

# Role of tensor force in light nuclei with tensor-optimized shell model

Takayuki MYO 明 孝之  
Osaka Institute of Technology  
大阪工業大学

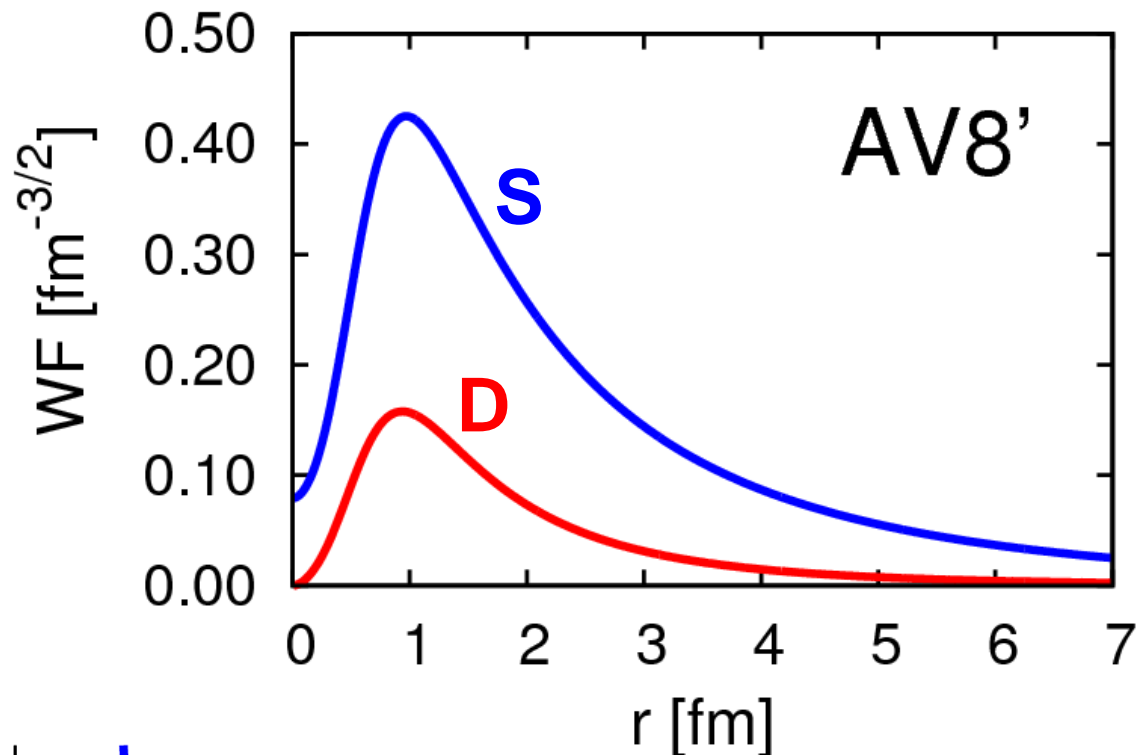


In collaboration with Atsushi UMEYA (Nippon Inst. Tech.)  
Hiroshi TOKI (RCNP)  
Kiyomi IKEDA (RIKEN)

# Outline

- **Role of  $V_{\text{tensor}}$**  in the nuclear structure **by describing strong tensor correlation explicitly.**
- Tensor Optimized Shell Model (**TOSM**) to describe tensor correlation.
- Unitary Correlation Operator Method (**UCOM**) to describe short-range correlation.
- **TOSM+UCOM** to He & Li isotopes with  $V_{\text{bare}}$
- Halo formation in  $^{11}\text{Li}$  (application of TOSM)
  - Coexistence of tensor and pairing correlations

# Deuteron properties & tensor force

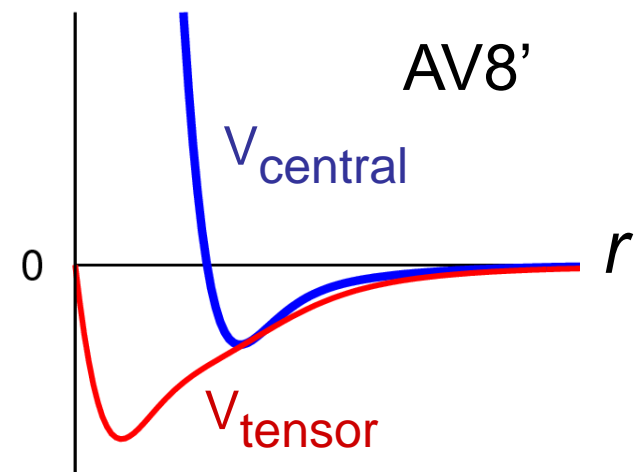


Energy	-2.24 MeV
Kinetic	19.88
Central	-4.46
<b>Tensor</b>	<b>-16.64</b>
LS	-1.02
P(L=2)	5.77%
Radius	1.96 fm

$$R_m(s) = 2.00 \text{ fm}$$

$$R_m(d) = 1.22 \text{ fm}$$

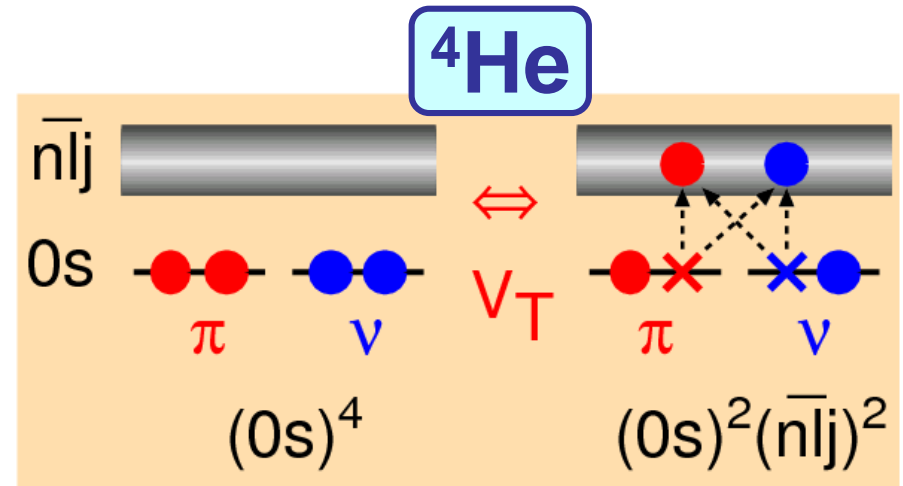
*d*-wave is  
**“spatially compact”**  
 (high momentum)



