F_\lambda^{hi}(\boldsymbol{q})\right|^2 \sum_{\boldsymbol{K},\boldsymbol{k},\boldsymbol{k}'}^{\lambda} F_\lambda^{lo}(\boldsymbol{k}) F_\lambda^{lo}(\boldsymbol{k}') a^\dagger_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}+\boldsymbol{k}} a^\dagger_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}-\boldsymbol{k}} a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}-\boldsymbol{k}'} a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}+\boldsymbol{k}'}$$

Momentum distributions at low RG resolution



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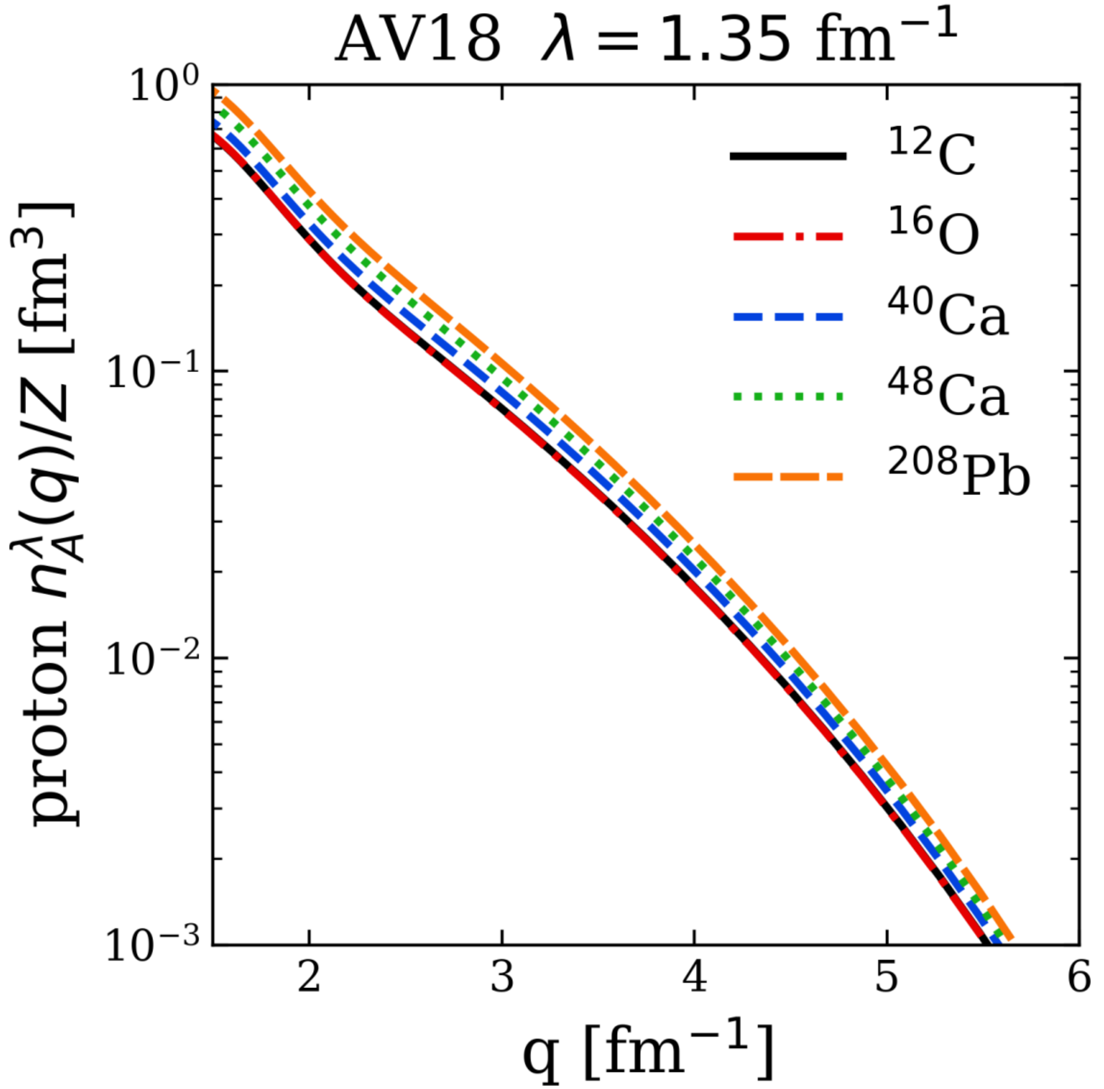
Apply this strategy to nuclear momentum distributions using local density approximation (LDA)!

