Examples of Nucleon Correlations Effects on Nuclear Structure and Reactions

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Some Examples:

- Nucleon momentum distributions
- Spectral functions
- Natural orbitals
- Overlap functions (one- and two- body)
- (*p*,*d*), (*e*,*e'p*), (*e*,*e'pp*) reactions
- Exotic nuclei (structure)
- Exotic nuclei (processes)
- Superscaling in electron- and neutrino(antineutrino)-nuclei scattering
- Information on the nucleon momentum distribution from the scaling function

Theoretical Correlation Methods Used:

• The Coherent Density Fluctuation Model (CDFM) [Sofia, 1979-till now]

based on the delta-function approximation for the overlap and energy kernels of the Generator Coordinate Method

- The Generator Coordinate Method
- The Jastrow Correlation Method
- The Natural Orbital and Overlap Functions Representations
- The Nuclear Density Functional Theory

...and others

Coherent Density Fluctuation Model (CDFM)

- A.N. Antonov, I.Zh. Petkov, V. Nikolaev, P.E. Hodgson (1979, 1980, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1993, ...)

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \int_0^\infty dx |\mathcal{F}(x)|^2 \rho_x(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \tag{1}$$

$$\rho_x(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = 3\rho_0(x) \frac{j_1(k_F(x)|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|)}{(k_F(x)|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|)} \Theta\left(x - \frac{|\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r}'|}{2}\right)$$
(2)

$$k_F(x) = \left(\frac{3\pi^2}{2}\rho_0(x)\right)^{1/3} \equiv \frac{\beta}{x}; \quad \rho_0(x) = \frac{3A}{4\pi x^3} \tag{3}$$

$$\beta = \left(\frac{9\pi A}{8}\right)^{1/3} \simeq 1.52A^{1/3} \tag{4}$$

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \int_0^\infty dx |\mathcal{F}(x)|^2 \rho_0(x) \Theta(x - |\mathbf{r}|)$$
(5)

$$|\mathcal{F}(x)|^{2} = -\frac{1}{\rho_{0}(x)} \left. \frac{d\rho(r)}{dr} \right|_{r=x}; \quad \left(\frac{d\rho}{dr} \le 0 \right); \quad \int_{0}^{\infty} dx |\mathcal{F}(x)|^{2} = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$n(\mathbf{k}) = \int_0^\infty dx |\mathcal{F}(x)|^2 \frac{4}{3} \pi x^3 \Theta(k_F(x) - |\mathbf{k}|)$$
(7)



Nucleon momentum distribution for ⁴He: the black squares are the exp. data, the exp (S)-method (dotted line), the correlation method of Akaishi (curve 1) and the CDFM (curve 2). Normalization: $\int n(\mathbf{k})d\mathbf{k}=1$

Bulg. J. Phys. **13**, 110 (1986)



Spectral functions for ⁴⁰Ca in CDFM

Z. Phys. A 304, 239 (1982)

Natural Orbitals

- Löwdin (1955)

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{\alpha} N_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}^*(\mathbf{r}) \psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}')$$
(1)

$$0 \le N_{\alpha} \le 1, \qquad \sum_{\alpha} N_{\alpha} = A$$
 (2)

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\alpha} N_{\alpha} |\psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r})|^2$$
(3)

$$n(\mathbf{k}) = \sum_{\alpha} N_{\alpha} |\psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k})|^2$$
(4)

 $\{\psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r})\}$: complete orthonormal set

$$\int \rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' = N_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r})$$
(5)

$$\int \rho(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}') \psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}') d\mathbf{k}' = N_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k})$$
(6)



Phys. Rev. C 48, 74 (1993)

Overlap Functions

- One-body overlap functions

$$\phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}) = \langle \Psi_{\alpha}^{(A-1)} | a(\mathbf{r}) | \Psi^{(A)} \rangle \tag{1}$$

Spectroscopic factor:

$$S_{\alpha} = \langle \phi_{\alpha} | \phi_{\alpha} \rangle \tag{2}$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}) = S_{\alpha}^{-1/2} \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r})$$
(3)

$$\rho(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}') = \sum_{\alpha} \phi_{\alpha}^{*}(\boldsymbol{r})\phi_{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{r}') = \sum_{\alpha} S_{\alpha}\tilde{\phi}_{\alpha}^{*}(\boldsymbol{r})\tilde{\phi}_{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{r}')$$
(4)

D. Van Neck et al., Phys. Lett. B 314, 255 (1993):

$$\phi_{n_0 lj}(r) = \frac{\rho_{lj}(r, a)}{C_{n_0 lj} \, \exp(-k_{n_0 lj} \, a)/a} \tag{5}$$



FIG. 1. Overlap functions (solid line), self-consistent Hartree-Fock single-particle wave functions (dot-dashed line), and natural orbitals (dashed line) for the nucleus ^{40}Ca .

