

Decoupling with the SRG

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What is the Similarity Renormalization Group (SRG)?

Unitary transformations: [PRC 75:(2007)061001
arXiv:nucl-th/0611045]

$$H_s = U(s) H U^\dagger(s) \equiv T_{\text{rel}} + V_s$$

$$\frac{dH_s}{ds} = [\eta(s), H_s] \quad \text{where} \quad \eta(s) = \frac{dU(s)}{ds} U^\dagger(s) = -\eta^\dagger(s)$$

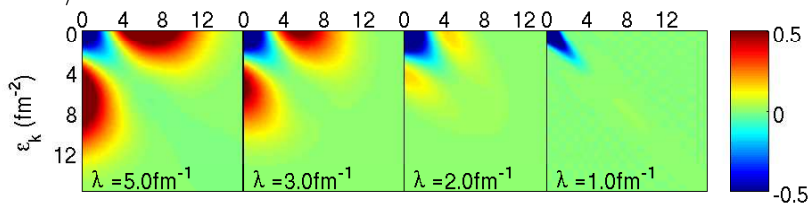
$$\eta(s) = [T_D, H_s] \quad \implies \quad \frac{dH_s}{ds} = [[T_D, H_s], H_s]$$

Projected onto partial-wave momentum space:

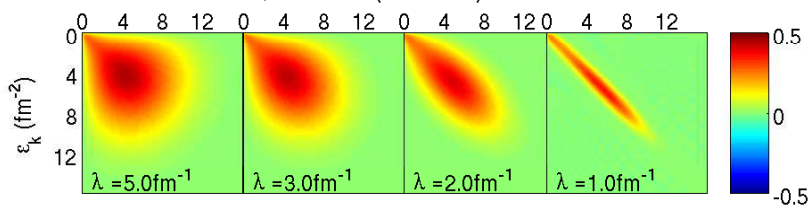
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_s(k, k')}{ds} &= -(\epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k'})^2 V_s(k, k') \\ &+ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty q^2 dq (\epsilon_k + \epsilon_{k'} - 2\epsilon_q) V_s(k, q) V_s(q, k') \end{aligned}$$

What does the SRG do?

$$\lambda = 1/s^{1/4}$$

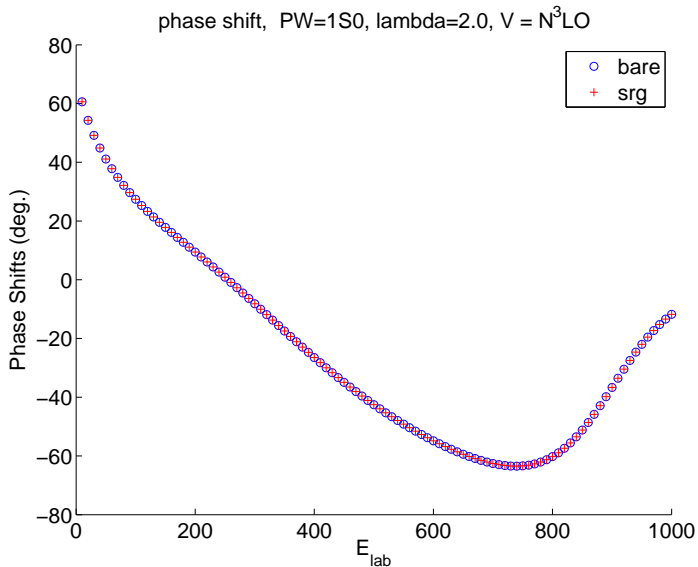


3S1, V = N3LO (kvnn = 10)