F $F_\lambda^{hi}(\boldsymbol{q})$

$$\approx \left|F_\lambda^{lo}(\boldsymbol{q})\right|^2 \sum_{K,k,k'} F_\lambda^{lo}(\boldsymbol{k})\, F_\lambda^{lo}(\boldsymbol{k}')\, a^\dagger_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}+\boldsymbol{k}}\, a^\dagger_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}-\boldsymbol{k}}\, a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}-\boldsymbol{k}'}\, a_{\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{2}+\boldsymbol{k}'}$$

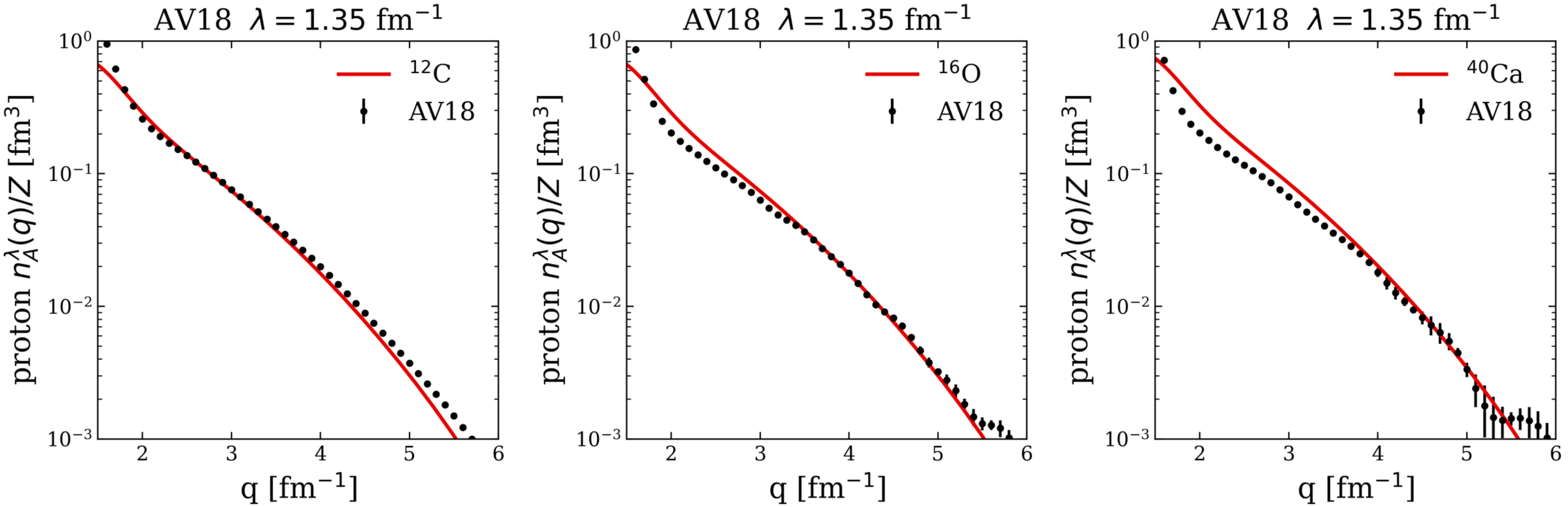
Preliminary LDA results

- Universality
  - High-q tail collapses to universal function $\approx \left|F_\lambda^{lo}(\boldsymbol{q})\right|^2$ fixed by 2-body



Preliminary LDA results

- Low RG resolution calculations reproduce momentum distributions of AV18 data (high RG resolution calculation)
  - *Absolute normalization still a work in progress (scaled up by one overall factor)*



