

# Nuclear Energy Density Functionals

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# Energy Density Functionals

Ab initio:  
Quantum Monte Carlo,  
No-core Shell Model,  
Coupled-Cluster, ...

Density Functionals Methods

Configuration interaction  
(Interacting Shell-Model)

**Nuclear Energy Density Functionals:** the many-body problem is mapped onto a one body problem without explicitly involving inter-nucleon interactions!

**Self-consistent Kohn-Sham DFT:** includes correlations and therefore goes beyond the Hartree-Fock. It has the advantage of being a **local scheme**.

$$v_s[\rho(\mathbf{r})] = v(\mathbf{r}) + U[\rho(\mathbf{r})] + v_{xc}[\rho(\mathbf{r})]$$

external potential

Hartree term

exchange-correlation

$$v_{xc}[\rho(\mathbf{r})] = \frac{\delta E_{xc}[\rho(\mathbf{r})]}{\delta \rho(\mathbf{r})}$$

The practical usefulness of the Kohn-Sham scheme depends entirely on whether accurate approximations for  $E_{xc}$  can be found!

... accurate and controlled approximations for the nuclear exchange-correlation energy functional

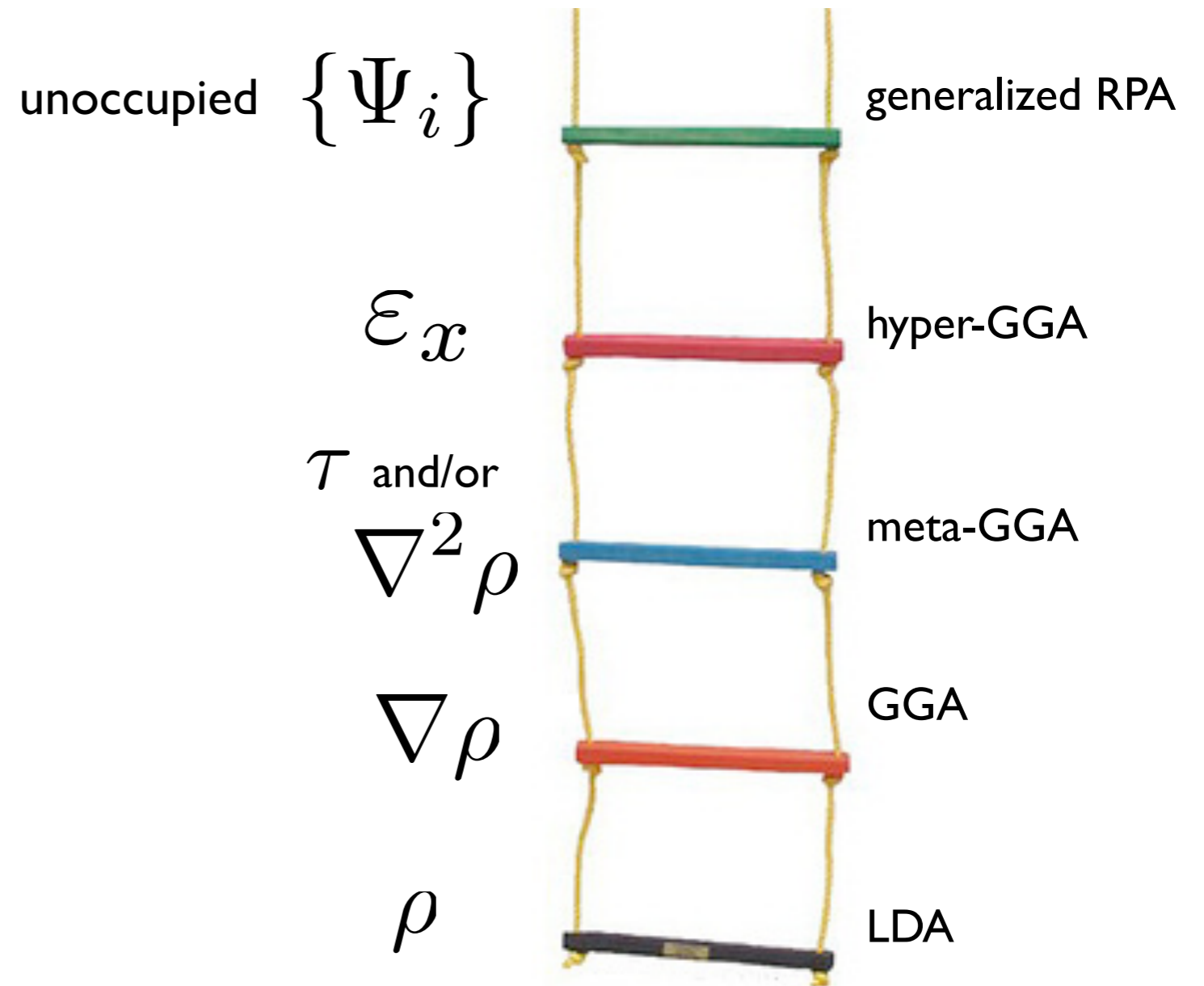
... microscopic foundation for a universal EDF framework, related to and constrained by low-energy QCD

