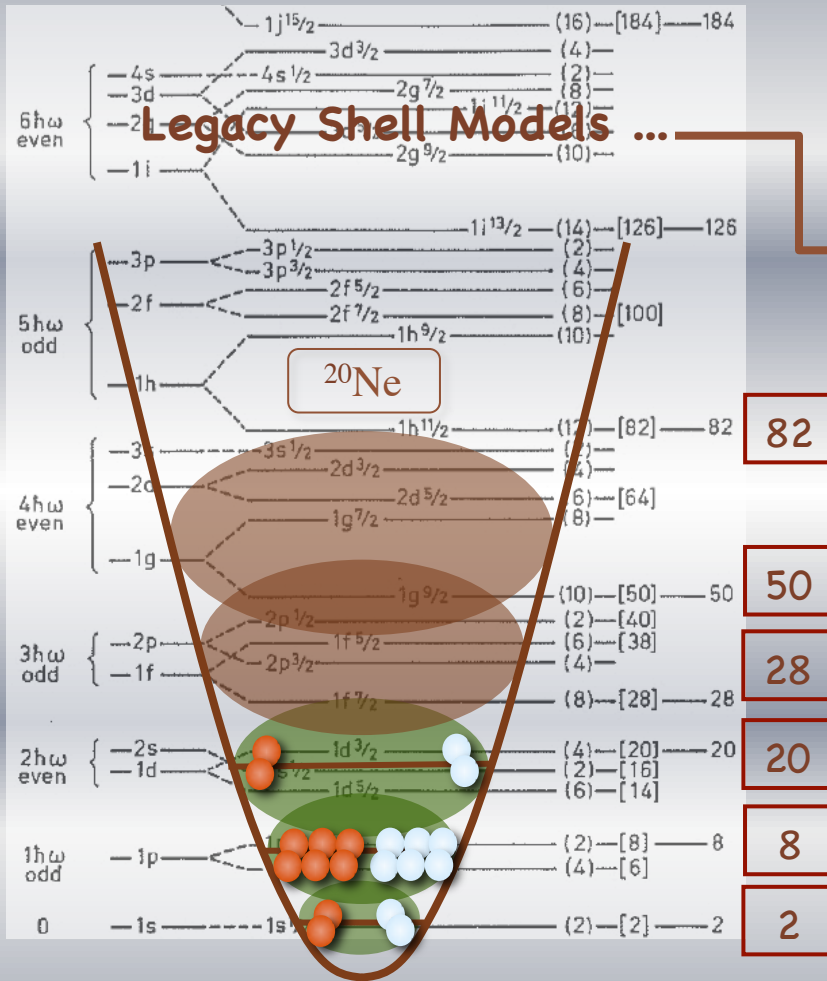
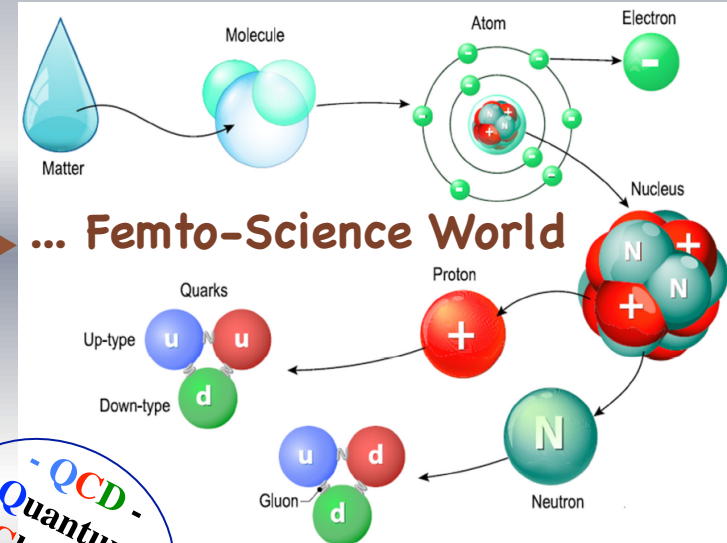


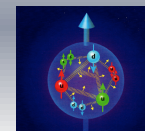
A 21st Century View of Nuclear Structure



**21st Century
Cross Over**



Two forces – strong color force and the electromagnetic force – are responsible for holding the fundamental pieces – quarks & gluons plus electrons together ...



Where LSM, HPC & QCD meet!

PIs: Jerry P. Draayer, Kristina D. Launey, Tomas Dytrych; Post-Doc Alexis Mercenne
Graduate Students: Robert Baker, Alison C. Dreyfuss, David S. Kekejian & Grigor Sargsyan

U.S. NSF & DOE plus LSU & SURA Sponsored Research

Shell Model

No-Core

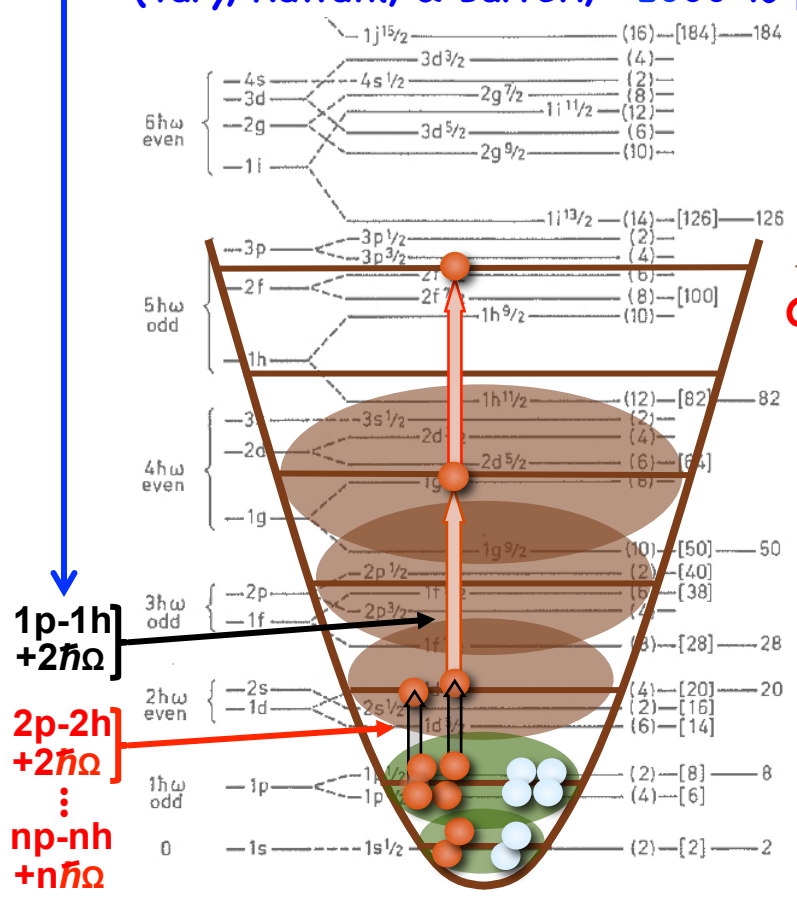
Collective Model

No-Core Shell Model (NCSM)*

(Vary, Navratil, & Barrett, ~2000 to present)

Symplectic Shell Model (Sp-NCSM)*

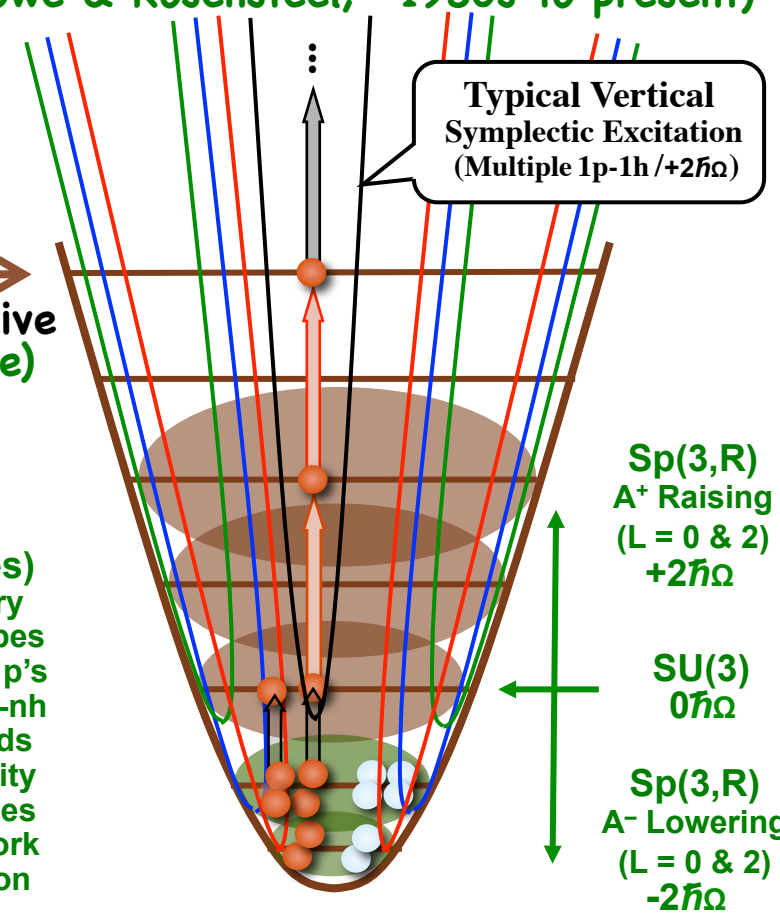
(Rowe & Rosensteel, ~1980s to present)



Reorganize
Shell-Model
Space

Cluster & Collective
(Giant Resonance)
Subspaces

- Symmetry
Adapted Basis
(Special Features)
- Canonical & unitary
 - Organized by shapes
 - Quadratic in x's & p's
 - Band-heads \rightarrow np-nh
 - Spurious free bands
 - Captures collectivity
 - No effective charges
 - Algebraic framework
 - Deformed extension



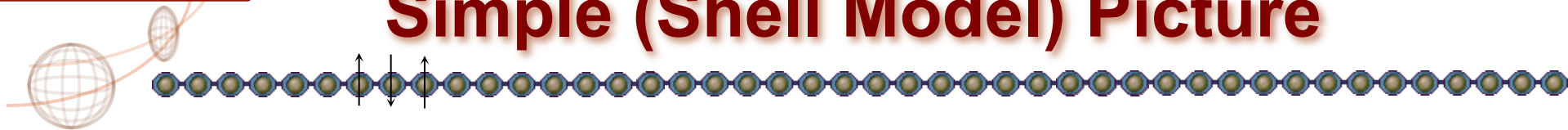
*Realistic interaction (local or not; NN, NNN, ...)