# Tensor-optimized shell model (TOSM)

TM, Sugimoto, Kato, Toki, Ikeda PTP117(2007)257

- Configuration mixing within **2p2h excitations** with high- $L$  orbits.  
 TM et al., PTP113(2005)  
 TM et al., PTP117(2007)



- Length parameters such as  $b_{0s}$ ,  $b_{0p}$ , ... are optimized **independently**, or **superposed by many Gaussian bases**.
  - **Spatial shrinkage** of **D-wave** as seen in deuteron  
 HF by Sugimoto et al.(NPA740) / Akaishi (NPA738)  
 RMF by Ogawa et al.(PRC73), AMD by Dote et al.(PTP115)
- Satisfy few-body results with Minnesota central force ( ${}^4, {}^6\text{He}$ )

# Hamiltonian and variational equations in TOSM

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^A t_i - T_G + \sum_{i<j}^A v_{ij},$$

(0p0h+1p1h+2p2h)

$$\Phi(A) = \sum_k C_k \cdot \psi_k(A)$$

$\psi_k(A)$ : shell model type configuration with mass number  $A$

Particle state : Gaussian expansion for each orbit

$$\phi_{lj}^{n'}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{n=1}^N C_{lj,n}^{n'} \cdot \phi_{lj,n}(\mathbf{r}) \quad \phi_{lj,n}(\mathbf{r}) \propto r^l \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{r}{b_{lj,n}}\right)^2\right] \left[ Y_l(\hat{\mathbf{r}}), \chi_{1/2}^\sigma \right]_j$$

$$\langle \phi_{lj}^{n'} | \phi_{lj}^{n''} \rangle = \delta_{n',n''}$$

Gaussian basis function

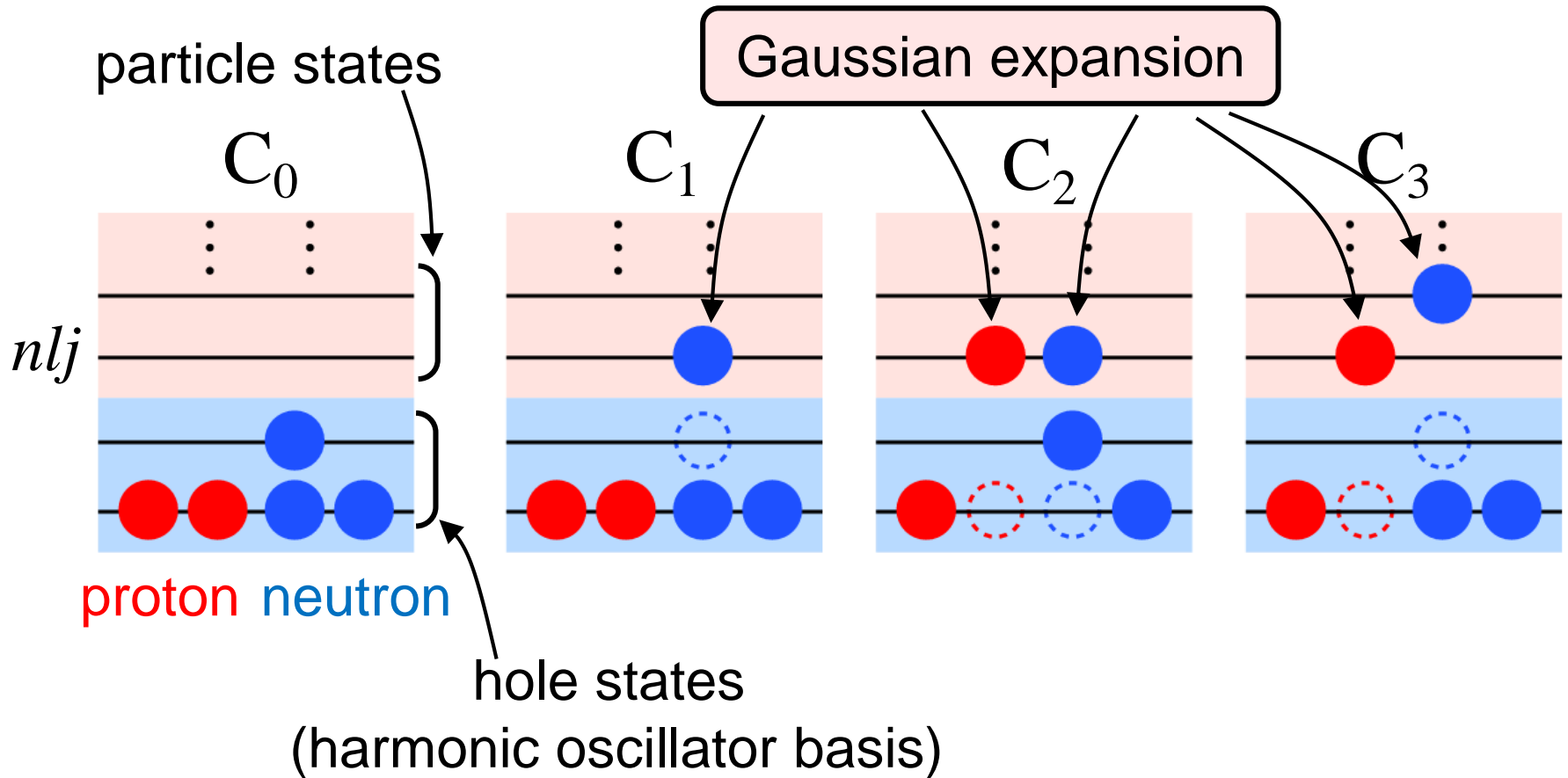
Hiyama, Kino, Kamimura  
PPNP51(2003)223

$$\frac{\partial \langle H - E \rangle}{\partial C_k} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \langle H - E \rangle}{\partial b_{lj,n}} = 0$$