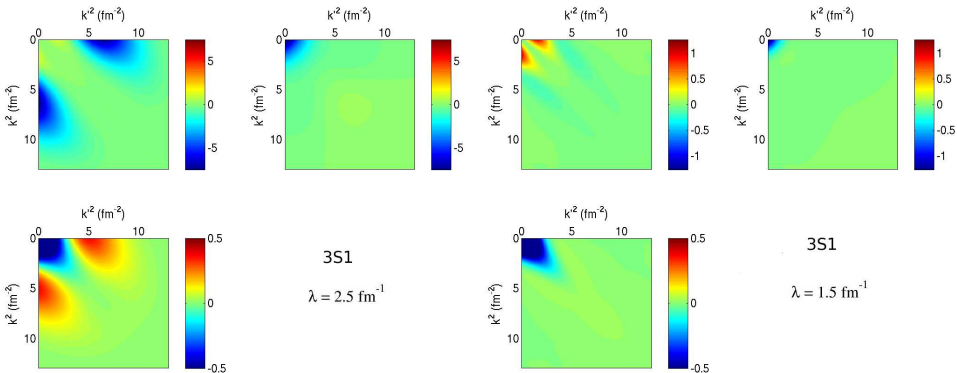
1P1, V = N3LO (kvnn = 10)

What's so special about unitary transformations?



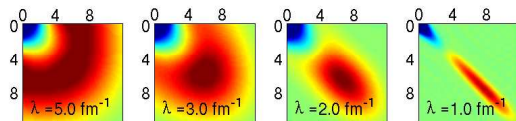
How is it doing this?

$$\frac{dV_s(k, k')}{ds} = -(\epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k'})^2 V_s(k, k') + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty q^2 dq (\epsilon_k + \epsilon_{k'} - 2\epsilon_q) V_s(k, q) V_s(q, k')$$

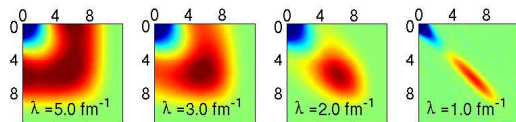


$$V_s(k, k') = V_{s=0}(k, k') e^{-[(\epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k'})/\lambda^2]^2}$$

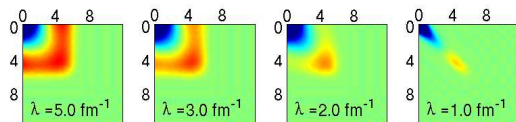
How much does the SRG decouple high/low?



$\Lambda = 4.02$



$\Lambda = 3.42$



$\Lambda = 2.54$

- testing decoupling
- chop off the tail
- $V_{srg,\Lambda} = e^{-(\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2})^{nexp}} V_{srg} e^{-(\frac{k'^2}{\Lambda^2})^{nexp}}$
- $nexp = 4, 8, 12, \dots$
- physics not lost, flows to low momentum

What am I computing?

$$\text{Relative Error} = \frac{\delta_{\text{srg}} - \delta_{\text{cut}}}{\delta_{\text{srg}}}$$

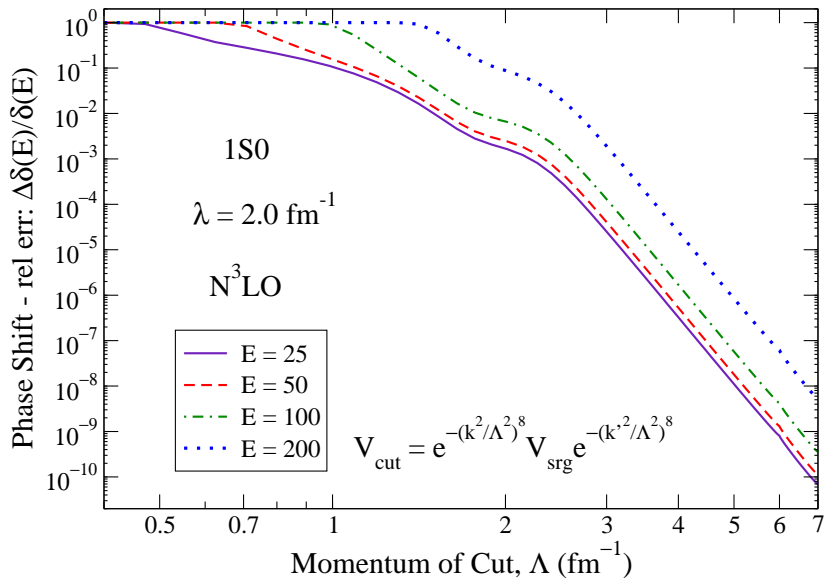
Phase Shift errors: $\implies \delta(E) = \text{Tan}^{-1}\left(-\frac{2\mu k}{\hbar^2} R_\ell(E)\right)$