... extensions that include non-nucleonic degrees of freedom

... correlations related to restoration of broken symmetries and fluctuations of collective coordinates

# Exchange-correlation functional:

The true  $E_{xc}$  is a universal functional of the density: it has the same functional form for all systems.



Hartree world

Jacob's ladder of DFT approximations for  $E_{xc}$

# Nuclear Many-Body Correlations



**short-range**  
(hard repulsive core of  
the NN-interaction)

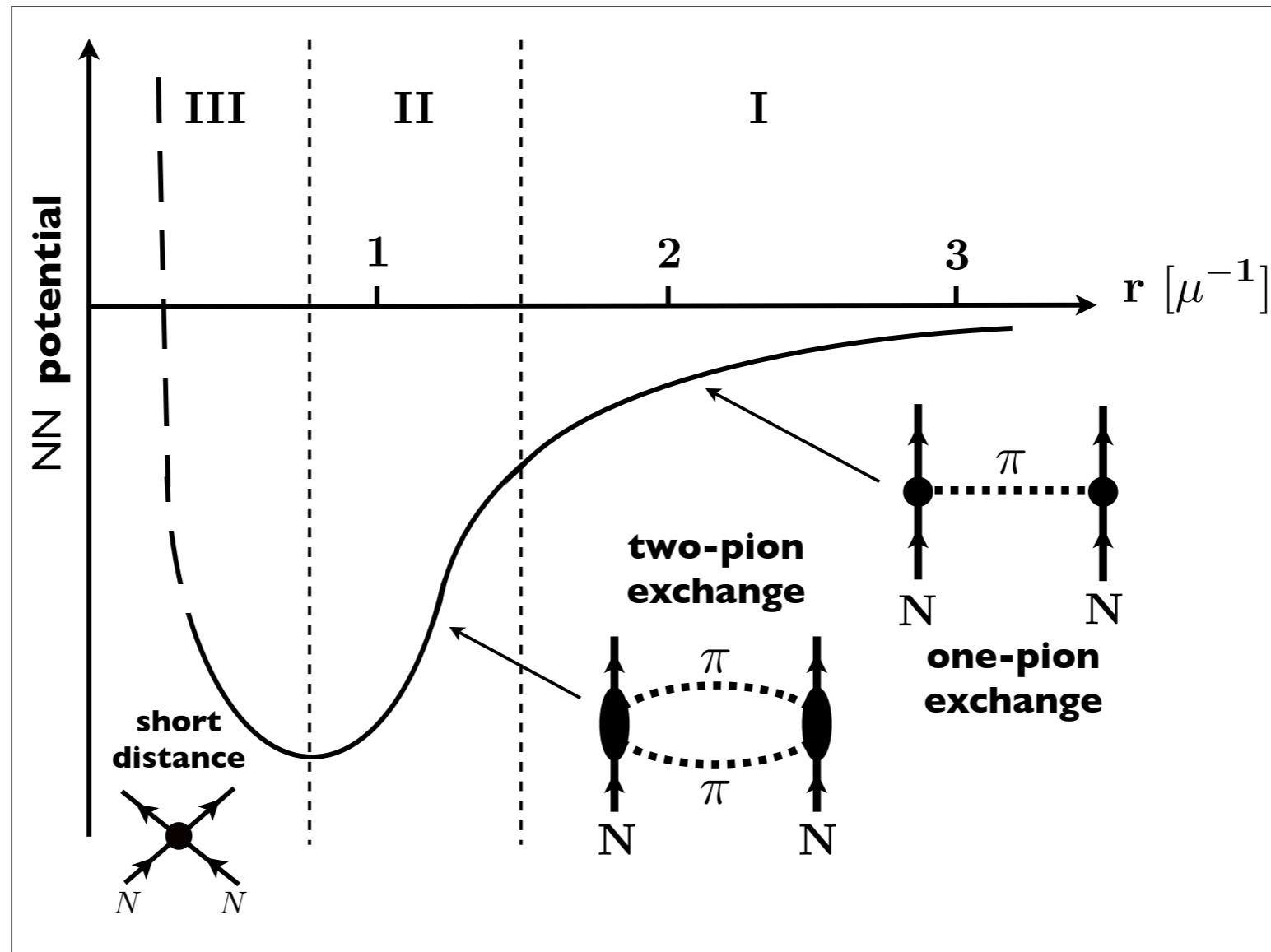
**long-range**  
nuclear resonance  
modes  
(giant resonances)