TOSM code :  $p$ -shell region

c.m. excitation is excluded by Lawson's method

# Configurations in TOSM



Application to Hypernuclei by **A. Umeya**  
to investigate  $\Lambda N$ - $\Sigma N$  coupling

**21<sup>st</sup> Tue.**  
**III-a**

# Unitary Correlation Operator Method

(short-range part)

$$\Psi_{\text{corr.}} = \mathbf{C} \cdot \Phi_{\text{uncorr.}}$$

**TOSM**

short-range correlator

$$\mathbf{C}^\dagger = \mathbf{C}^{-1} \quad (\text{Unitary trans.})$$

$$H\Psi = E\Psi \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^\dagger H\mathbf{C}\Phi \equiv \hat{H}\Phi = E\Phi$$

Bare Hamiltonian

Shift operator depending on the relative distance

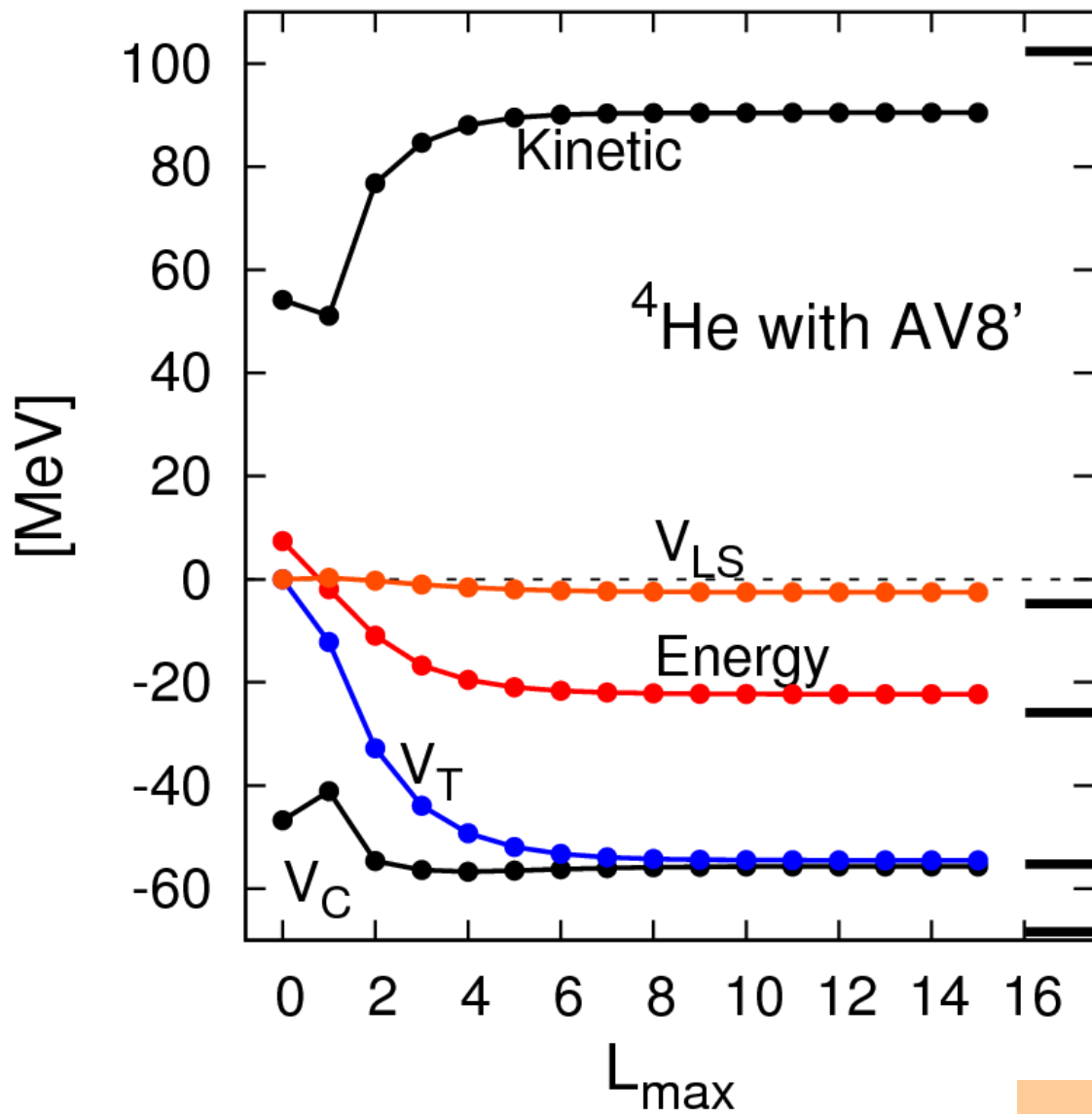
$$\mathbf{C} = \exp(-i \sum_{i < j} g_{ij}), \quad g_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \underline{p_r s(r_{ij})} + \underline{s(r_{ij}) p_r} \} \quad \vec{p} = \vec{p}_r + \vec{p}_\Omega$$

Amount of shift, variationally determined.

$$\mathbf{C}^\dagger r \mathbf{C} \simeq r + s(r) + \frac{1}{2} s(r) s'(r) \dots$$

2-body cluster expansion

# $^4\text{He}$ in TOSM + short-range UCOM



T (exact)

Kamada et al.  
PRC64 (Jacobi)