Deuteron observables: $\implies (T + V)|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$

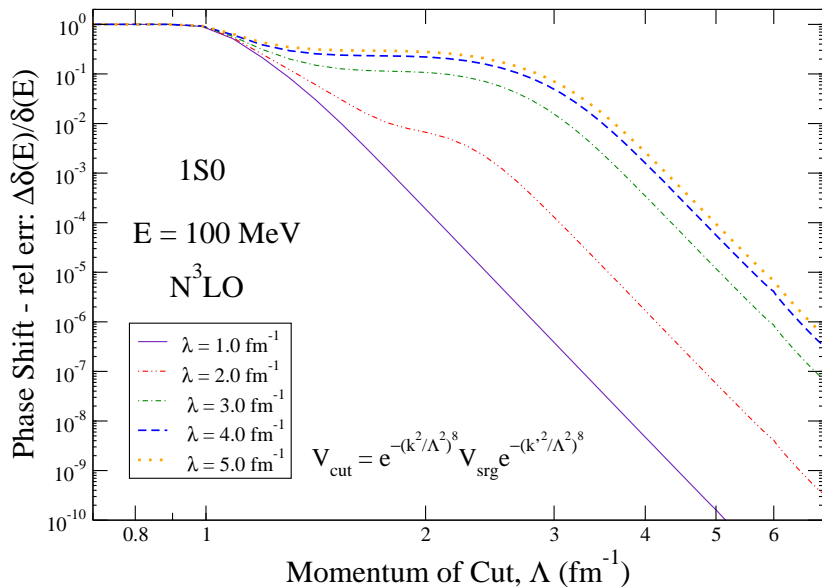
$$\langle r^2 \rangle^{1/2} = \int dr r^2 \psi^\dagger \psi \text{ and } Q_d = \int dr r^2 \psi^\dagger_D (\sqrt{8} \psi_S + \psi_D)$$