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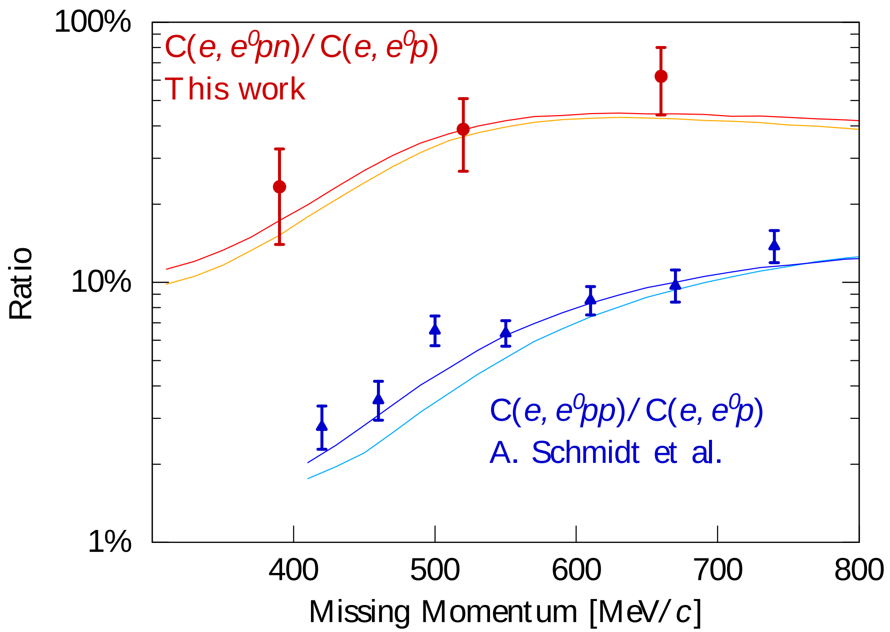
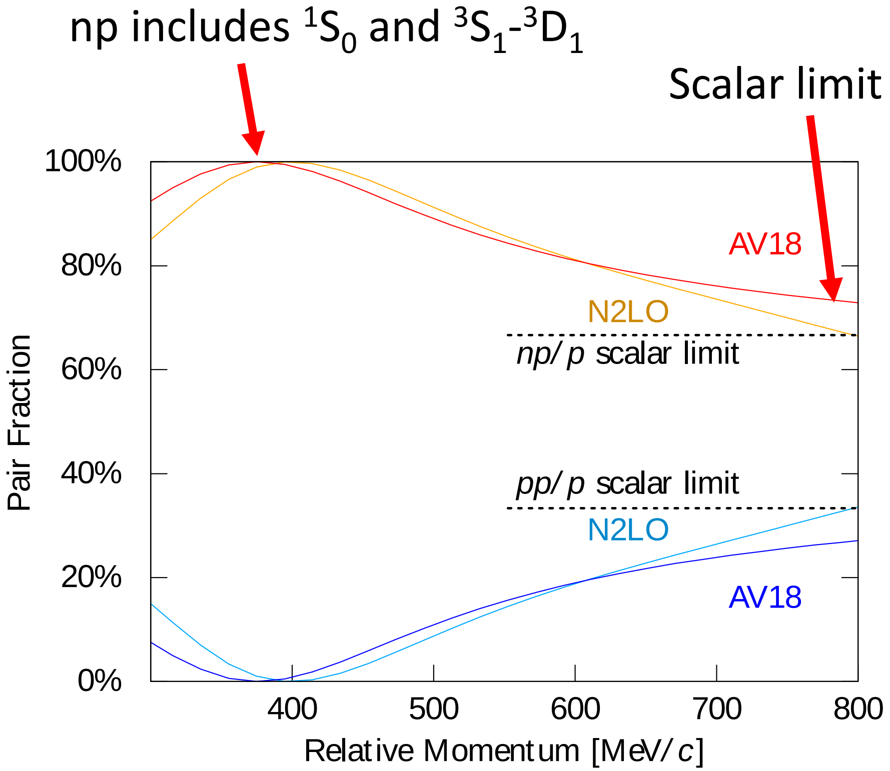
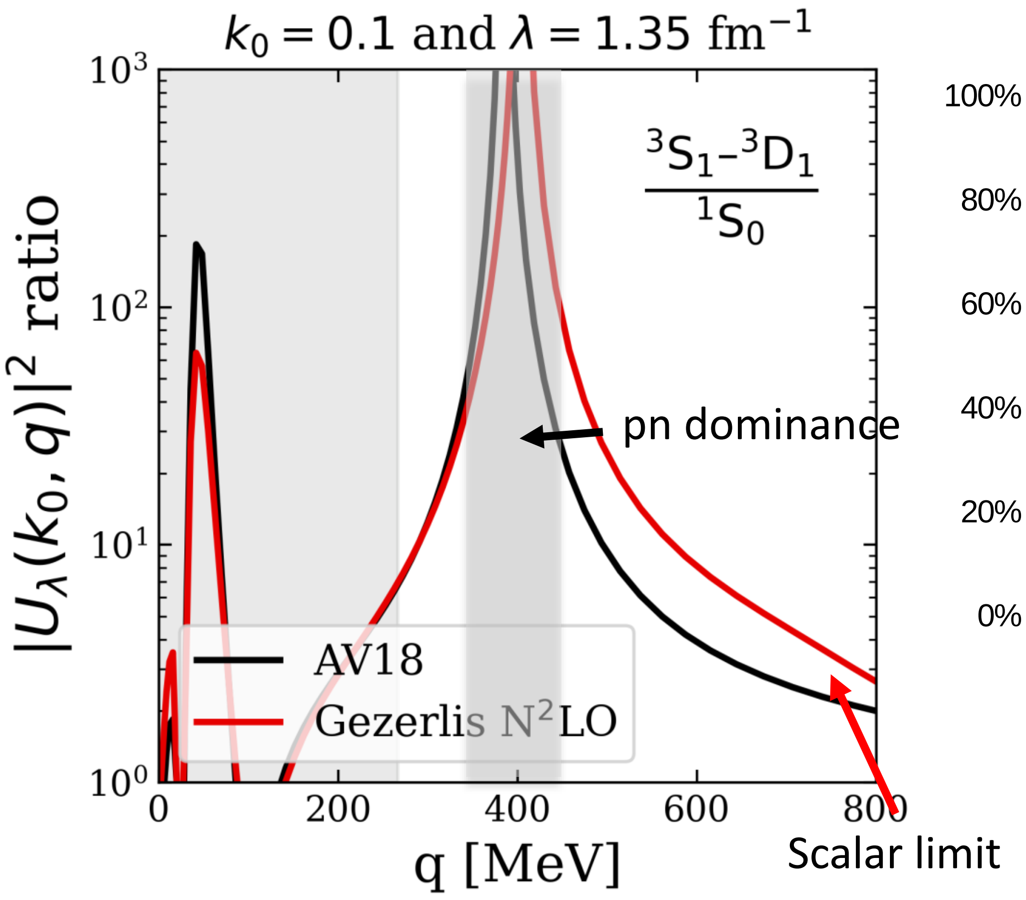