TM, H. Toki, K. Ikeda  
PTP121(2009)511

- variational calculation
- Gaussian expansion with 9 Gaussians

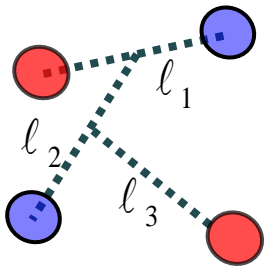
good convergence



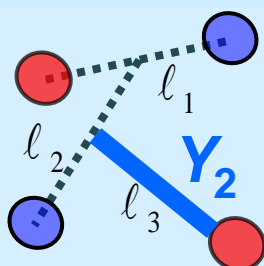
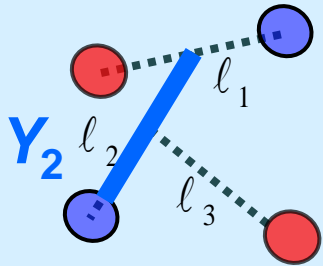
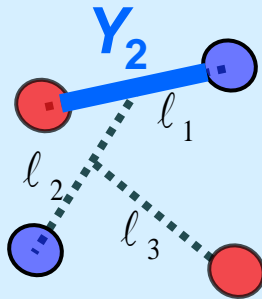
# Tensor Optimized Few-body Model (TOFM)

- Same as TOSM concept
- No use of UCOM
- Correlated Gaussian basis + Global vector in SVM