NCSM binding energies: $\implies {}^3\text{H}, {}^4\text{He}, {}^6\text{Li}$

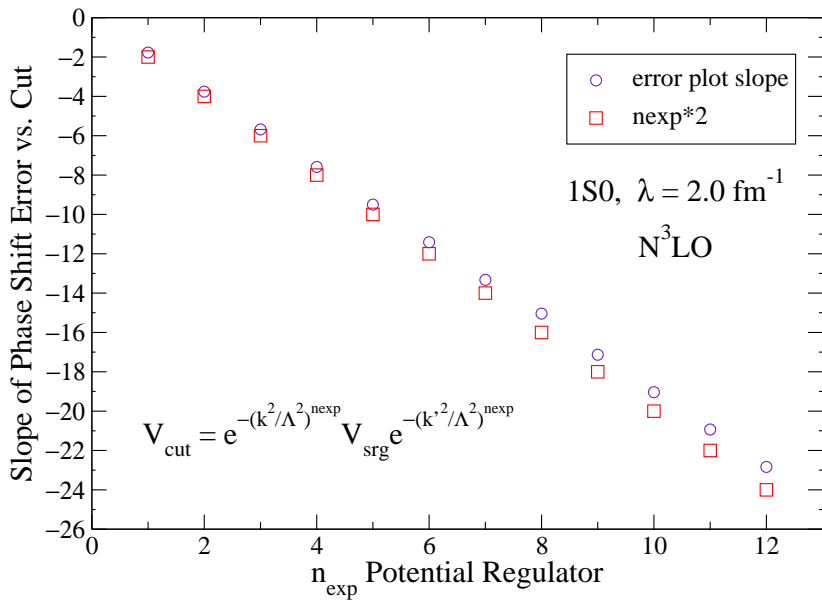
Phase Shifts - Energy



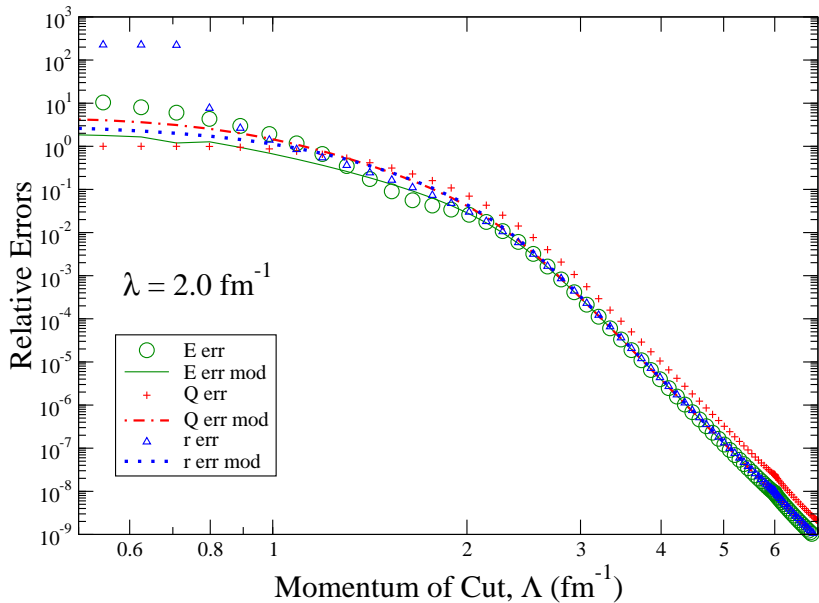
Phase Shifts - λ



What is that slope?

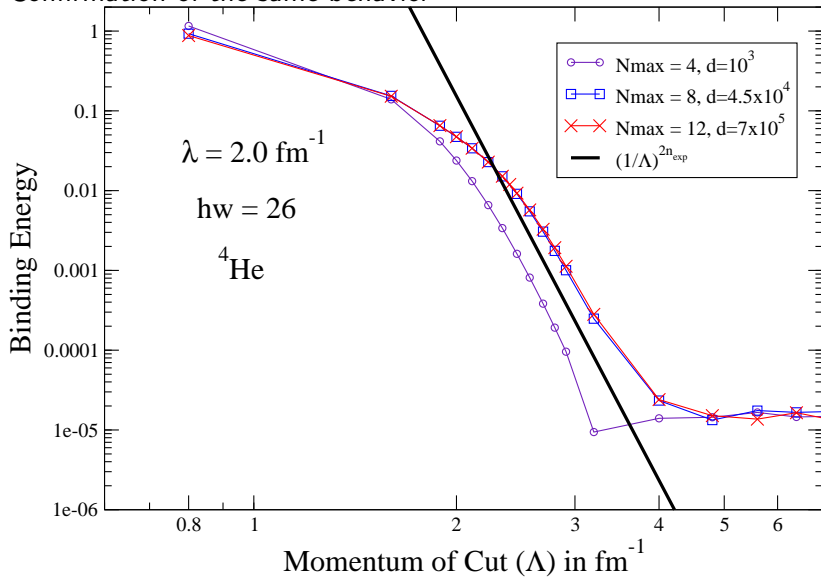


Deuteron observables?



NCSM observables?

Confirmation of the same behavior



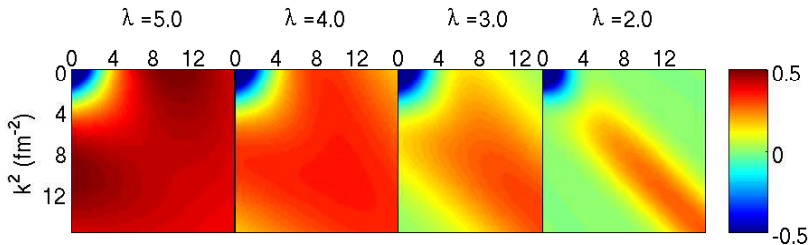
Conclusions and Goals

Recap

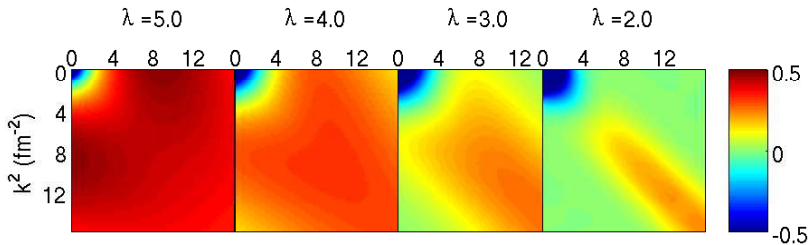
- SRG diagonalizes potential
- High decouples from low
- Very clean and universal in NN forces