- In principle, exact solutions, up to N_{\max}
- Successful description up through ^{16}O

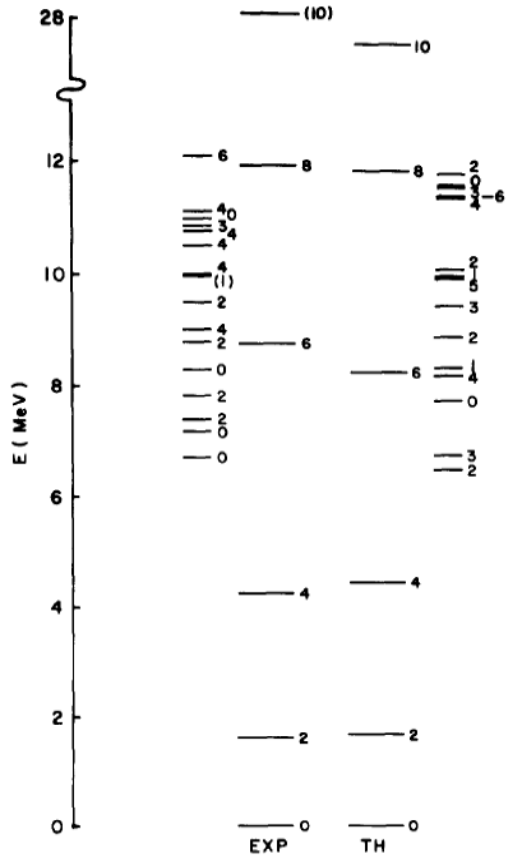
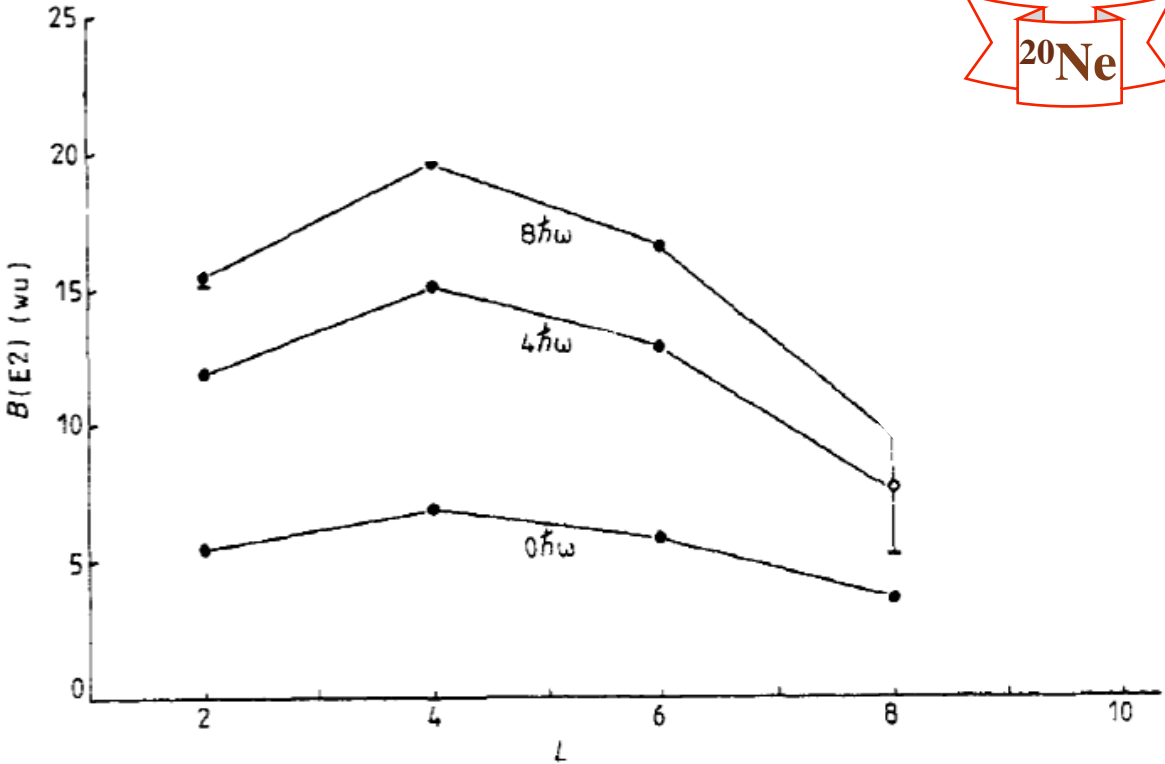
*Sound & Simple algebraic underpinning

- Elliott $SU(3)$ if no symplectic modes
- $Sp(3,R)$ add monopole & quadrupole

Simple (Shell Model) Picture



²⁰Ne



$$H = \hbar\omega H_0 + b_2 Q \cdot Q + b_3 (Q \times Q) \cdot Q + b_4 (Q \cdot Q)^2 + \sum_j \varepsilon_j n_j + G_0 P$$

G. Rosensteel and D.J. Rowe – 1977 J.P. Draayer, K.J. Weeks, G. Rosensteel – 1984

'Symmetry Adapted' NCSM Campaign

Timeline: 5 (2002-06) + 5 (2007-2011) + 5 (2012-16)

Goal -

Reproduce and predict properties of heavy as well as light nuclei, starting with and building upon QCD/EFT informed and inspired interactions ...

Plan -

- ✓ Exploit existing capabilities to evaluate probability of success and level of effort required to develop a full-blown symmetry adapted NCSM
- ✓ Develop a symmetry adapted no-core shell model code that capitalizes on exact and approximate (partial) symmetries of nuclei (SA-NCSM)
 - Exploit existing NCSM technology to prove efficacy of method, revealing (or not) any inherent limitations
 - Explore need (or not) for renormalization, winnowing space to physically relevant and tractable subspaces
 - Evaluate extensibility of theory and its characteristics vis-à-vis current/emerging computational resources
- ✓ Study the emergence of collective phenomena, tracking their evolution to and from fundamental (ab initio) features of the interaction
 - Apply the theory to study of extreme processes known to be important to understanding nuclei and nuclear systems
 - Develop a user friendly desktop version of code for simple applications as well as educational and training purposes
 - Extend theory to include coupling to the continuum, and apply to the result to the study of nuclear reactions

High Performance Computing Era*

Shell Models

NCSM

Coupled Cluster Theory

Monte Carlo Methods

.....

NSF

Frontera } (TACC)
Stampede }

Blue Waters (NCSA)
... upgrades ...

HPC Era ...

DOE
NERSC-X (Berkeley)
Summit (Oak Ridge)
Aurora (Argonne)
... upgrades ...