**S-wave ( $L=0$ )**

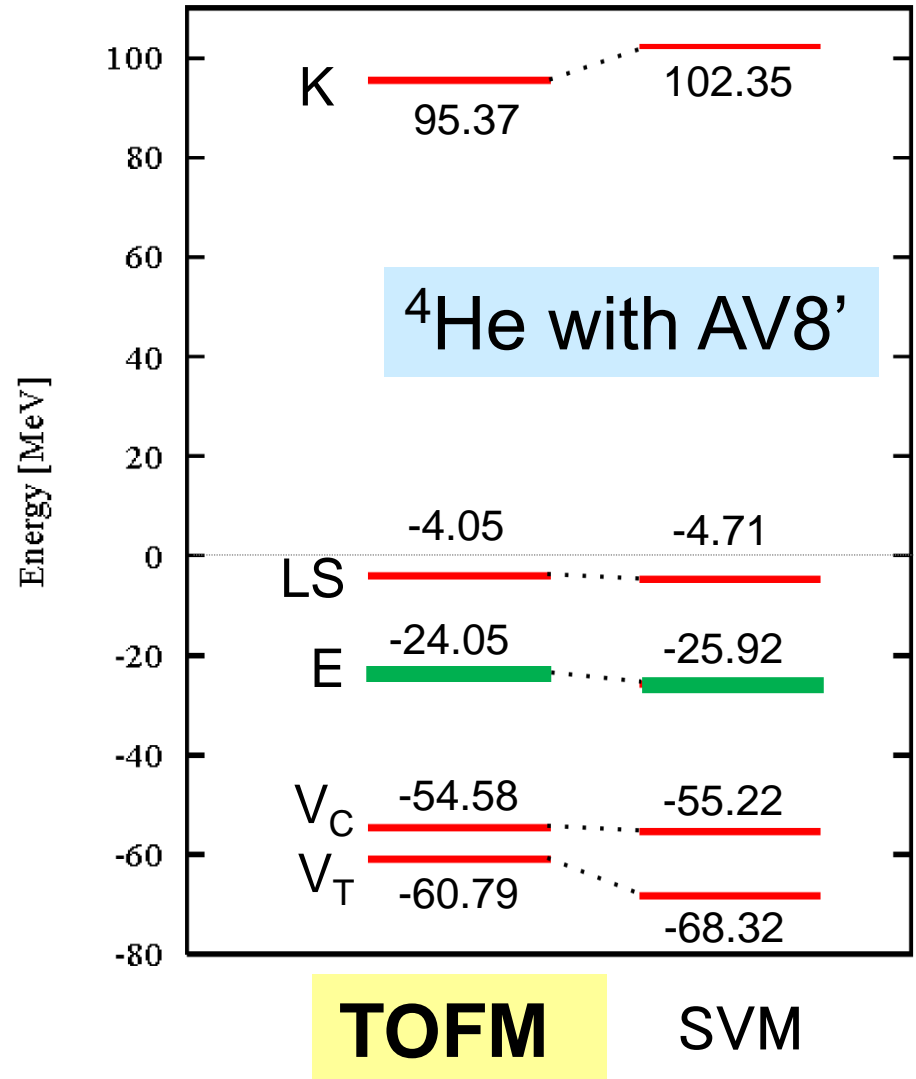


**D-wave ( $L=2$ )**



**24<sup>st</sup> Fri. VIII-d**

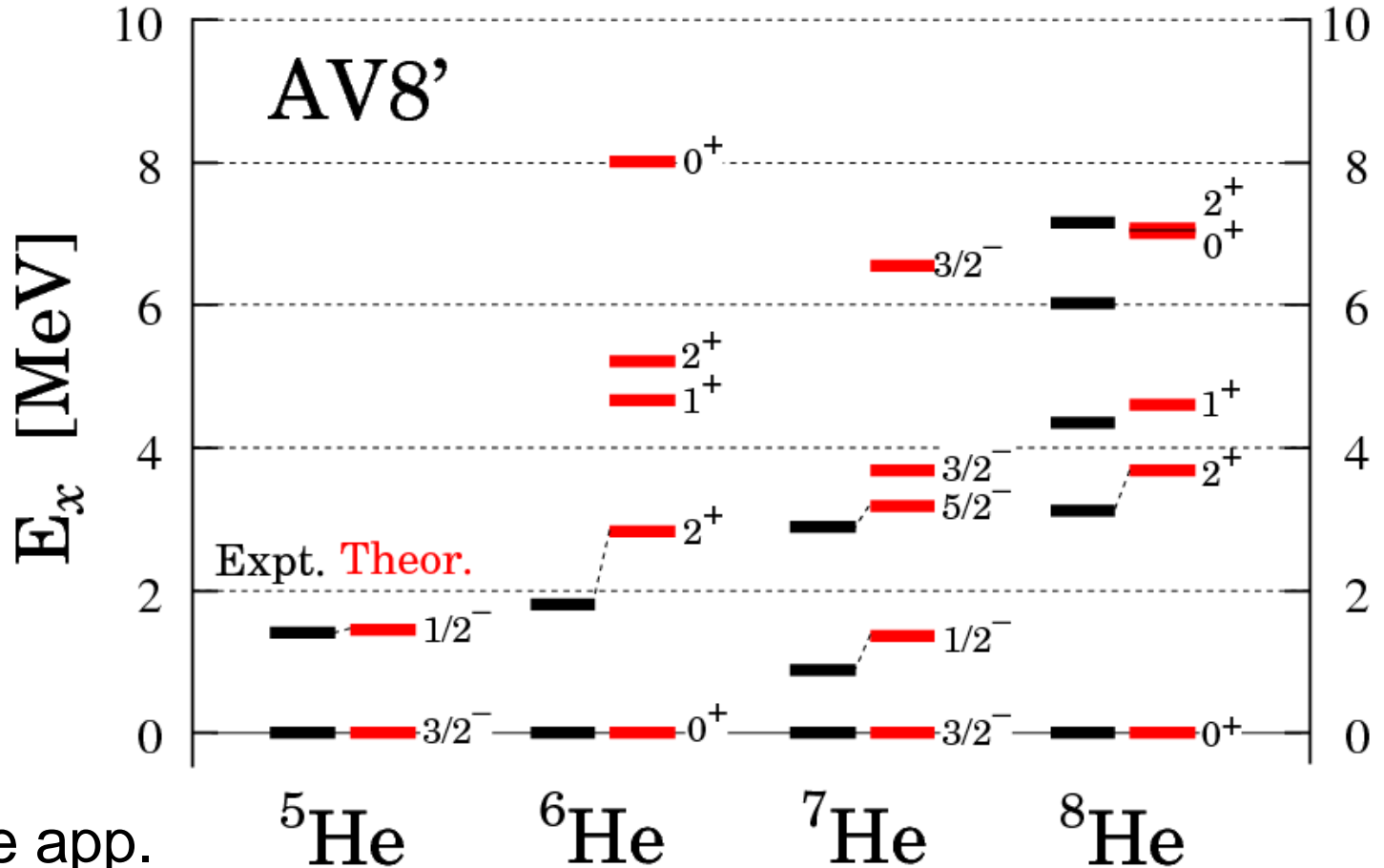
**Horii, Toki, Myo, Ikeda PTP127(2012)1010**



# $5\text{-}8\text{He}$ with TOSM+UCOM

- Excitation energies in MeV

TM, A. Umeya, H. Toki, K. Ikeda  
PRC84 (2011) 034315



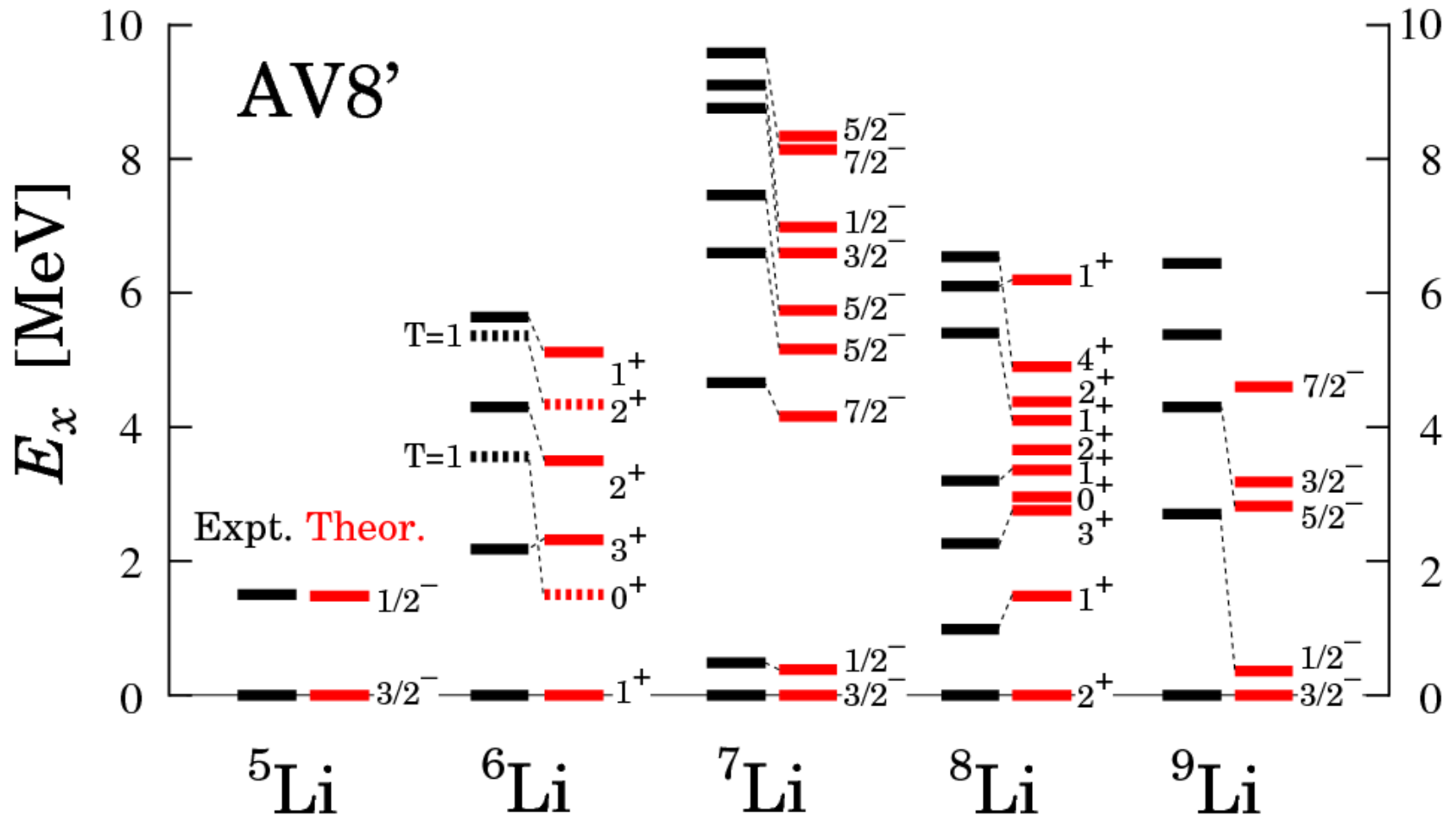
- Bound state app.
- No continuum
- No  $V_{\text{NNN}}$