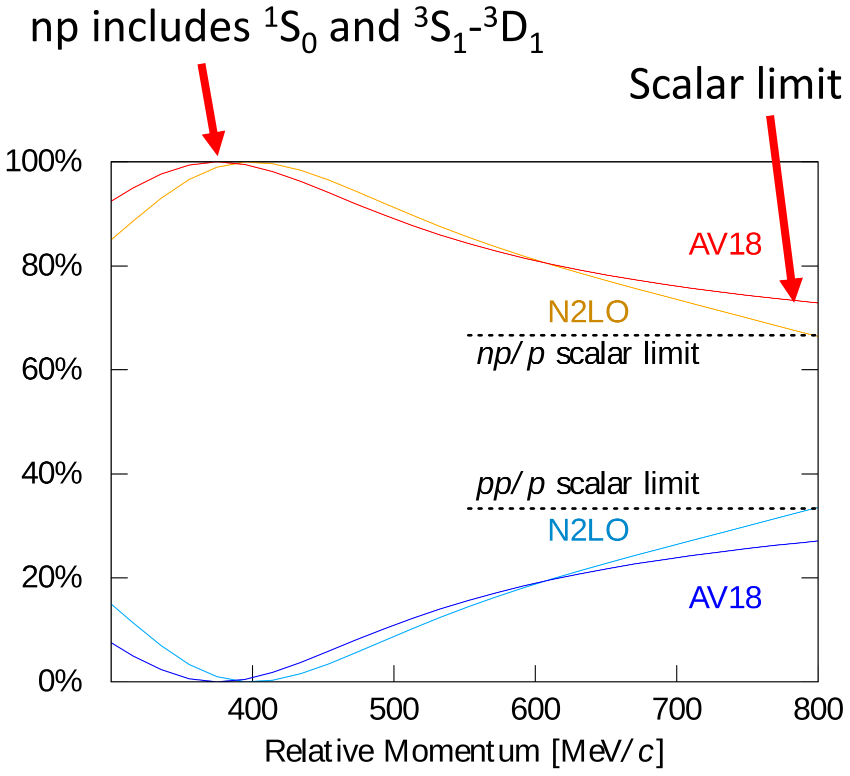


- pp pairs are spin-singlets whereas the tensor force requires spin-triplets
- pn pairs dominate in region of tensor force