Collective Models

NCSM

Sp-NCSM

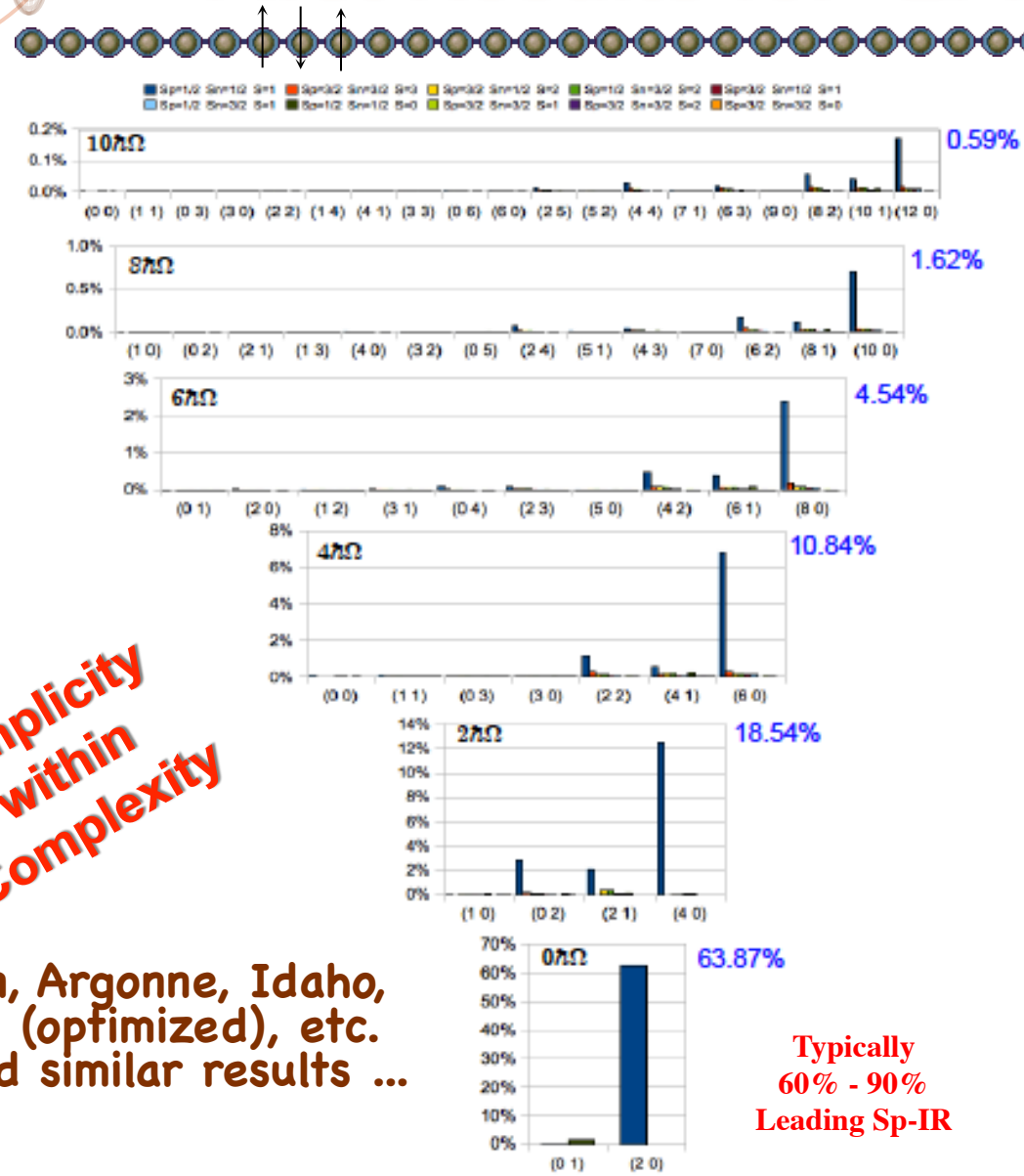
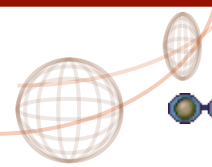
SA-NCSM

.....

Sp(3,R)
SU(3)

***21st Century**
– Ab Initio –
Nuclear Physics

First Results for ${}^6\text{Li}$ with $N_{\text{max}} = 10$



**Simplicity
within
Complexity**

***Bonn, Argonne, Idaho,
N3LO (optimized), etc.
... yield similar results ...**

... Proof of Principle ...

> 99% of Physics
In < 1% of the
"reorganized" space

**JISP16* bare interaction in
 $N_{\text{max}} = 10$ space with
 $\hbar\Omega = 20$ MeV**

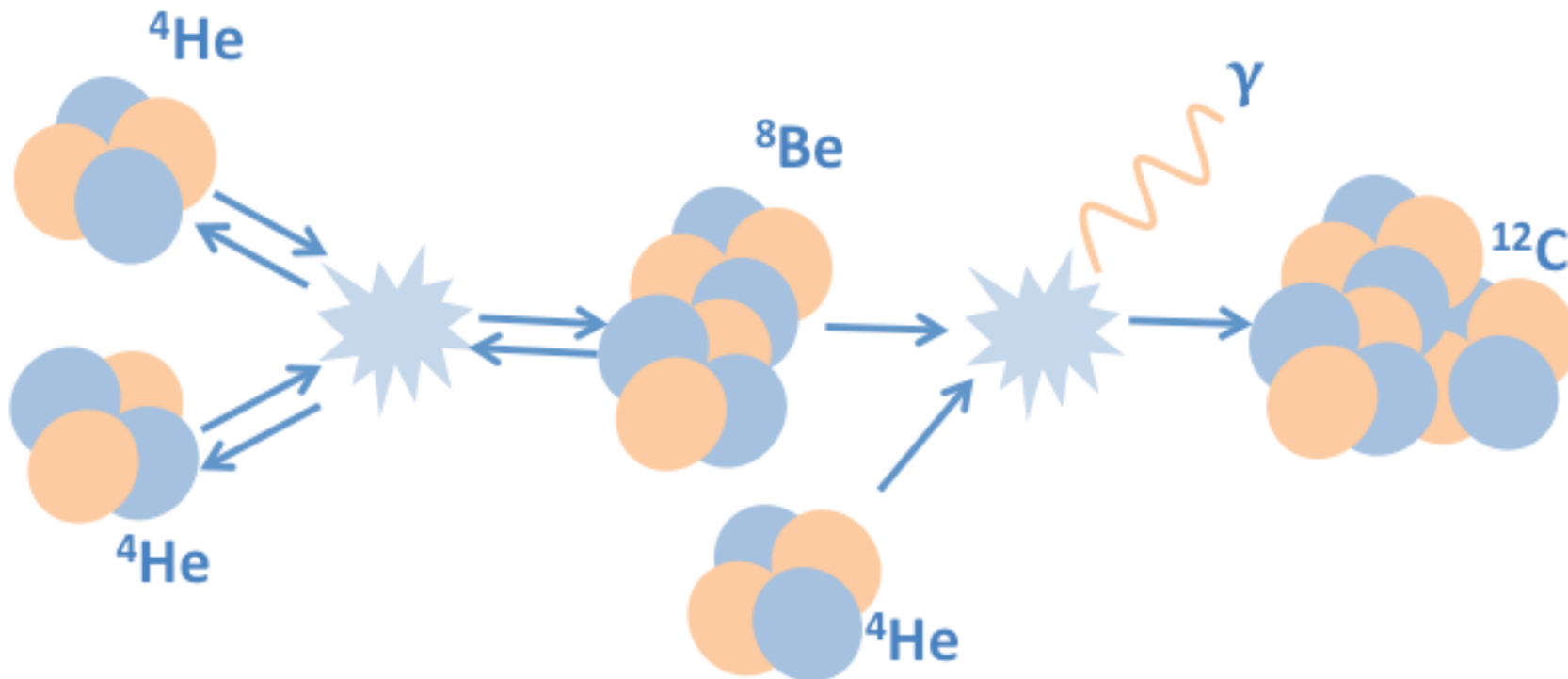
... Team Work ...

Many "helps" along the way
... e.g., James Vary making his
NCSM available to us, Mark
Caprio (ND) visiting LSU on a
sabbatical, along with quality
input from Anna Hayes of
LANL, various collaborators
from Bulgaria, China, Mexico,
and so on. Also to **NSF** for a
PetaApps award, and **DOE** for
an EPSCoR grant, plus SURF
for release time and financial
assistance with postdoc team!

**Typically
60% - 90%
Leading Sp-IR**

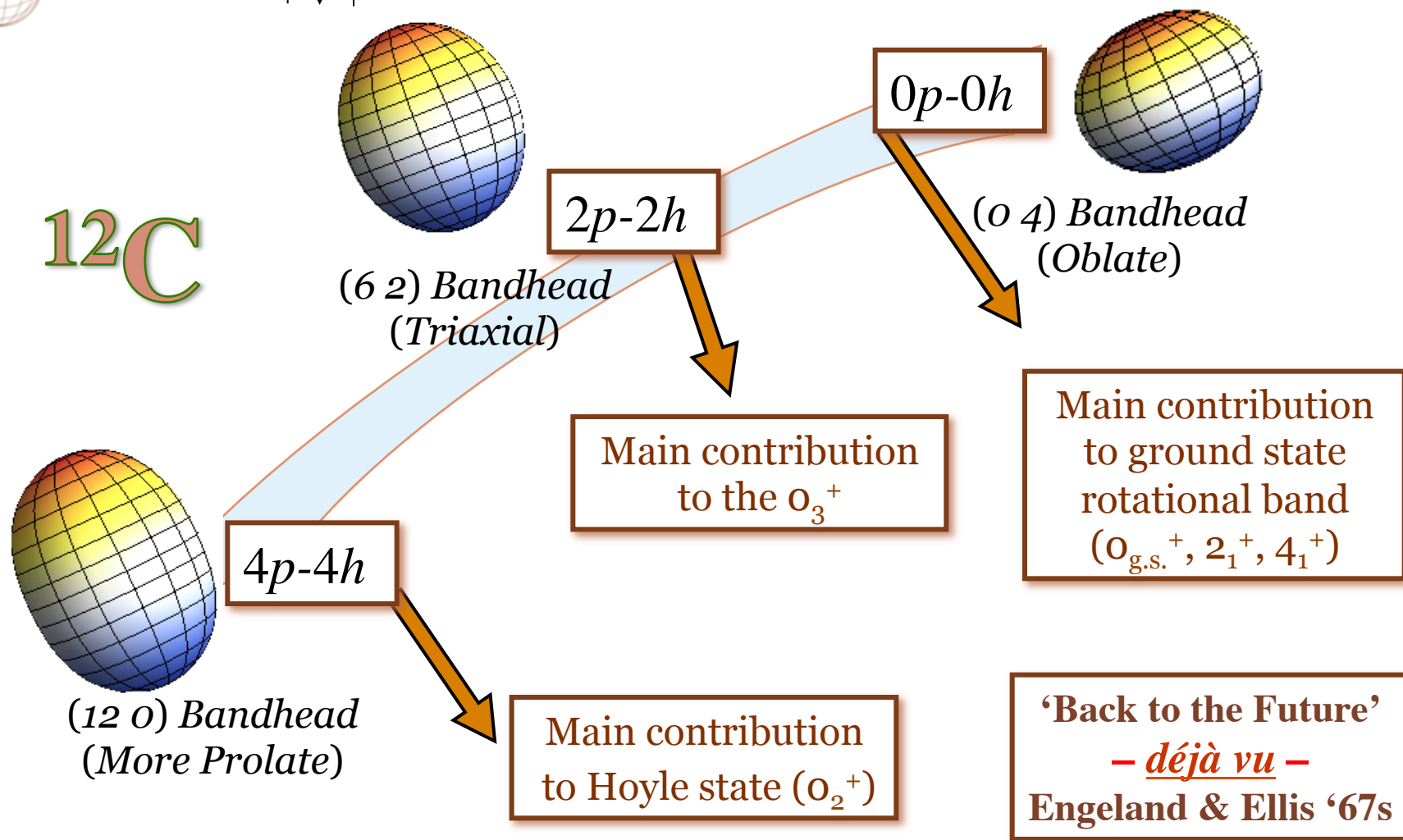
Pushing NC-Shell / Cluster Connection

Creation of ^{12}C in hot stars



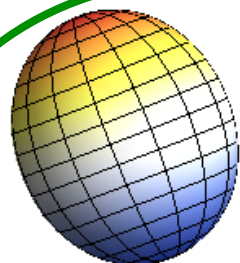
... The elusive Hoyle state ...

