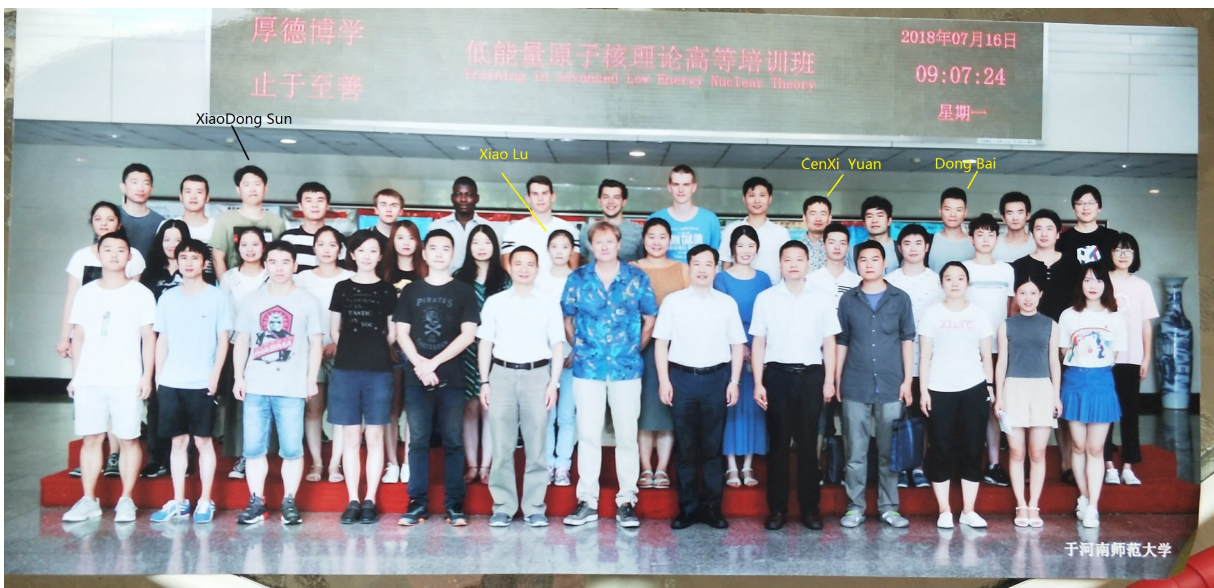


Many-body methods for nuclear physics, from structure to reactions

Group-8



I. PART 1A

Show that the unperturbed Hamiltonian H_0 and V commute with both the spin projection S_z and the total spin S^2 , and Hamiltonian commutes with the product of the pair creation and annihilation operators. That is

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \hat{S}_z \right] &= 0 & \left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \hat{S}^2 \right] &= 0 \\ \left[\hat{V}_0 \quad \hat{S}_z \right] &= 0 & \left[\hat{V}_0 \quad \hat{S}^2 \right] &= 0 \\ \left[\hat{H} \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_p^- \right] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \hat{S}_z \right] &= \left[\sum_{p\sigma} (p-1) a_{p\sigma}^+ a_{p\sigma} \quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p\sigma} \sigma a_{p\sigma}^+ a_{p\sigma} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p\sigma} (p-1) \sigma a_{p\sigma}^+ a_{p\sigma} a_{p\sigma}^+ a_{p\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p\sigma} (p-1) \sigma a_{p\sigma}^+ a_{p\sigma} a_{p\sigma}^+ a_{p\sigma} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \hat{S}_+ \right] &= \left[\sum_{p\sigma} (p-1) a_{p\sigma}^+ a_{p\sigma} \quad \sum_p a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} \right] \\ &= \left[\sum_p (p-1) (a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} + a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \quad \sum_p a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} \right] \\ &= \sum_p (p-1) (a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} + a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \\ &= \sum_p (p-1) (a_{p+}^+ (1 - a_{p+}^+ a_{p+}) a_{p-} - a_{p-}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} a_{p-} + a_{p+}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} a_{p+} - a_{p+}^+ (1 - a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) a_{p-}) \\ &= \sum_p (p-1) (a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