Future

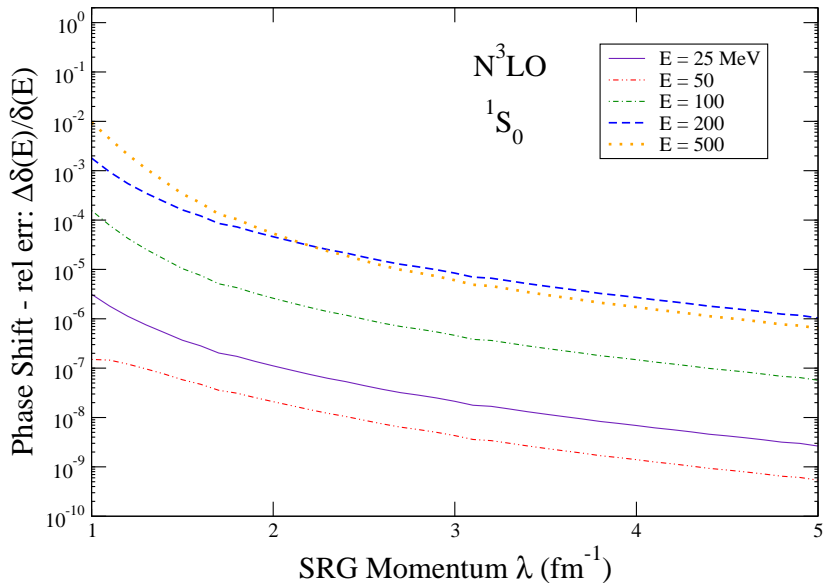
- NNN forces need to be included
- Cutting helps speed up SRG evolution (especially in 3N)
- interesting to understand the transient region



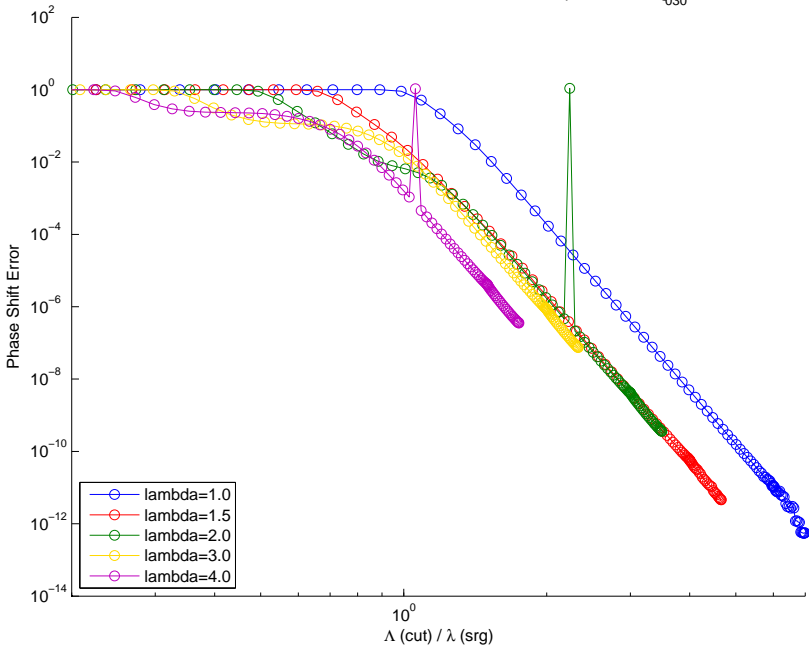
1S0, V = argonne v18 (kvnn = 06)