Fig.: (a) Ratio of two-nucleon to single-nucleon electron-scattering cross sections for carbon as a function of missing momentum. (b) Fraction of np to p and pp to p pairs versus the relative momentum. Figure from CLAS collaboration publication[1]. (add ref)

Preliminary LDA results





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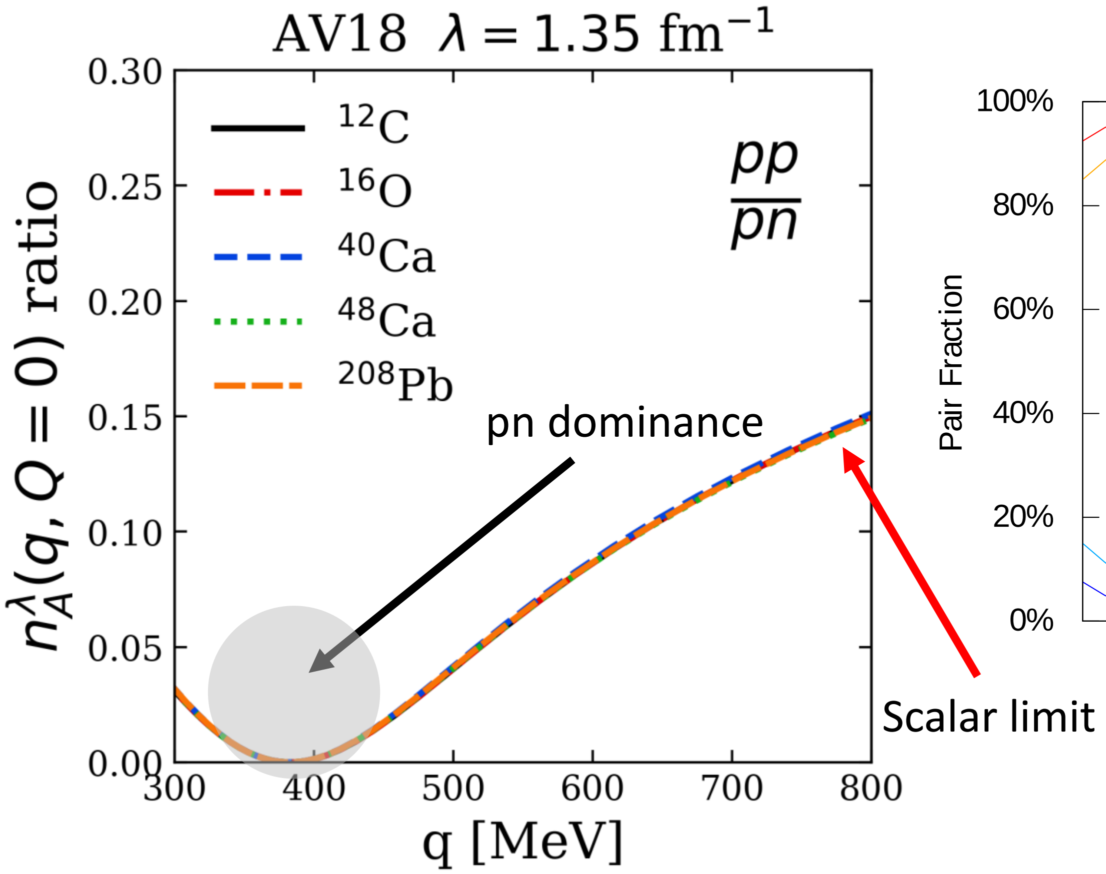
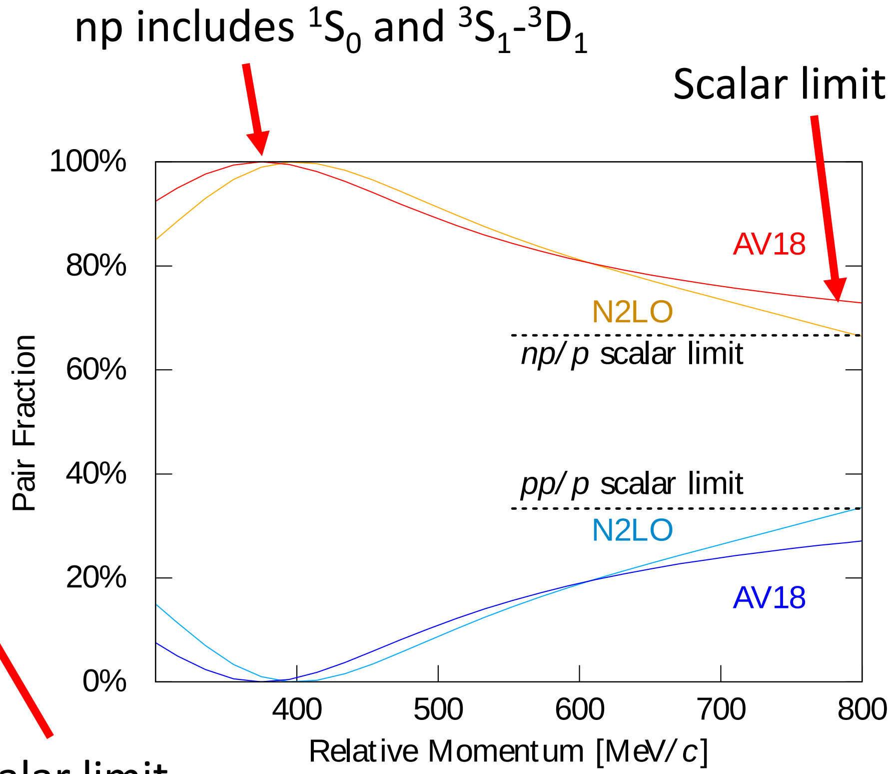
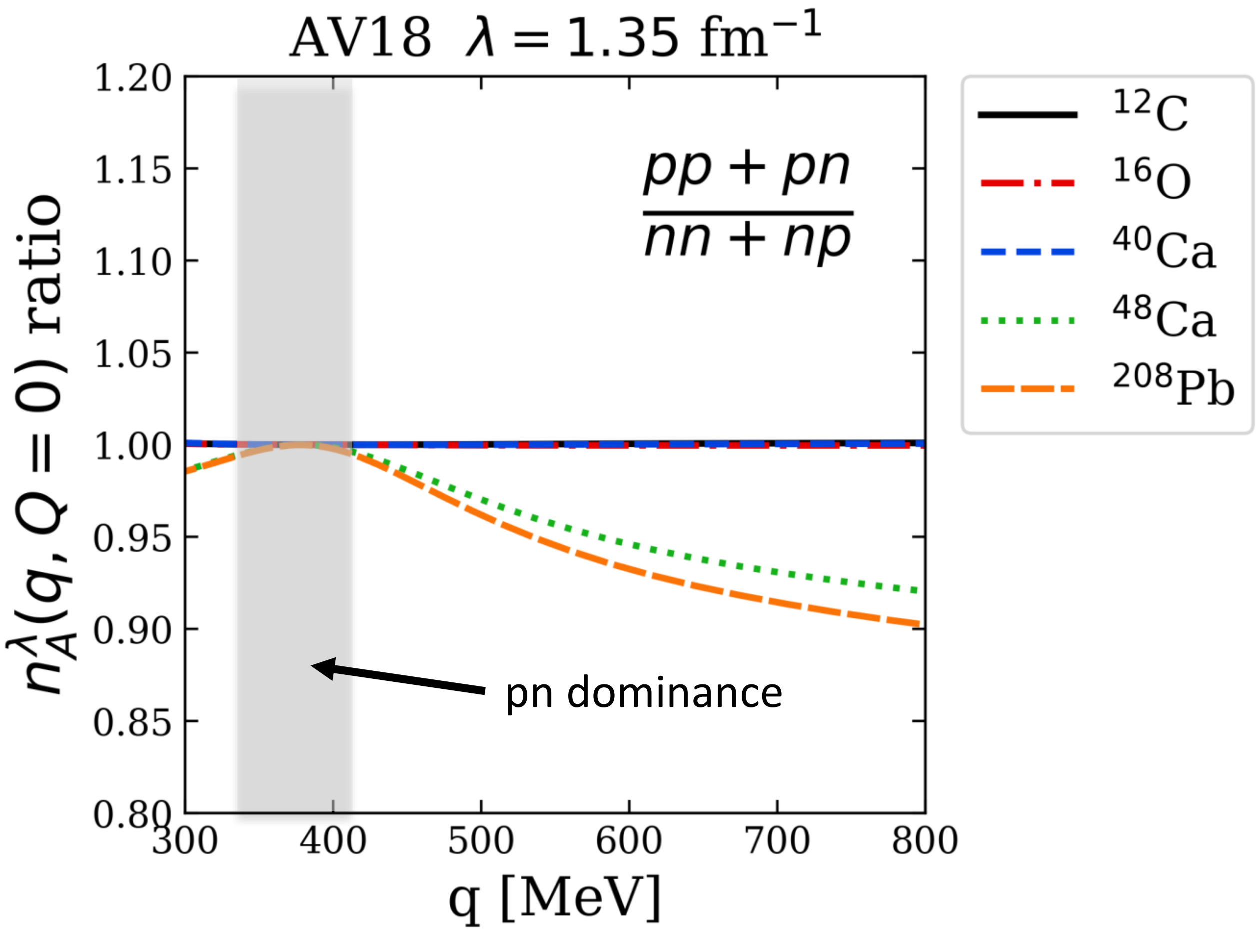