In a similar way, we can prove that

$$\left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \hat{S}_- \right] = 0$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}^2 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\hat{S}_+\hat{S}_- + \hat{S}_-\hat{S}_+) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_z^2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_+\hat{S}_- \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_-\hat{S}_+ \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \hat{S}_z \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_z \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_z + \frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{S}_+ \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_- \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_+ \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_- + \hat{S}_- \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_+ \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{H}_0 & \hat{S}_- \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_+ \right) \\
&= 0 \\
(3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} \sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ & \hat{S}_z \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p\sigma} \sigma a_{p\sigma}^+ a_{p\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \sum_p a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_p (a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} - a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_p [(a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) - (a_{p+}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ - a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_p - (a_{p+}^+ (1 - a_{p+}^+ a_{p+}) a_{p-}^+ - (1 - a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_p - (a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ - a_{p-}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}^+) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} \sum_q \hat{P}_q^- & \hat{S}_z \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \sum_q a_{q-} a_{q+} & \frac{1}{2} \sum_p (a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} - a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{pq} [a_{q-} a_{q+} a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} - a_{q-} a_{q+} a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} a_{q-} a_{q+} + a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} a_{q-} a_{q+}] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{pq} [a_{q-} a_{q+} a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} - a_{q-} a_{q+} a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} - a_{q-} a_{q+} a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} + a_{q-} a_{q+} a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} \hat{V} & \hat{S}_z \end{bmatrix} &= -g \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^- & \hat{S}_z \end{bmatrix} \\
&= -g \left(\sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \begin{bmatrix} \sum_q \hat{P}_q^- & \hat{S}_z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ & \hat{S}_z \end{bmatrix} \sum_q \hat{P}_q^- \right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \quad \hat{S}_+ \right] &= \left[\sum_p a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ \quad \sum_p a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} \right] \\
&= \sum_p (a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+) \\
&= \sum_p (-a_{p+}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} + a_{p+}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} a_{p-}^+) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

In a similar way, we can prove that

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \quad \hat{S}_- \right] &= 0 \\
\left[\sum_q \hat{P}_q^+ \quad \hat{S}_+ \right] &= \left[\sum_q a_{q+}^+ a_{q-}^+ \quad \sum_p a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} \right] \\
&= \sum_p (a_{q+}^+ a_{q-}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} a_{q+}^+ a_{q-}^+) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\left[\sum_q \hat{P}_q^+ \quad \hat{S}_- \right] = 0$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\hat{V} \quad \hat{S}^2 \right] &= -g \left[\sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^- \quad \hat{S}_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- + \hat{S}_- \hat{S}_+) \right] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \right] &= \left[\sum_p (p-1)(a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} + a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \quad \sum_p a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ \right] \\
&= \sum_p (p-1) (a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ + a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \\
&= \sum_p (p-1) (a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ + a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ - a_{p-} a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}^+ - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p+}^+ a_{p-} - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \\
&= \sum_p 2(p-1) a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- \right] &= \left[\sum_p (p-1)(a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} + a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \quad \sum_p a_{p-} a_{p+} \right] \\
&= \sum_p (p-1) (a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} a_{p-} a_{p+} + a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} a_{p-} a_{p+} - a_{p-} a_{p+} a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} - a_{p-} a_{p+} a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) \\
&= - \sum_p 2(p-1) a_{p+} a_{p-}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\hat{V} \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \right] &= -g \left[\sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^- \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \right] \\
&= -g \left(\sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \left[\sum_q \hat{P}_q^- \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \right] + \left[\sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \right] \sum_q \hat{P}_q^- \right) \\
&= -g \sum_p (a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ (a_{p-} a_{p+} a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ - a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} a_{p+}))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\hat{V} \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- \right] &= -g \left[\sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^- \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- \right] \\
&= -g \left(\sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \left[\sum_q \hat{P}_q^- \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- \right] + \left[\sum_p \hat{P}_p^+ \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- \right] \sum_q \hat{P}_q^- \right) \\
&= -g \sum_p ((a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p-} a_{p+} - a_{p-} a_{p+} a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+) a_{p-} a_{p+})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\hat{H} \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \hat{P}_P^- \right] &= \left[\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V} \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \hat{P}_P^- \right] \\
&= \left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \hat{P}_P^- \right] + \left[\hat{V} \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \hat{P}_P^- \right] \\
&= \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- \right] + \left[\hat{H}_0 \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \right] \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- + \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \left[\hat{V} \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- \right] + \left[\hat{V} \quad \sum_p \hat{P}_P^+ \right] \sum_p \hat{P}_P^- \\
&= \sum_p 2(p-1) a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p+} a_{p-} - \sum_p 2(p-1) a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ a_{p+} a_{p-} + 0 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

II. PART 1B

Simpler case: 2 particles 4 sp. Find the eigenvalues by diagonalizing the Hamiltonian matrix. Vary your results for selected values of $g \in [-1, 1]$ and comment your results.