Excitation energy spectra are reproduced well

# ${}^5\text{-}{}^9\text{Li}$ with TOSM+UCOM

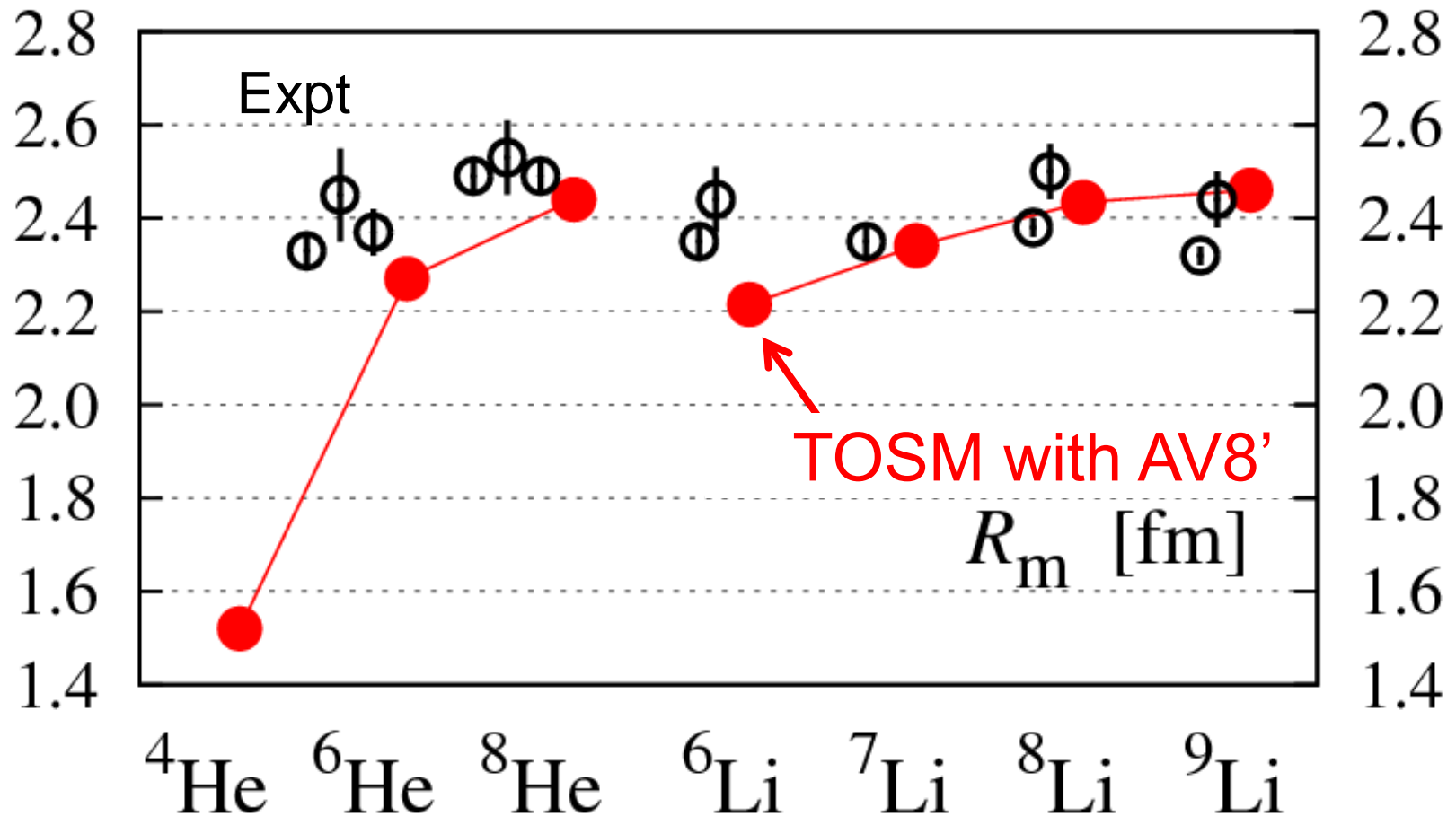
TM, A. Umeya, H. Toki, K. Ikeda  
PRC, in press

- Excitation energies in MeV



- Excitation energy spectra are reproduced well

# Matter radius of He & Li isotopes



Halo

Skin

A. Dobrovolsky, NPA 766(2006)1

G. D. Alkhazov et al., PRL78('97)2313

I. Tanihata et al., PLB289('92)261

P. Mueller et al., PRL99(2007)252501

O. A. Kiselev et al., EPJA 25, Suppl. 1('05)215.

# Configurations of ${}^4\text{He}$ with AV8'

$(0s_{1/2})^4$	83.0 %
$(0s_{1/2})^{-2}_{JT}(p_{1/2})^2_{JT}$ <b><math>JT=10</math></b>	2.6
$JT=01$	0.1
$(0s_{1/2})^{-2}_{10}(1s_{1/2})(d_{3/2})_{10}$	2.3
$(0s_{1/2})^{-2}_{10}(p_{3/2})(f_{5/2})_{10}$	1.9
Radius [fm]	1.54