Three Slice Scenario (legacy / modern)



Choose Three Slices (NCSpM View)

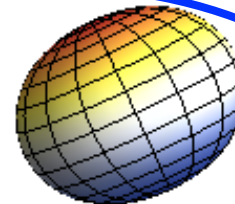
^{12}C



$2p-2h$

(6 2) Bandhead
(Prolate)

$0p-0h$

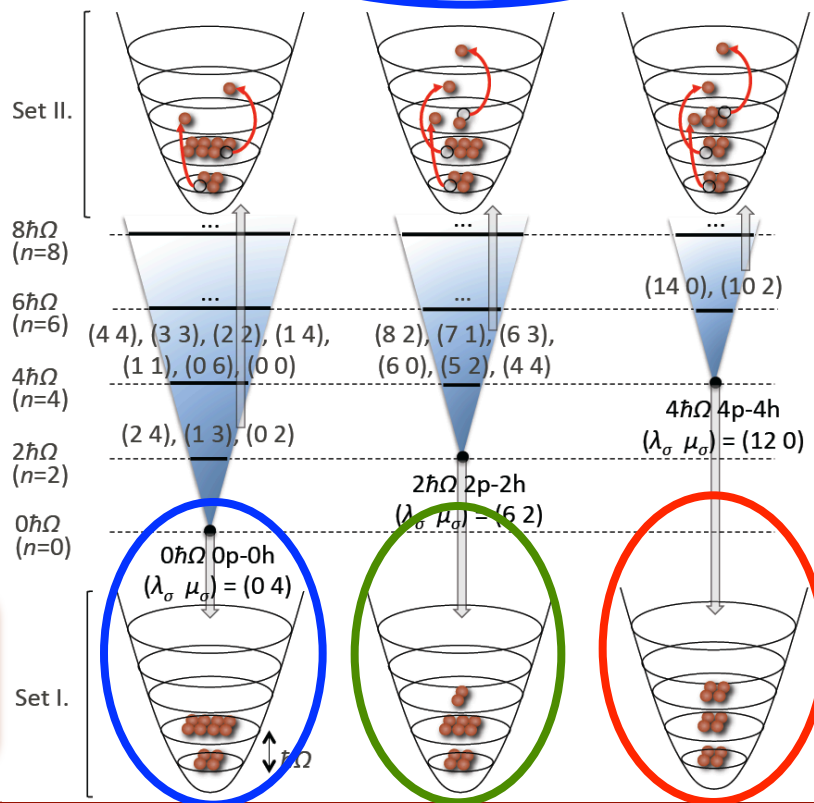


(0 4) Bandhead
(Oblate)

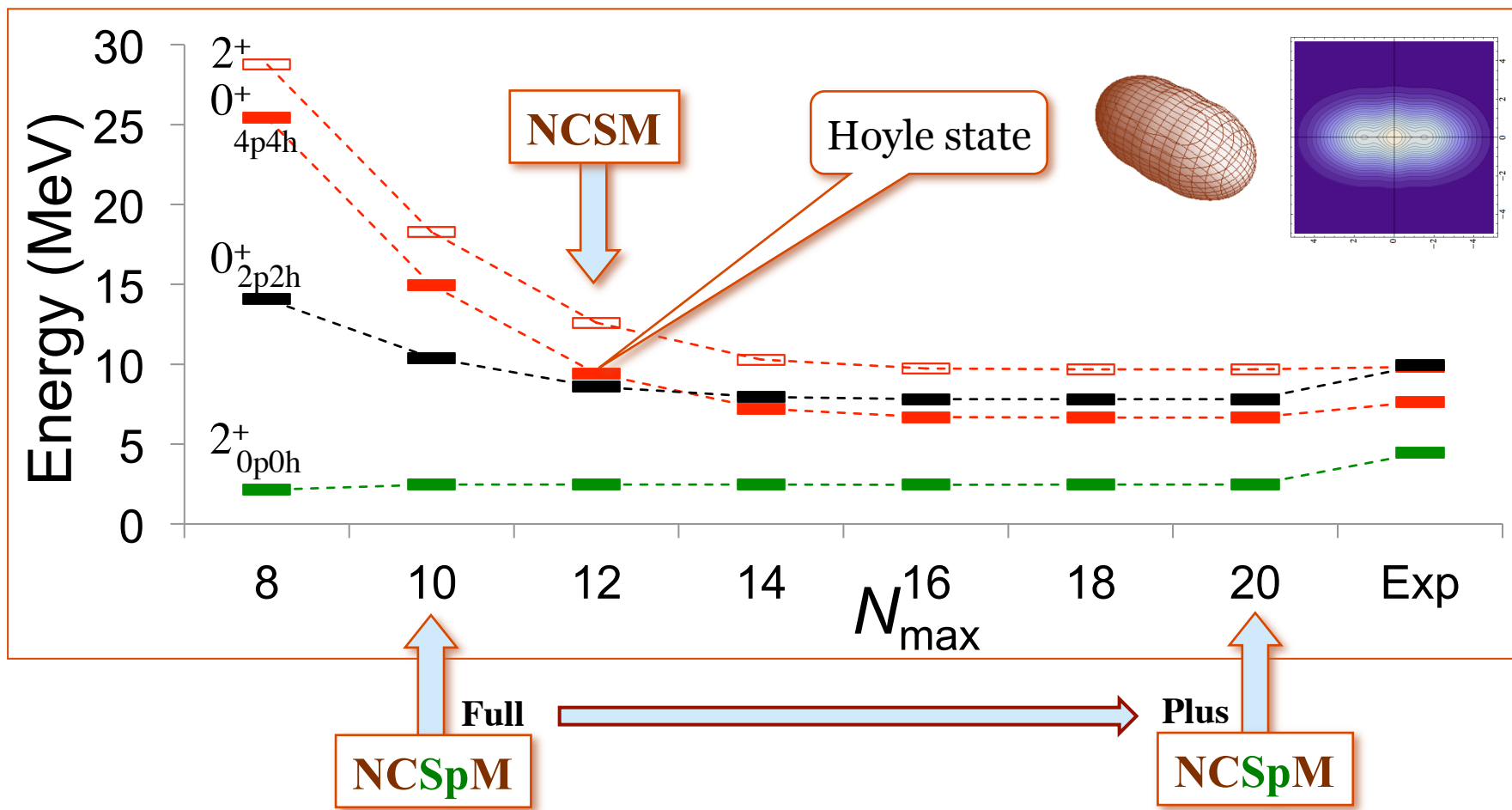
$4p-4h$

(12 0) Bandhead
(More Prolate)