- Low RG resolution picture reproduces characteristics of SRC experiments

Preliminary LDA results



- Ratio should be ~1 independent of N/Z in pn dominant region

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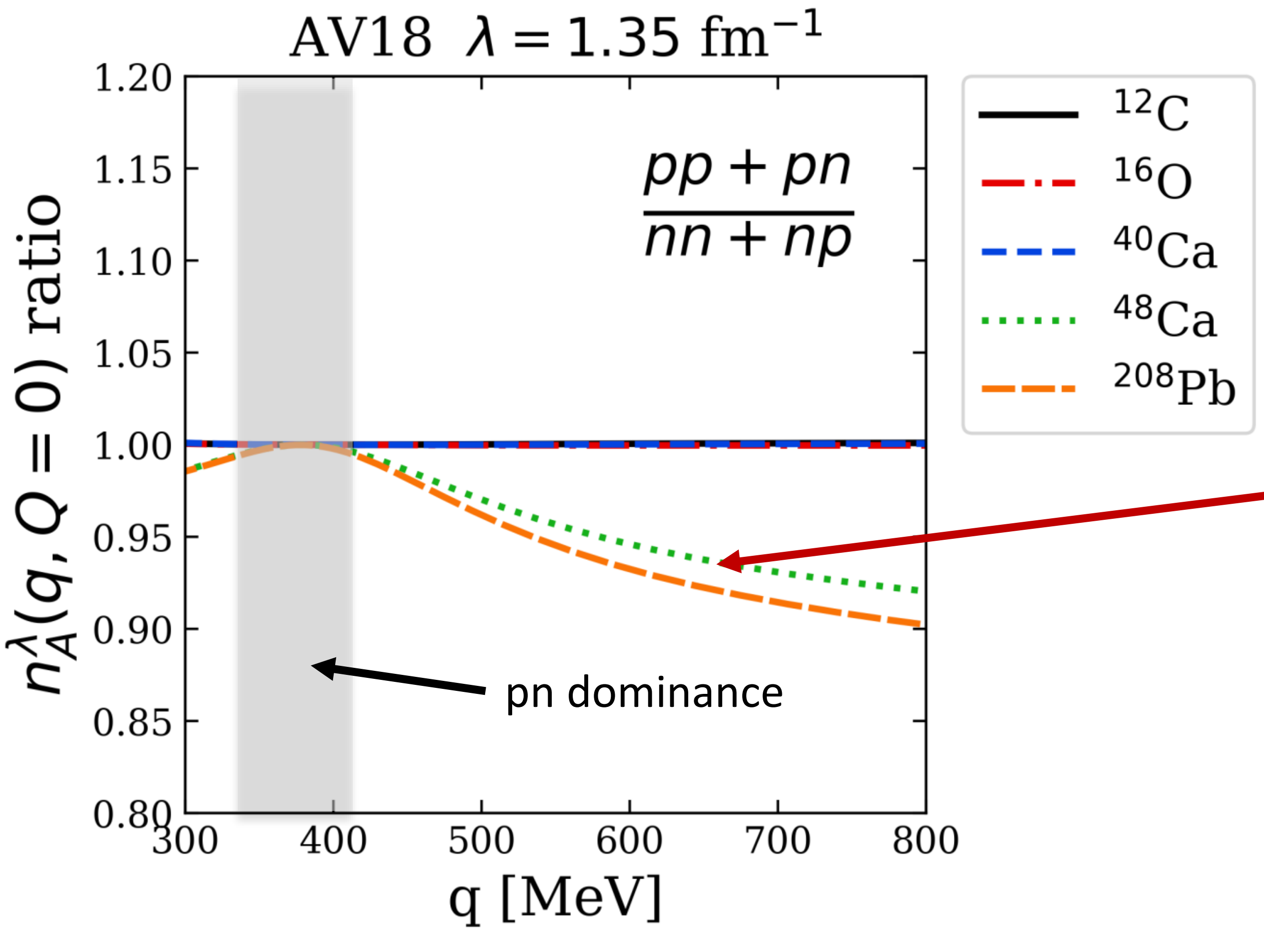
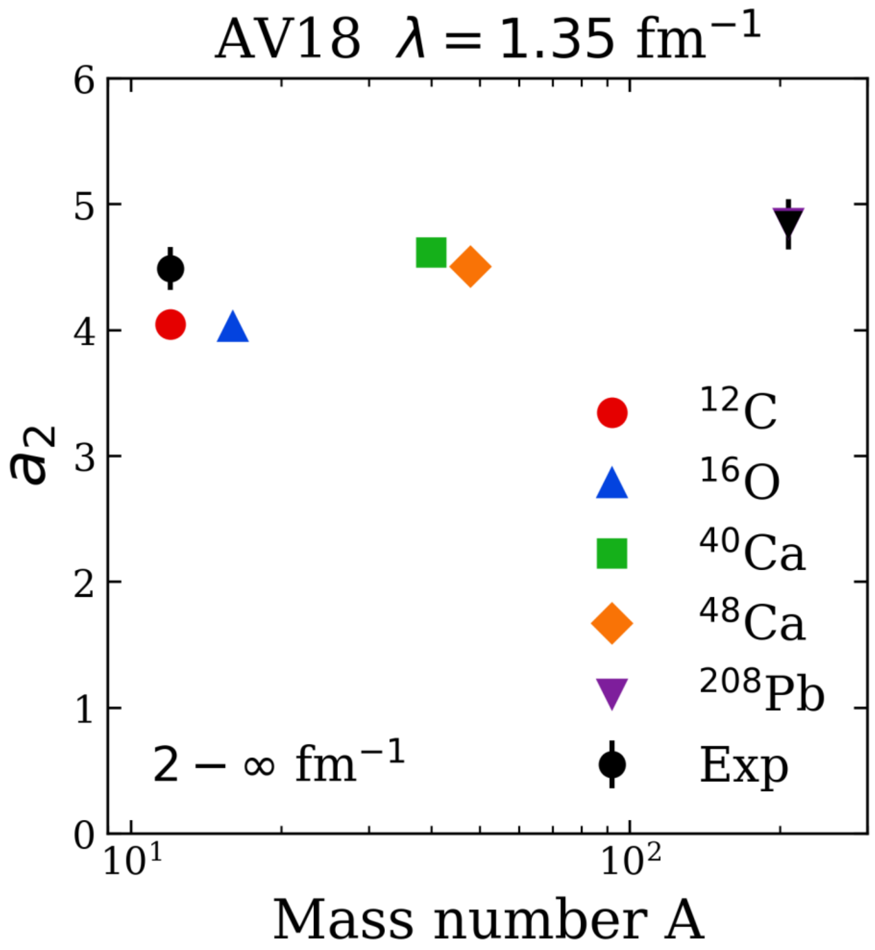


- Ratio should be ~1 independent of N/Z in pn dominant region
- Outside pn dominant region ratio < 1 for nuclei where N > Z

Preliminary LDA results



- SRC scale factors

$$a_2 = \lim_{q\to\infty} \frac{P^A(q)}{P^d(q)} \approx \frac{\int_2^\infty dq P^A(q)}{\int_2^\infty dq P^d(q)}$$

where $P^A(q)$ is the single-nucleon probability distribution in nucleus A

- Decent agreement with experiment and LCA calculations (add ref.) but need to further test systematics

Summary and outlook

- Results suggest that we can analyze high-energy nuclear reactions using low RG resolution structure (e.g., shell model) and consistently evolved operators
  - Matching resolution scale between structure and reactions is crucial!
- Ongoing work:
  - Extend to cross sections and test scale and scheme dependence of extracted properties
  - Further investigate how final state interactions (FSI's) and physical interpretations depend on the RG scale
  - Apply to knock-out reactions (optical potentials) – see Mostofa Hisham's talk (add time/session)

Extras