TM, H. Toki, K. Ikeda  
PTP121(2009)511

• deuteron correlation  
with  $(J, T)=(1, 0)$

Cf. R.Schiavilla et al. (VMC)  
PRL98(2007)132501  
R. Subedi et al. (JLab)  
Science320(2008)1476

${}^{12}\text{C}(e, e' pN)$

S.C.Simpson, J.A.Tostevin  
PRC83(2011)014605

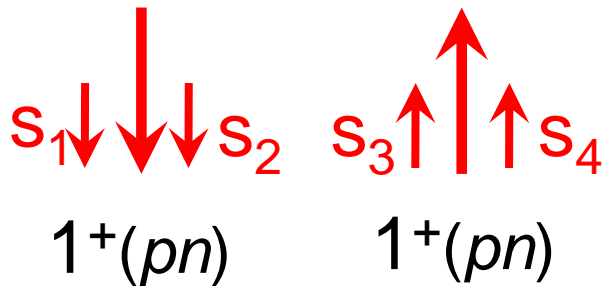
${}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow {}^{10}\text{B} + pn$

- ${}^4\text{He}$  contains  $p_{1/2}$  of “ $pn$ -pair”
  - Same feature in  ${}^5\text{He}$ - ${}^8\text{He}$  ground state

# Selectivity of the tensor coupling in ${}^4\text{He}$

$$0p0h : (0s)_{00}^4 \\ \supset (0s)_{10}^2 (0s)_{10}^2$$

$$l_1 = l_2 = l_3 = l_4 = 0$$



$V_T$

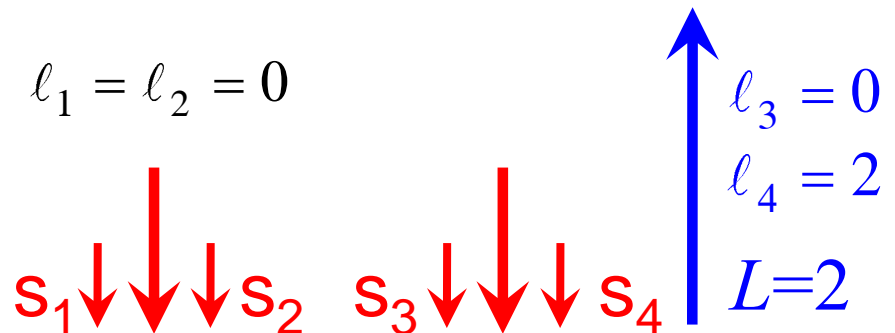
$$2p2h : (0s)_{10}^2 (0p_{1/2})_{10}^2$$