**Intertwining
Shell & Alpha
Cluster Picture**

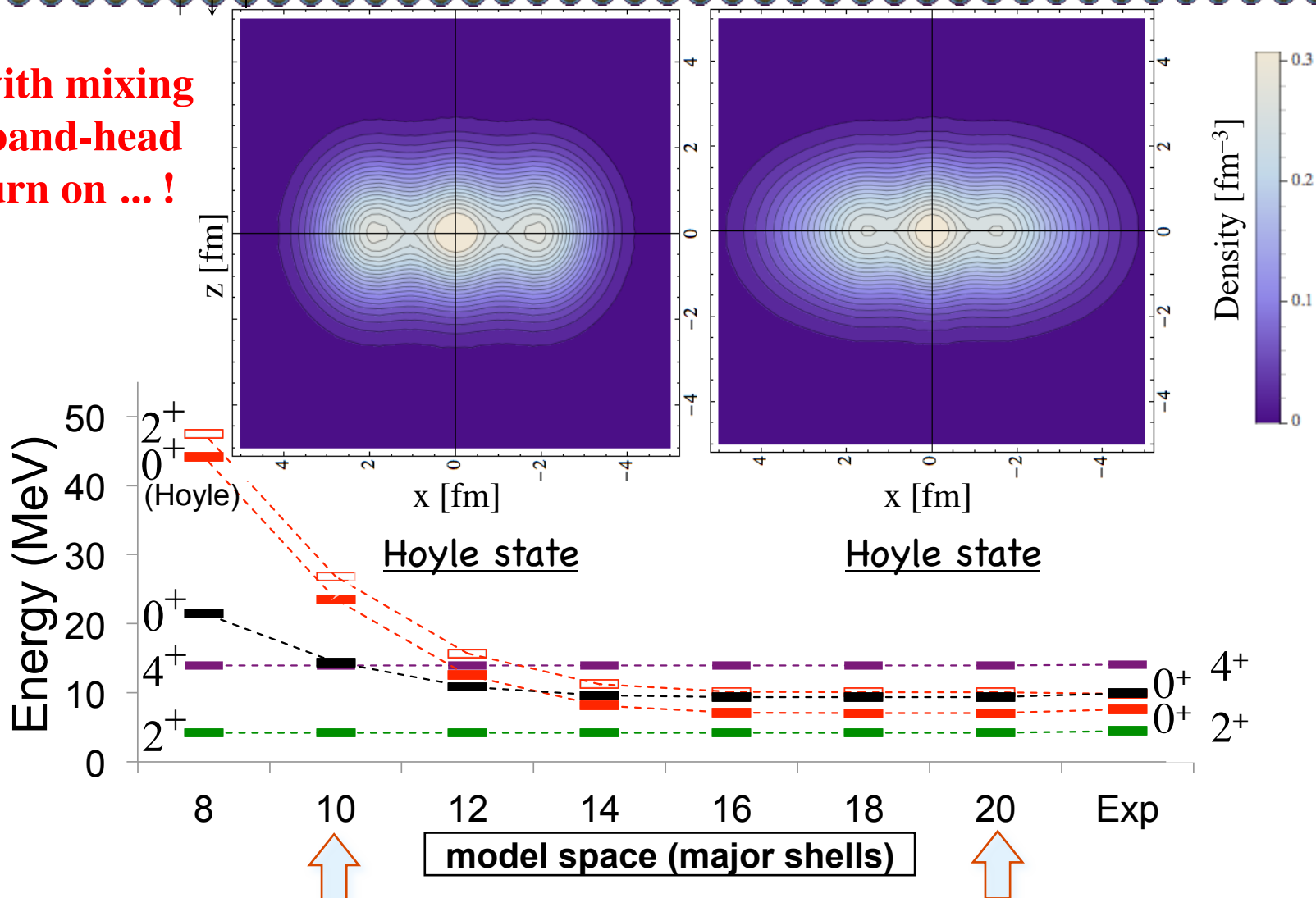


^{12}C : Systematics (Function of N_{max})

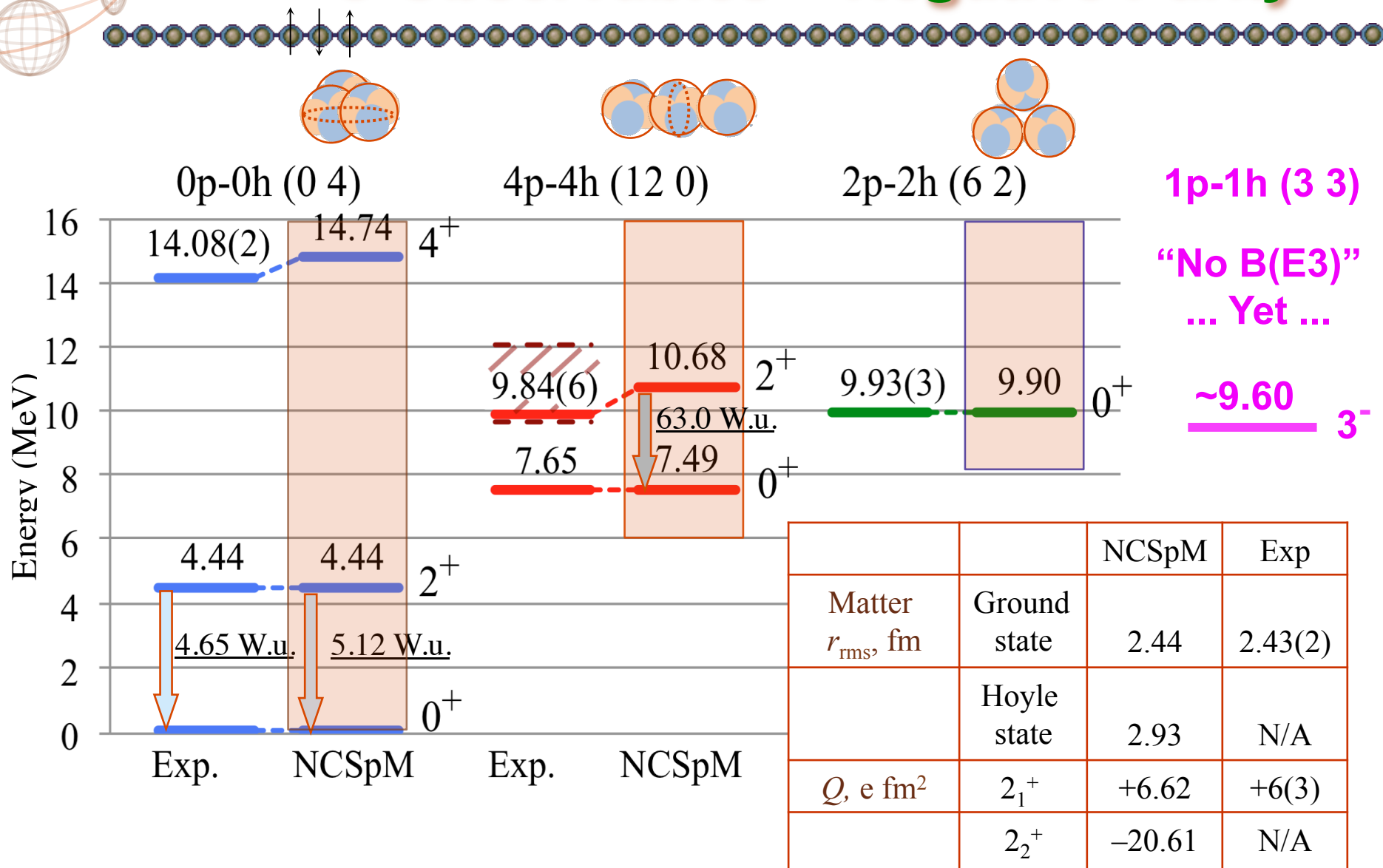


Formation of Clusters!

***Now with mixing at the band-head level turn on ... !**



¹²C Observables – Negative Parity





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Review

Symmetry-guided large-scale shell-model theory

Kristina D. Launey^{a,*}, Tomas Dytrych^{a,b}, Jerry P. Draayer^a^a Department of Physics and Astronomy, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, USA^b Nuclear Physics Institute, 250 68 Řež, Czech Republic

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Collectivity

Clusters

Hoyle state

Orderly patterns in nuclei from first principles

ABSTRACT

In this review, we present a symmetry-guided strategy that utilizes exact as well as partial symmetries for enabling a deeper understanding of and advancing *ab initio* studies for determining the microscopic structure of atomic nuclei. These symmetries expose physically relevant degrees of freedom that, for large-scale calculations with QCD-inspired interactions, allow the model space size to be reduced through a very structured selection of the basis states to physically relevant subspaces. This can guide explorations of simple patterns in nuclei and how they emerge from first principles, as well as extensions of the theory beyond current limitations toward heavier nuclei and larger model spaces. This is illustrated for the *ab initio* symmetry-adapted no-core shell model (SA-NCSM) and two significant underlying symmetries, the symplectic $Sp(3, \mathbb{R})$ group and its deformation-related $SU(3)$ subgroup. We review the broad scope of nuclei, where these symmetries have been found to play a key role—from the light *p*-shell systems, such as ${}^6\text{Li}$, ${}^8\text{B}$, ${}^8\text{Be}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, and ${}^{16}\text{O}$, and *sd*-shell nuclei exemplified by ${}^{20}\text{Ne}$, based on first-principle explorations; through the Hoyle state in ${}^{12}\text{C}$ and enhanced collectivity in intermediate-mass nuclei, within a no-core shell-model perspective; up to strongly deformed species of the rare-earth and actinide regions, as investigated in earlier studies. A complementary picture, driven by symmetries dual to $Sp(3, \mathbb{R})$, is also discussed. We briefly review symmetry-guided techniques that prove useful in various nuclear-theory models, such as Elliott model, *ab initio* SA-NCSM, symplectic model, pseudo- $SU(3)$ and pseudo-symplectic models, *ab initio* hyperspherical harmonics method, *ab initio* lattice effective field theory, exact pairing-plus-shell model approaches, and cluster models, including the resonating-group method. Important implications of these approaches that have deepened our understanding of emergent phenomena in nuclei, such as enhanced collectivity, giant resonances, pairing, halo, and clustering, are discussed, with a focus on emergent patterns in the framework of the *ab initio* SA-NCSM with no *a priori* assumptions.

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... Also ...