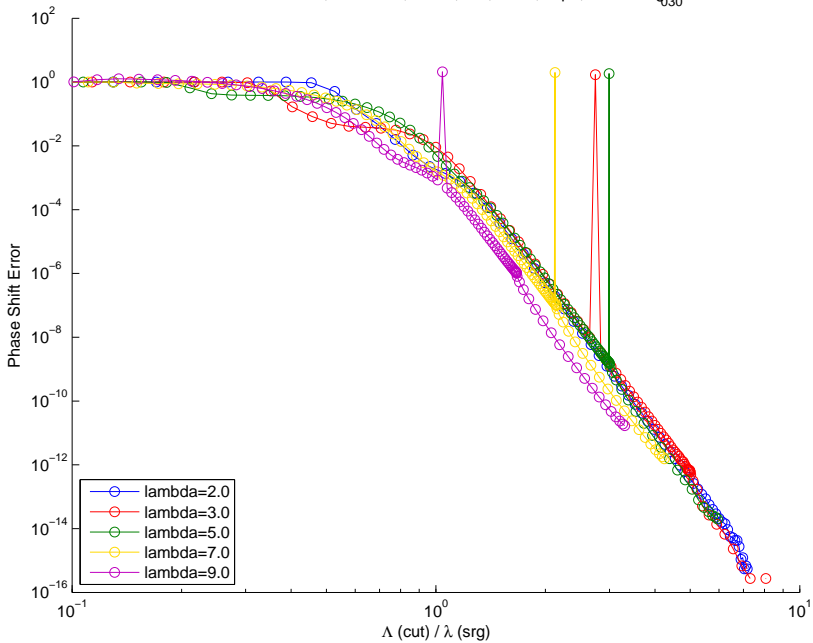
3S1, V = argonne v18 (kvnn = 06)



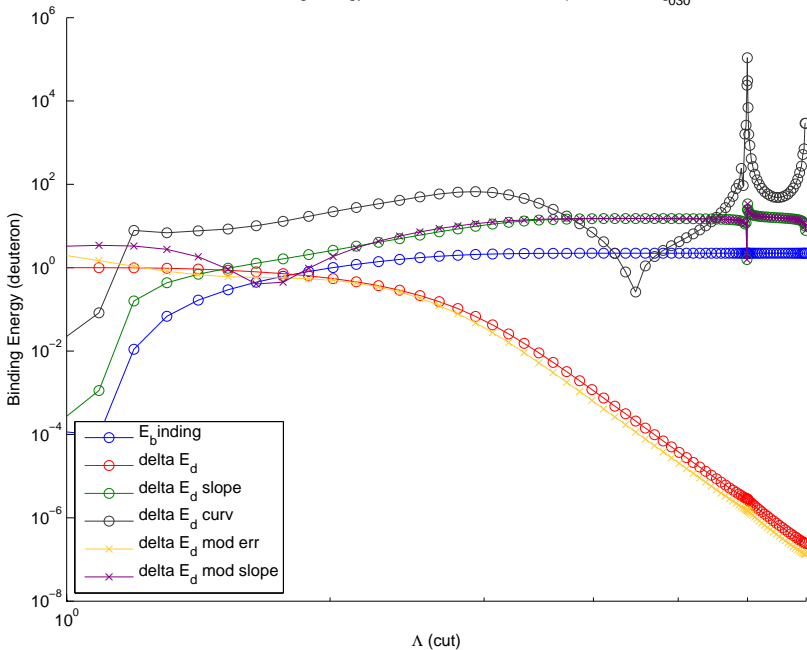
Phase Shift vs. cut, multi-lam, eta=T,1S0, E100, exp8, kvnn10reg₀₃₀



Phase Shift vs. cut, multi-lam, eta=T,1S0, E100, exp8, kvnn06reg₀₃₀



deuteron binding Energy vs. cut, 3S1, lambda3.0, exp8, kvnn10reg₀₃₀



Deuteron E, $\langle r \rangle$, and $\langle Q \rangle$ error plot slope vs. lam,3S1, exp8, kvnn10,reg₀₃₀