$$l_1 = l_2 = 0$$



$$2p2h : (0s)_{10}^2 [(1s)(0d_{3/2})]_{10}$$

$$l_1 = l_2 = 0$$

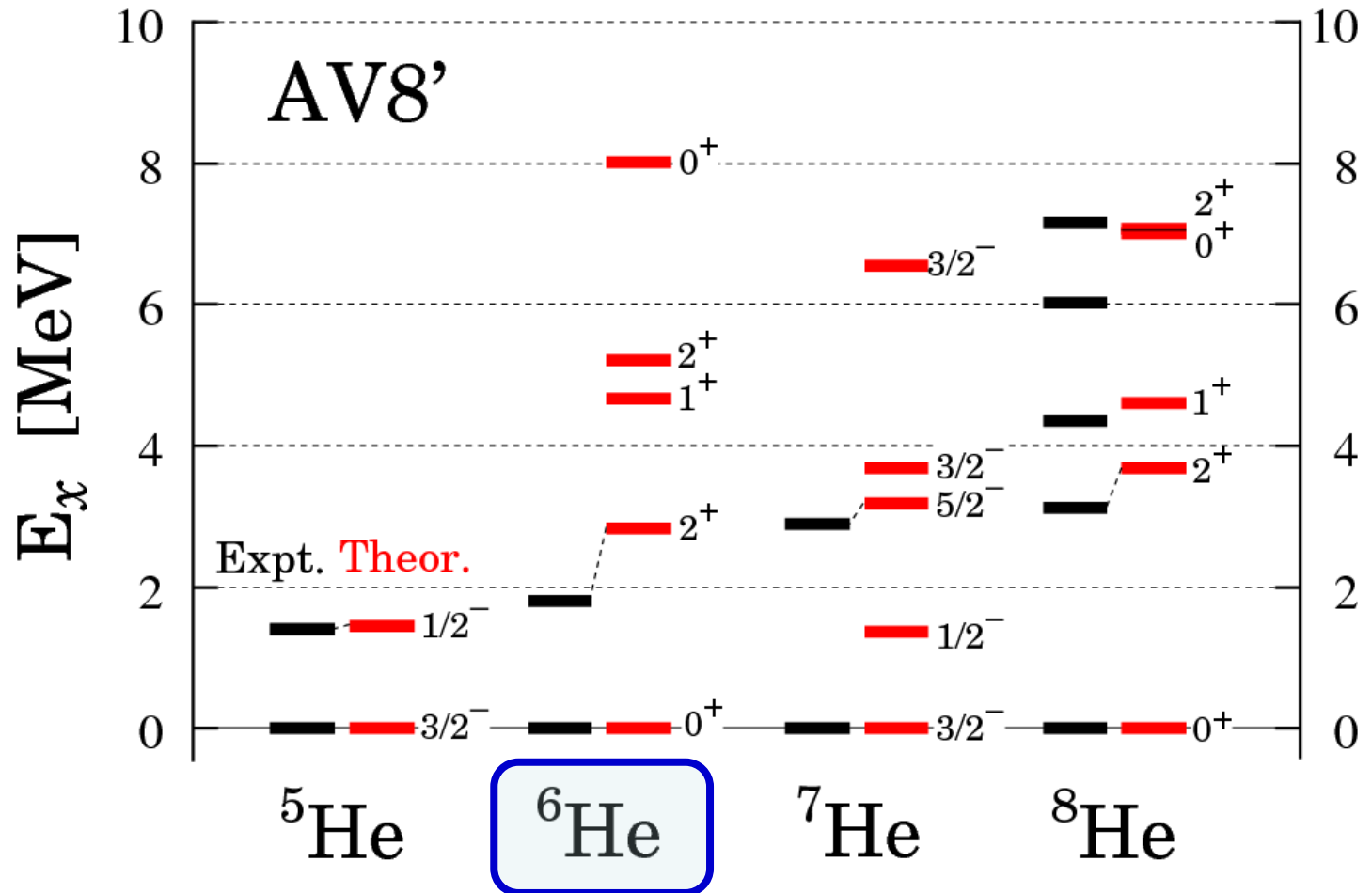


Selectivity of  
tensor operator

$$\Delta L = 2, \quad \Delta S = 2$$

# $^4\text{-}^8\text{He}$ with TOSM+UCOM

- Excitation energies in MeV

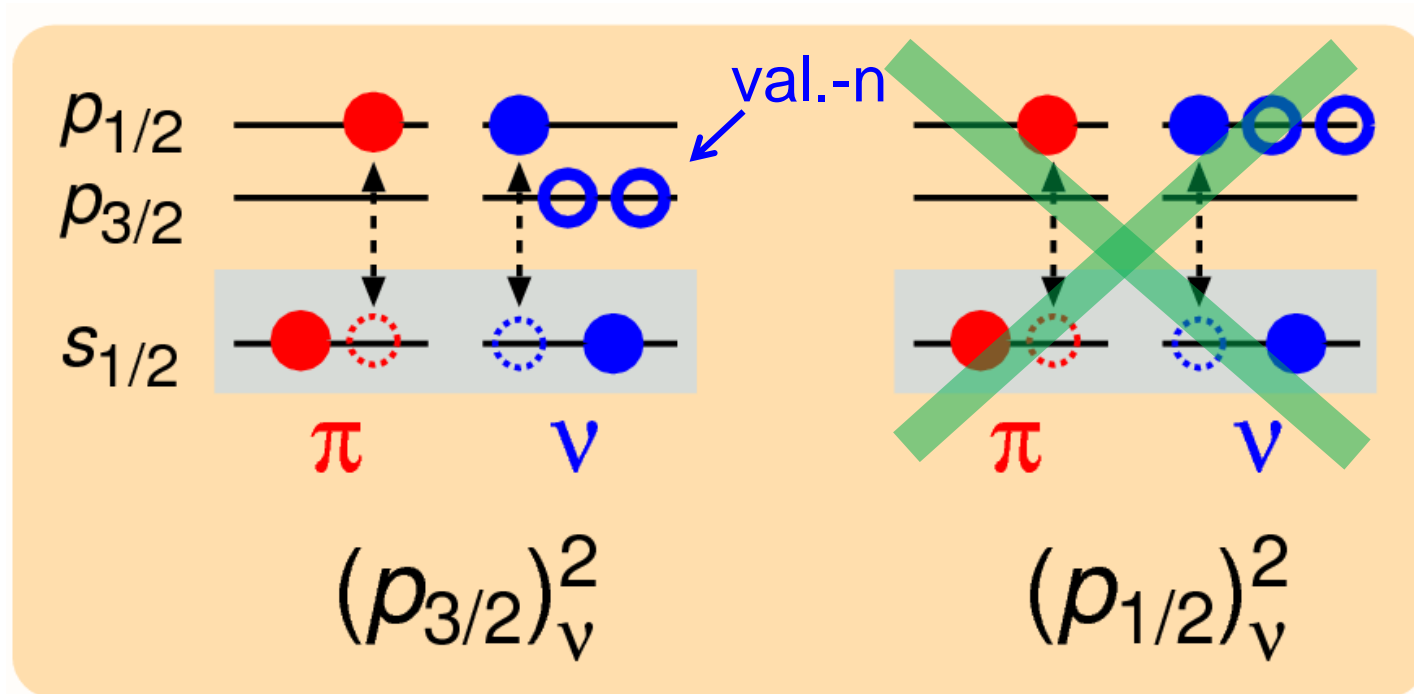


- No  $V_{\text{NNN}}$

- No continuum

- Excitation energy spectra are reproduced well

# Tensor correlation in ${}^6\text{He}$



Ground state

halo state ( $0^+$ )

Excited state

↑  
Tensor correlation is **suppressed**  
due to Pauli-Blocking



# ${}^6\text{He}$ : Hamiltonian component in TOSM

- Difference from  ${}^4\text{He}$  in MeV

${}^6\text{He}$	$0^+_1$	$0^+_2$
$n^2$ config	$(p_{3/2})^2$	$(p_{1/2})^2$

$$b_{\text{hole}} = 1.5 \text{ fm}$$

$$\hbar\omega = 18.4 \text{ MeV}$$

(hole)

LS splitting  
energy in  ${}^6\text{He}$

same trend  
in  ${}^5\text{-}{}^8\text{He}$

- Terasawa, Arima PTP23 ('60)
- Nagata, Sasakawa, Sawada, Tamagaki, PTP22('59)
- Myo, Kato, Ikeda, PTP113 ('05)

# Summary

- **TOSM+UCOM** using  $V_{\text{bare}}$ .
- Reproduce the excitation energy spectra.
- ${}^4\text{He}$  contains “***pn*-pair of  $p_{1/2}$** ” than  $p_{3/2}$ .
- ${}^6\text{He}$ : ***jj*-coupling**
- ${}^6\text{Li}$  :  $S=1$  component, ***LS* coupling**,  $\alpha+d$ .
- ${}^{7-9}\text{Li}$  : ***jj* coupling** with two-kinds of tensor excitations from  $0s$  and  $0p$  shells.
- Foundation to the analyses of  ${}^{10}\text{Li}$  &  ${}^{11}\text{Li}$ .