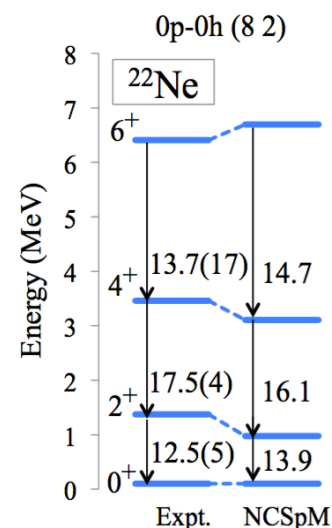
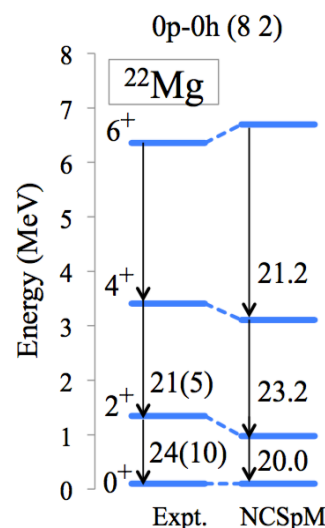
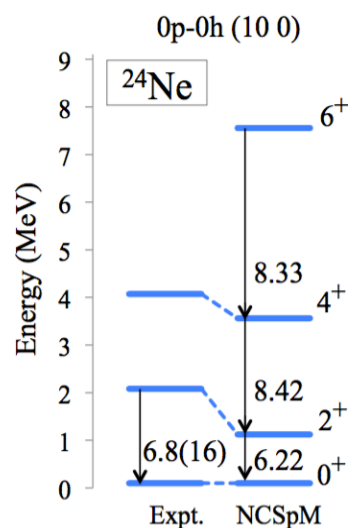
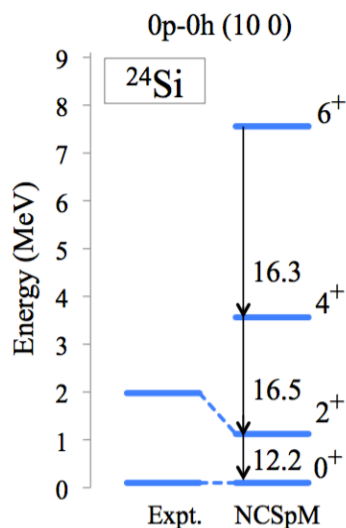
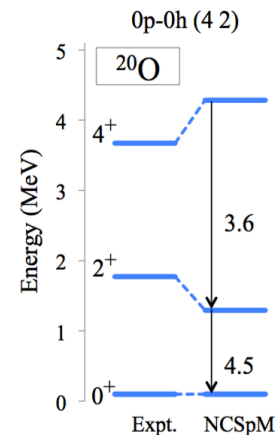
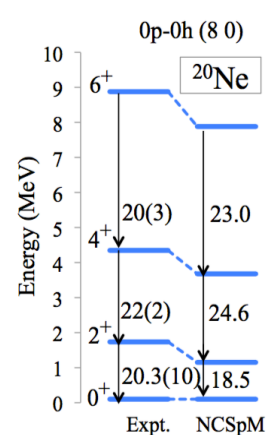
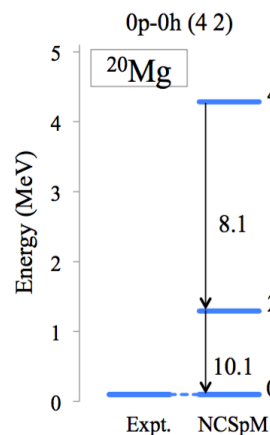
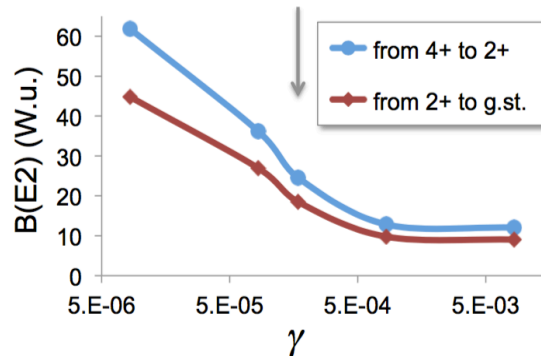
– Kristina Launey –
"State of the Art in
Nuclear Cluster
Physics"
(SOTANCP3)
Yokohama, Japan
May 26-30, 2014

&

– Kristina Launey –
"State of the Art in
Nuclear Cluster
Physics"
(SOTANCP4)
Galveston, Texas, USA
May 13-18, 2018

Medium Mass Nuclei (Gregory Tobin / REU)

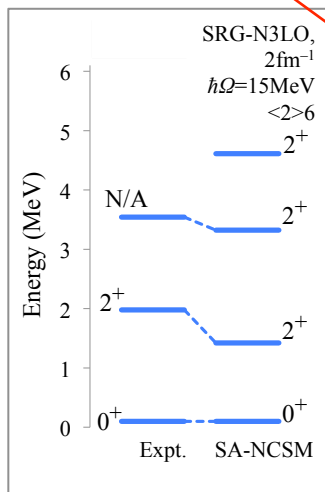
Ne-20: grey arrow
is gamma used



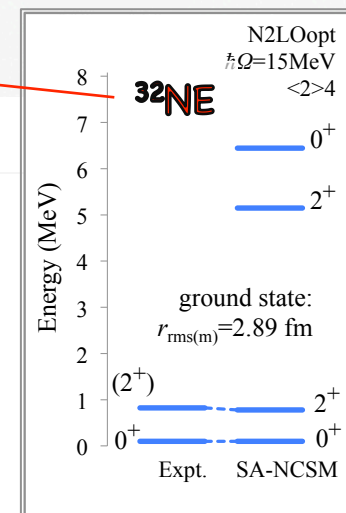
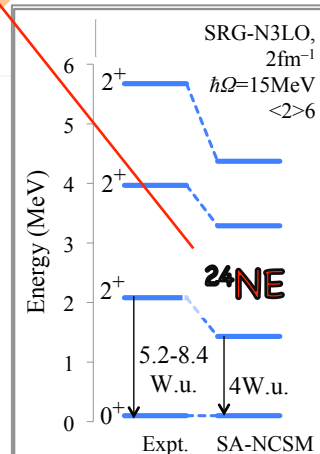
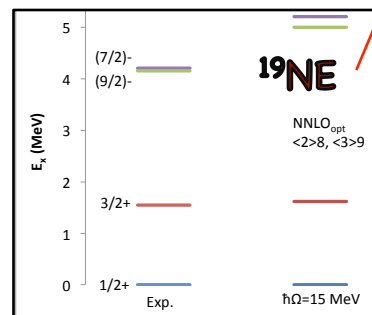
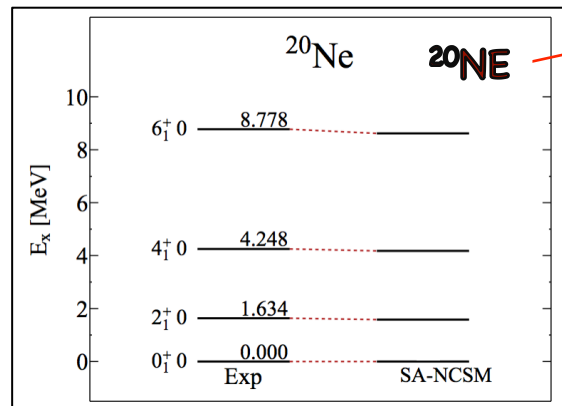
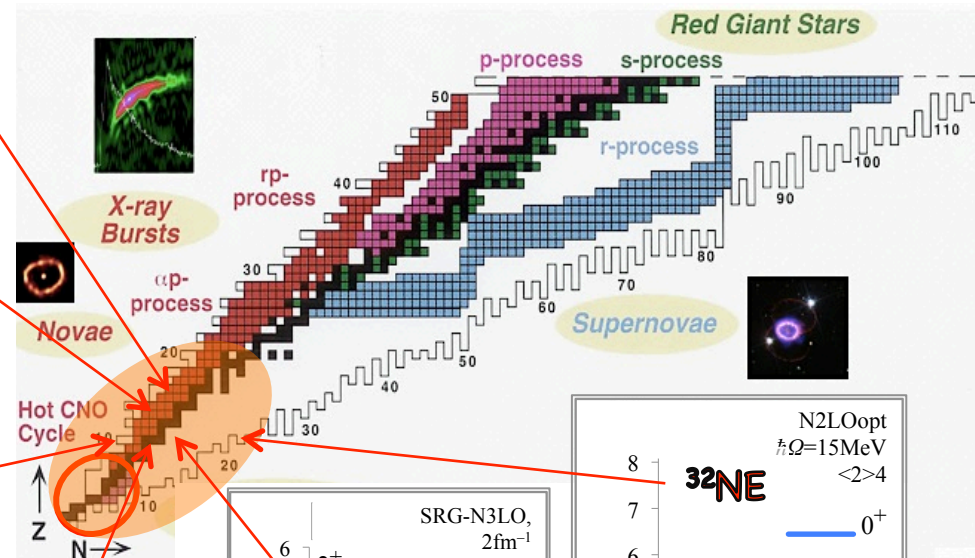
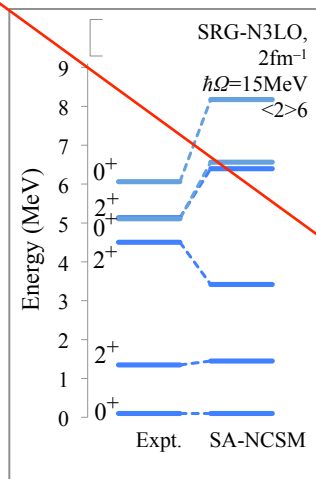
Further sd-shell Results (Robert Baker / GS)

Selected (pre-thesis) Examples
(Now onto Beta Decay)

^{24}Si

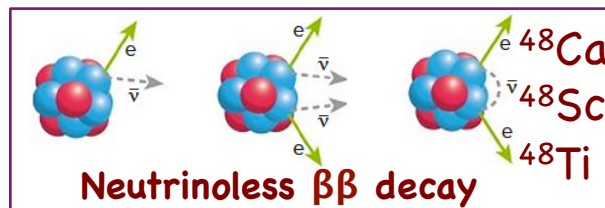


^{22}Mg



Ab initio description (converged selected spaces) (NNLO_{opt}, $\hbar\Omega=15\text{MeV}$, 13 HO shells)

Plus fp-shell Results (Grigor Sargsyan / GS)