First, some rules:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= H_0 + V = \sum_p (p-1)(a_{p+}^+ a_{p+} + a_{p-}^+ a_{p-}) - g \sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^- \\
 a_p^+ |0\rangle &= |p\rangle \quad \langle 0| a_p = \langle p| \\
 \hat{P}_p^+ &= a_{p+}^+ a_{p-}^+ \quad \hat{P}_p^- = a_{p-} a_{p+}
 \end{aligned}$$

Assume $\varepsilon = 1$

Two particles only occupied the lowest orbit, so $p=1, q=1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{11} &= \langle 0| a_{1+} a_{1-} H a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ |0\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0| a_{1+} a_{1-} (-g \sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^-) a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ |0\rangle \\
 &= \langle 1+1- | -g \hat{P}_1^+ \hat{P}_1^- |1+1-\rangle \\
 &= \langle 1+1- | -g a_{1+}^+ a_{1-}^+ a_{1-} a_{1+} |1+1-\rangle \\
 &= -g
 \end{aligned}$$

One state is that two particles occupied the lowest orbit, another state is that two particles occupied the second orbit.

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{12} &= \langle 0| a_{1+} a_{1-} H a_{2-}^+ a_{2+}^+ |0\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0| a_{1+} a_{1-} (a_{2+}^+ a_{2+} + a_{2-}^+ a_{2-}) a_{2-}^+ a_{2+}^+ |0\rangle + \langle 0| a_{1+} a_{1-} (-g \sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^-) a_{2-}^+ a_{2+}^+ |0\rangle \\
 &= \langle 1+1- | 2+2-\rangle - g \langle 1+1- | P_1^+ P_1^- + P_1^+ P_2^- + P_2^+ P_1^- + P_2^+ P_2^- |2+2-\rangle \\
 &= -g \langle 1+1- | P_1^+ P_2^- |2+2-\rangle \\
 &= -g \langle 1+1- | a_{1+}^+ a_{1-}^+ a_{2-} a_{2+} |2+2-\rangle \\
 &= -g \langle 1+1- | 1+1-\rangle \\
 &= -g
 \end{aligned}$$

One state is that two particles occupied the second orbit, another state is that two particles occupied the lowest orbit.

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{21} &= \langle 0 | a_{2+} a_{2-} H a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&= \langle 0 | a_{2+} a_{2-} (-g \sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^-) a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&= -g \langle 2 + 2 - | P_1^+ P_1^- + P_1^+ P_2^- + P_2^+ P_1^- + P_2^+ P_2^- | 1 + 1 - \rangle \\
&= -g \langle 2 + 2 - | P_2^+ P_1^- | 1 + 1 - \rangle \\
&= -g \langle 2 + 2 - | a_{2+}^+ a_{2-}^+ a_{1-} a_{1+} | 1 + 1 - \rangle \\
&= -g \langle 2 + 2 - | 2 + 2 - \rangle \\
&= -g
\end{aligned}$$

Both states are occupied the second orbit

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{22} &= \langle 0 | a_{2+} a_{2-} H a_{2+}^+ a_{2-}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&= \langle 0 | a_{2+} a_{2-} (a_{2+}^+ a_{2+} + a_{2-}^+ a_{2-}) a_{2+}^+ a_{2-}^+ | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | a_{2+} a_{2-} (-g \sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^-) a_{2+}^+ a_{2-}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&= 2 \langle 2 + 2 - | 2 + 2 - \rangle - g \langle 2 + 2 - | P_1^+ P_1^- + P_1^+ P_2^- + P_2^+ P_1^- + P_2^+ P_2^- | 2 + 2 - \rangle \\
&= 2 - g \langle 2 + 2 - | P_2^+ P_2^- | 2 + 2 - \rangle \\
&= 2 - g \langle 2 + 2 - | a_{2+}^+ a_{2-}^+ a_{2-} a_{2+} | 2 + 2 - \rangle \\
&= 2 - g \langle 2 + 2 - | 2 + 2 - \rangle \\
&= 2 - g
\end{aligned}$$