Phys. Rev. C 53, 1254 (1996)

$$\Phi_{\alpha_0 JSL lL_R}(r, R) = \frac{\rho_{JSL lL_R}^{(2)}(r, R; a, b)}{\Phi_{\alpha_0 JSL lL_R}(a, b)}$$
(25)
$$= \frac{\rho_{JSL lL_R}^{(2)}(r, R; a, b)}{Nexp\{-k\sqrt{[b^2 + (1/4)a^2]}\}[b^2 + (1/4)a^2]^{-5/2}}.$$
(26)

Phys. Rev. C 59, 722 (1999)

Removal of ${}^{1}S_{0}$ and ${}^{3}P_{1}$ (pp) pairs from ${}^{16}O(e,e'pp){}^{14}C_{g.s.}$ Partial waves: ${}^{2S+1}l_{L}$; $\overrightarrow{L} = \overrightarrow{l} + \overrightarrow{L_{R}}$

Phys. Rev. C 68, 014617 (2003)



FIG. 1. The ${}^{1}S_{0}$ two-proton overlap functions for the nucleus 16 O leading to the 0⁺ ground state of 14 C extracted from the JCM (left) and uncorrelated (right) two-body density matrices.



FIG. 2. The ${}^{3}P_{1}$ two-proton overlap functions for the nucleus 16 O leading to the 0⁺ ground state of 14 C extracted from the JCM (left) and uncorrelated (right) two-body density matrices.

Exotic Nuclei (Structure)



Phys. Rev. C 76, 044322 (2007)

Exotic Nuclei (processes)

Microscopic optical potential; elastic scattering; breakup reactions

$$U_{opt}(r) = N_R V^F(r) + i N_I W^H(r)$$
(1)

1. Direct and exchange parts of the real OP (ReOP) Folding:

$$V^{F}(r) = V^{D}(r) + V^{EX}(r)$$
 (2)

 $V_{IS}^{D}, V_{IV}^{D}, V_{IS}^{EX}, V_{IV}^{EX}$ $v_{(00)(01)}^{D}(\rho, E), v_{(00)(01)}^{EX}(\rho, E) - M3Y$ effective interactions

2. Imaginary part of the OP (ImOP) within the high-energy approximation

$$W^{H}(r) = -\frac{1}{2\pi^{2}} \frac{E}{k} \bar{\sigma}_{NN} \int_{0}^{\infty} j_{0}(qr) \rho_{p}(q) \rho_{t}(q) f_{NN}(q) q^{2} dq$$
(3)



M. Avrigeanu *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **62**, 017001 (2000)

Phys. Rev. C 80, 024609 (2009)



Superscaling in Electron- and Neutrino- Nuclei Scattering PWIA; (e, etN):

$$\left[\frac{d\sigma}{d\epsilon' d\Omega' dp_N d\Omega_N}\right]_{(e,e'N)}^{PWIA} = K\sigma^{eN}(q,\omega;p,\mathcal{E},\phi_N)S(p,\mathcal{E})$$
(1)

$$F(q,\omega) \cong \frac{[d\sigma/d\epsilon' d\Omega']_{(e,e')}}{\overline{\sigma}^{eN}(q,\omega;p=|y|,\mathcal{E}=0)}$$
(2)

RFG:

$$f_{\rm RFG}(\psi') \simeq \frac{3}{4} \left(1 - {\psi'}^2\right) \theta \left(1 - {\psi'}^2\right) \tag{3}$$

$$S(p,\mathcal{E}) = \sum_{i} 2(2j_i + 1)n_i(p)L_{\Gamma_i}(\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_i);$$
(4)

$$L_{\Gamma_i}(\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_i) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma_i/2}{(\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_i)^2 + (\Gamma_i/2)^2};$$
(5)
($\Gamma_{1p} = 6 \text{ MeV and } \Gamma_{1s} = 20 \text{ MeV}$)

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{\alpha} N_{\alpha} \varphi_{\alpha}^*(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}'); \ [0 \le N_{\alpha} \le 1; \sum_{\alpha} N_{\alpha} = A];$$
(6)



Phys. Rev. C 89, 014607 (2014)



Phys. Rev. C 91, 034607 (2015)



Phys. Rev. C 89, 014607 (2014)



Phys. Rev. C 89, 014607 (2014)

Information on the nucleon momentum distributions from the scaling function

- Amado, Woloshyn (1976–77):

$$n(k) \xrightarrow[k \to \infty]{} \left[\frac{\widetilde{V}_{\rm NN}(k)}{k^2} \right]^2 \tag{1}$$

(unknown if k or k/A must be large)

$$f(\psi') = 0.12 \left(\frac{1+m}{2+m}\right) \frac{1}{|\psi'|^{2+m}}$$
(2)

$$n(k) \sim \frac{1}{k^{4+m}};$$
 Results: $m \simeq 4.5$ (3)

For
$$m = 4$$
 $V_{NN}(r) \sim \frac{1}{r}$ (at $r \to 0$)
For $m = 5$ $V_{NN}(r) \sim \frac{1}{r^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ (at $r \to 0$)

Phys. Rev. C **75**, 034319 (2007)



 $f(\psi') [n(k) \sim 1/k^{4+m}], (m = 1...5);$ Phys. Rev. C **75**, 034319 (2007)







Thank you!