 ^{48}Ca  ^{48}Ti

8 shells, N2LOopt

 0^+

SA-NCSM (selected): 966,152

Complete model space: 3,162,511,819

 2^+

SA-NCSM (selected): 3,055,554

Complete model space: ... 14,522,234,982

8 shells, N2LOopt

 0^+

SA-NCSM (selected): 602,493

Complete model space: 24,694,678,414

 2^+

SA-NCSM (selected): 1,178,834

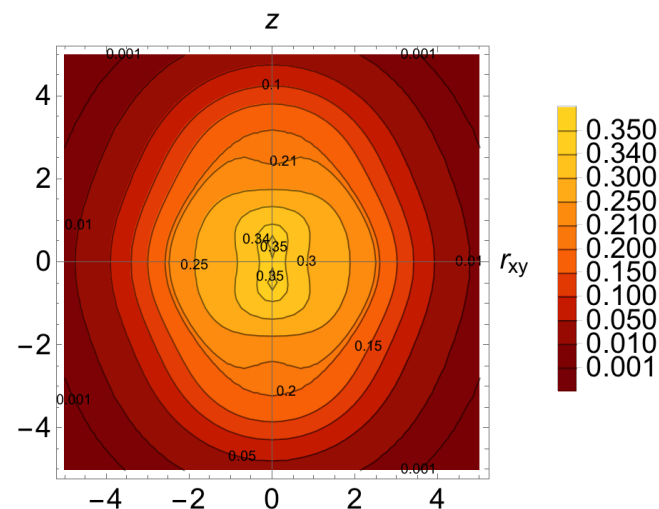
Complete model space: 113,920,316,658

 ^{48}Ti , $Q(2^+)$ [$e \text{ fm}^2$]

Experiment -17.7

8 shells -19.3

(no effective charges)



Nucleosynthesis: Type I X-Ray Burst

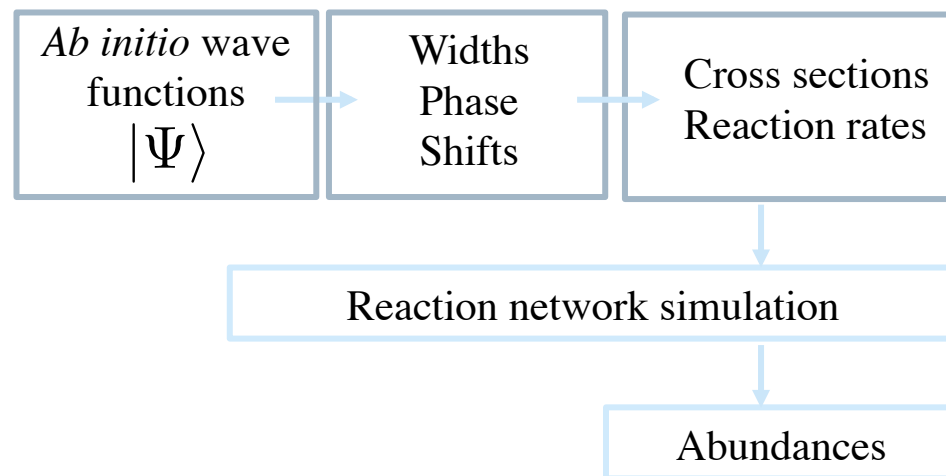
TABLE 2

REACTIONS THAT IMPACT THE BURST LIGHT CURVE
IN THE MULTI ZONE X-RAY BURST MODEL.

Rank	Reaction	Type ^a	Sensitivity ^b	Category
1	$^{15}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{19}\text{Ne}$	D	16	1
2	$^{56}\text{Ni}(\alpha, p)^{59}\text{Cu}$	U	6.4	1
3	$^{59}\text{Cu}(p, \gamma)^{60}\text{Zn}$	D	5.1	1
4	$^{61}\text{Ga}(p, \gamma)^{62}\text{Ge}$	D	3.7	1
5	$^{22}\text{Mg}(\alpha, p)^{25}\text{Al}$	D	2.3	1
6	$^{14}\text{O}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{F}$	D	5.8	1
7	$^{23}\text{Al}(p, \gamma)^{24}\text{Si}$	D	4.6	1
8	$^{16}\text{Ne}(\alpha, p)^{19}\text{Na}$	U	1.8	1
9	$^{63}\text{Ga}(p, \gamma)^{64}\text{Ge}$	D	1.4	2
10	$^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$	U	1.3	2
11	$^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$	U	2.1	2
12	$^{26}\text{Si}(\alpha, p)^{29}\text{P}$	U	1.8	2
13	$^{17}\text{F}(\alpha, p)^{20}\text{Ne}$	U	3.5	2
14	$^{24}\text{Mg}(\alpha, \gamma)^{28}\text{Si}$	U	1.2	2
15	$^{57}\text{Cu}(p, \gamma)^{58}\text{Zn}$	D	1.3	2
16	$^{60}\text{Zn}(\alpha, p)^{63}\text{Ga}$	U	1.1	2
17	$^{17}\text{F}(p, \gamma)^{18}\text{Ne}$	U	1.7	2
18	$^{40}\text{Sc}(p, \gamma)^{41}\text{Ti}$	D	1.1	2
19	$^{48}\text{Cr}(p, \gamma)^{49}\text{Mn}$	D	1.2	2

Simulations for XRB are sensitive to certain reaction rates

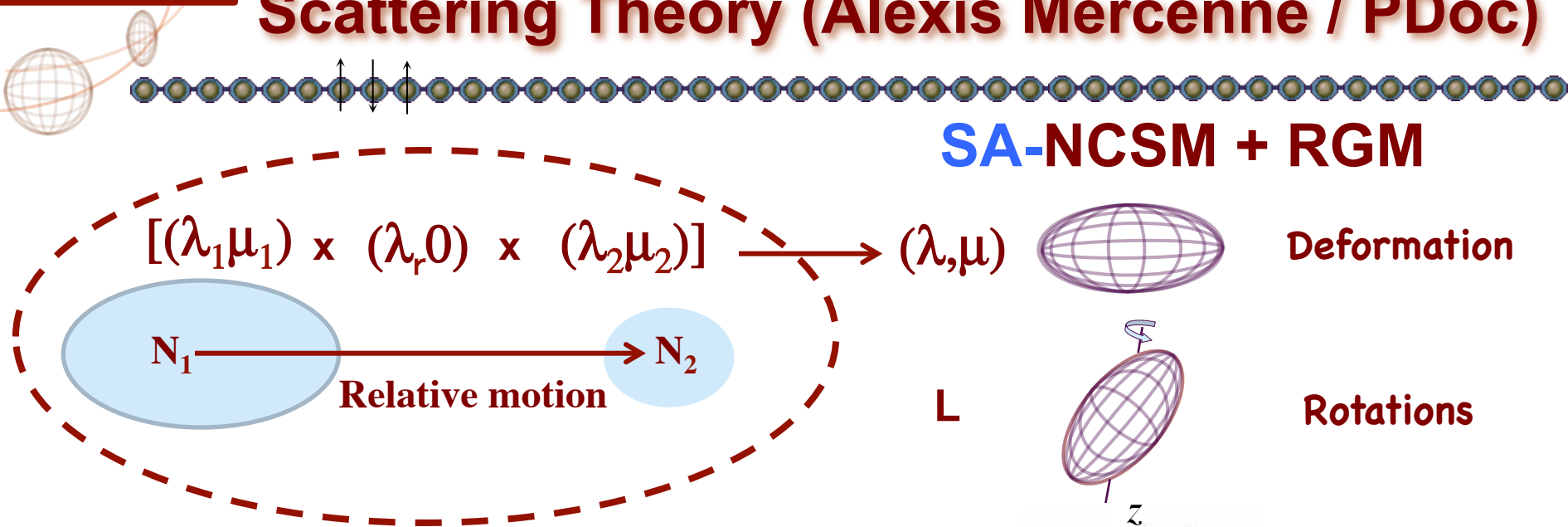
- $^{23}\text{Al}(p, \gamma)^{24}\text{Si}$
- improve rate precision to improve simulations



^a Up (U) or down (D) variation that has the largest impact

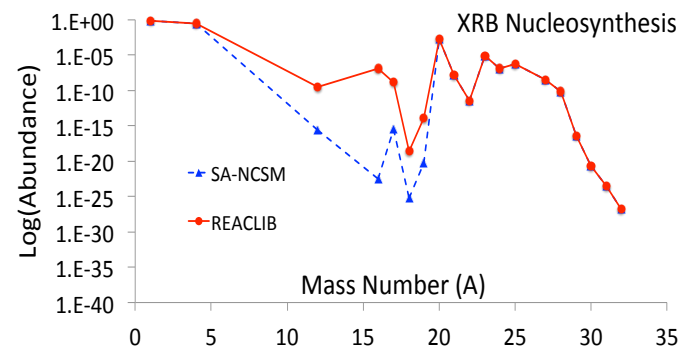
^b $M_{LC}^{(i)}$ in units of 10^{38}ergs/s

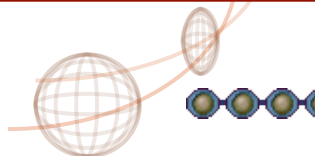
Scattering Theory (Alexis Mercenne / PDoc)



- Deformation is the only relevant information
- All calculations prior to R-matrix use the SA basis/deformation, that is the SU(3) symmetry and corresponding Wigner-Eckart theorem:
 - Norm and Hamiltonian Kernel
 - CM treatment
 - Inversion of the Norm Kernel
- Dependence on orbital momentum (and partial waves) needed to compute cross section, which is introduced at the last step

M





Future Considerations / Tasks

SA-NCSM \rightarrow Deformation \rightarrow DSA-NCSM

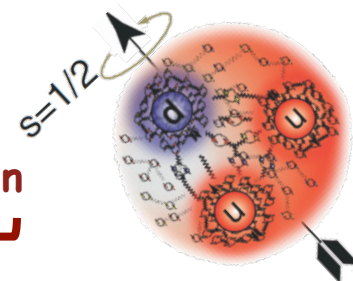
Task #1:

- Canonical & Unitary Transformation
- Algebraic Structure Unchanged
 - $L \rightarrow L(\text{deformed}) + S(\text{circulation})$

"Many-particle Nilsson Model"

Task #2:

- Jefferson Lab 12GeV Era
- Excited States of the Nucleon
 - Electric Charge vs Magnetic Distribution
 - Total Spin \rightarrow Angular Momentum plus Quark Spin



"Femtography of Nucleon"

"Normal Concept" versus "Pseudo Concept"

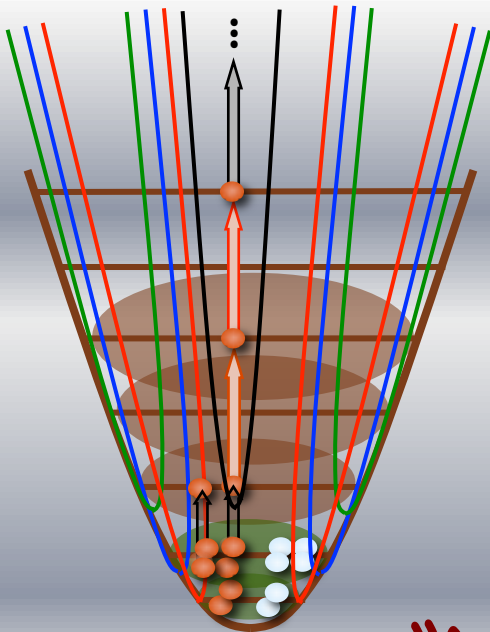
Task #3:

$$\bar{L} + \bar{S} = \bar{J} = \tilde{L} + \tilde{S}$$

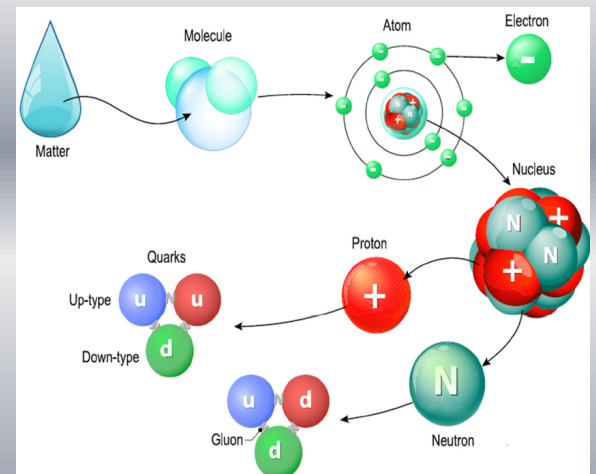
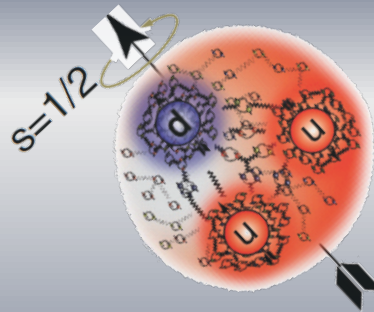
"Collusion within & among Nucleons"



Discovering Simplicity within Complexity



... GRAZIE ...



... "Are Nucleons Deformed?" ...

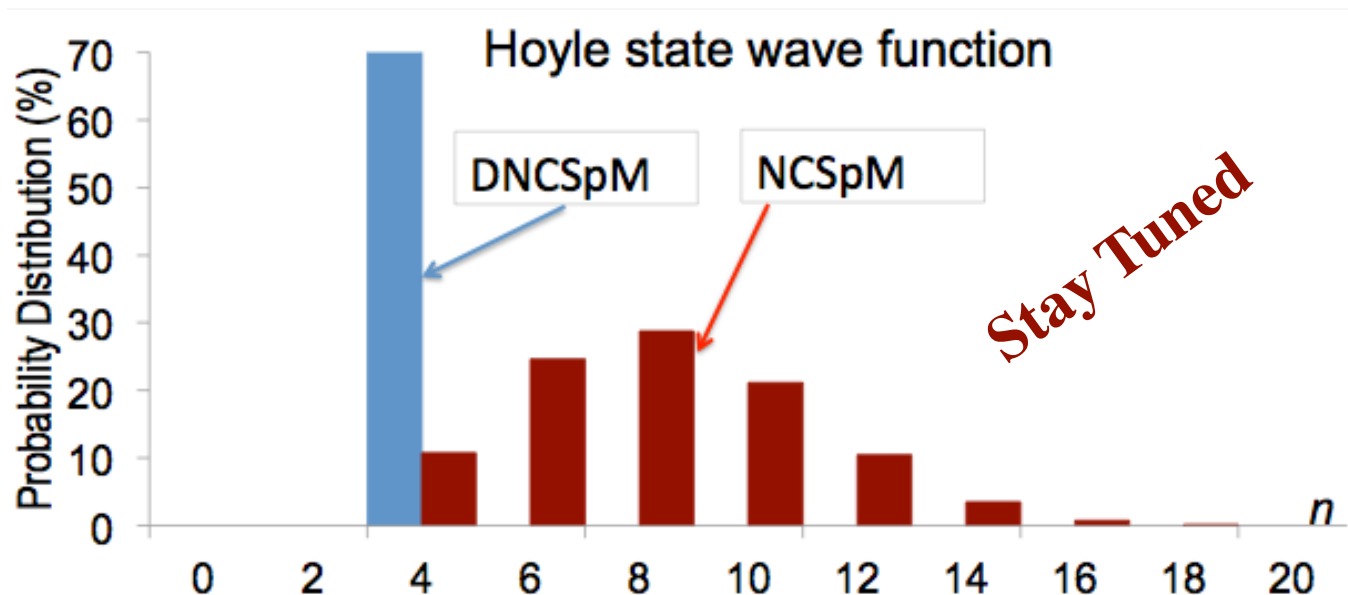
Future Considerations / Tasks

SA-NCSM \rightarrow Deformation \rightarrow DSA-NCSM

- Canonical & Unitary Transformation
- Algebraic Structure Unchanged
 - $L \rightarrow L(\text{deformed}) + S(\text{circulation})$

Task #1:

“Many-particle Nilsson Model”



Rotational band
of second 0^+ in
 ^{12}C (Hoyle State)

$$\beta=0.198 \quad \gamma=0$$

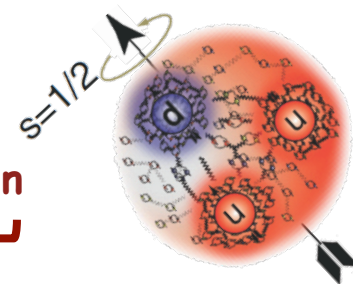
$$N_{\text{max}} = 4$$

David Kekejian
[Grad Student (LSU)]

Future Considerations / Tasks

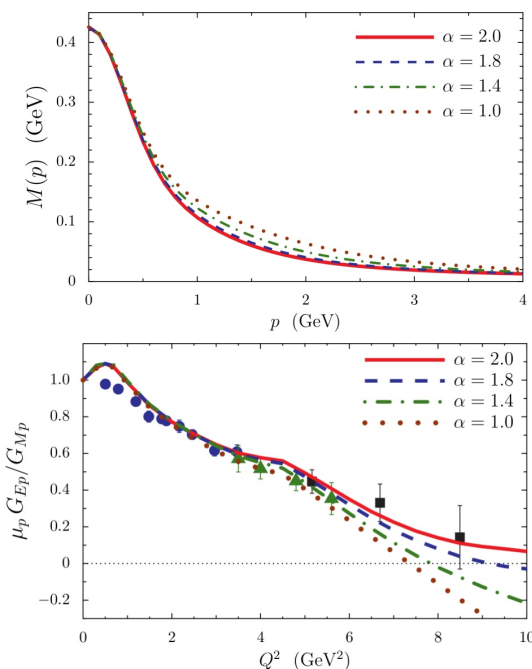
Task #2:

- Jefferson Lab 12GeV Era
 - Excited States of the Nucleon
 - Electric Charge vs Magnetic Distribution
 - Total Spin \rightarrow Angular Momentum plus Quark Spin



"Femtography of Nucleon"

Hadron Mass
Generation
from
Electric and
Magnetic
Distributions
within
Protons

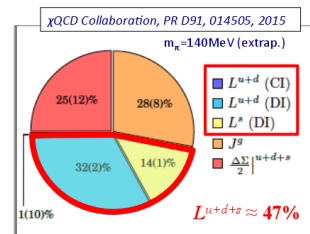


New twist on the Proton Spin Puzzle

In LQCD, gauge invariant decomposition (X. Ji):

$$J_p = \frac{1}{2} = (\frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma^q + L^q) + J^8$$

LQCD Predictions before 2015 showed negligible values for L^q (no DI).



Probe the OAM in accessing GPDs
 E^q and H^q in DVCS measurements.

X. Ji relation for quarks:

$$\int dx x [H^q(x, \xi, t) + E^q(x, \xi, t)] = 2J^q(t)$$

~ 50% of the proton spin is unknown Solving the OAM puzzle must be a priority

5/28/17

Orsay workshop, May 29-31, 2017

21

Algebraic solution under consideration
[Complements of Viktor Mokeev (JLab)]

Future Considerations / Tasks

“Normal Concept” versus “Pseudo Concept”

Task #3:

$$\bar{L} + \bar{S} = \bar{J} = \tilde{L} + \tilde{S}$$

“Collusion within & among Nucleons”

Have you heard about
“Pseudo Spin”
Lately?