So, the matrix element is

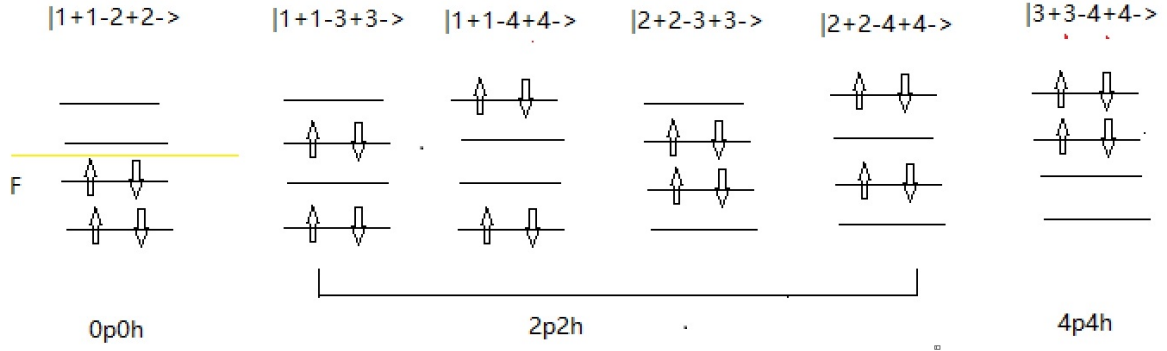
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} -g & -g \\ -g & 2 - g \end{bmatrix}$$

, by diagonalizing the Hamiltonian matrix, we can get the eigenvalues

III. PART 1C

Setting up the Hamiltonian matrix : 4 particles 8 orbits, we also assume $\varepsilon = 1$. There are six particle occupied situation.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \langle 1 + 1 - 2 + 2 - | H | 1 + 1 - 2 + 2 - \rangle & \langle 1 + 1 - 2 + 2 - | H | 1 + 1 - 3 + 3 - \rangle & \dots & \langle 1 + 1 - 2 + 2 - | H | 3 + 3 - 4 + 4 - \rangle \\ \langle 1 + 1 - 3 + 3 - | H | 1 + 1 - 2 + 2 - \rangle & \langle 1 + 1 - 3 + 3 - | H | 1 + 1 - 3 + 3 - \rangle & \dots & \langle 1 + 1 - 3 + 3 - | H | 3 + 3 - 4 + 4 - \rangle \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \langle 3 + 3 - 4 + 4 - | H | 1 + 1 - 2 + 2 - \rangle & \langle 3 + 3 - 4 + 4 - | H | 1 + 1 - 3 + 3 - \rangle & \dots & \langle 3 + 3 - 4 + 4 - | H | 3 + 3 - 4 + 4 - \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
H_{11} &= \langle 0 | a_{1+} a_{1-} a_{2+} a_{2-} H a_{2-}^+ a_{2+}^+ a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&= \langle 0 | a_{1+} a_{1-} a_{2+} a_{2-} (a_{2+}^+ a_{2+} + a_{2-}^+ a_{2-}) a_{2-}^+ a_{2+}^+ a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&+ \langle 0 | a_{1+} a_{1-} a_{2+} a_{2-} (-g \sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^-) a_{2-}^+ a_{2+}^+ a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&= 2 - g \langle 1+1-2+2- | P_1^+ P_1^- + P_1^+ P_2^- + P_1^+ P_3^- + P_2^+ P_1^- + P_2^+ P_2^- \\
&+ P_2^+ P_3^- + P_3^+ P_1^- + P_3^+ P_2^- + P_3^+ P_3^- | 1+1-2+2- \rangle \\
&= 2 - g \langle 1+1-2+2- | P_1^+ P_1^- + P_2^+ P_2^- | 1+1-2+2- \rangle \\
&= 2 - 2g
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{12} &= \langle 0 | a_{1+} a_{1-} a_{2+} a_{2-} H a_{3-}^+ a_{3+}^+ a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&= \langle 0 | a_{1-} a_{1+} a_{2-} a_{2+} (-g \sum_{pq} \hat{P}_p^+ \hat{P}_q^-) a_{3-}^+ a_{3+}^+ a_{1-}^+ a_{1+}^+ | 0 \rangle \\
&= -g \langle 1+1-2+2- | P_1^+ P_1^- + P_1^+ P_2^- + P_1^+ P_3^- + P_2^+ P_1^- + P_2^+ P_2^- \\
&+ P_2^+ P_3^- + P_3^+ P_1^- + P_3^+ P_2^- + P_3^+ P_3^- | 1+1-3+3- \rangle \\
&= -g \langle 1+1-2+2- | P_2^+ P_3^- | 1+1-3+3- \rangle \\
&= -g
\end{aligned}$$

In the similar way, we can get other matrix elements. finally, we can get the matrix.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 2-2g & -g & -g & -g & -g & 0 \\ -g & 4-g & -g & -g & 0 & -g \\ -g & -g & 6-g & 0 & -g & -g \\ -g & -g & 0 & 6-g & -g & -g \\ -g & 0 & -g & -g & 8-g & -g \\ 0 & -g & -g & -g & -g & 10-g \end{bmatrix}$$