**collective correlations**  
large-amplitude soft modes:  
(center of mass motion, rotation,  
low-energy quadrupole vibrations)

...vary smoothly with nucleon number!  
Can be included implicitly in an effective  
Energy Density Functional.

A **microscopic nuclear energy density functional** must start from the relevant active degrees of freedom at low energy:

## PIONS & NUCLEONS



**Effective Field Theory** of low-energy in-medium NN interactions  $\Rightarrow$  approximations to **the exact exchange-correlation functional**.

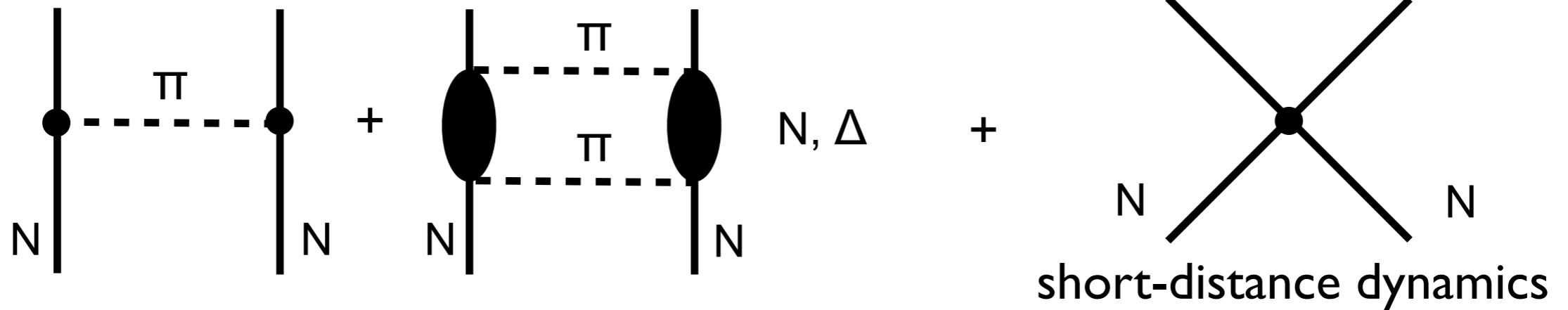
In the nuclear medium:



relevant scale:  
**Fermi momentum**

$$k_f \approx 2m_\pi \ll 4\pi f_\pi$$

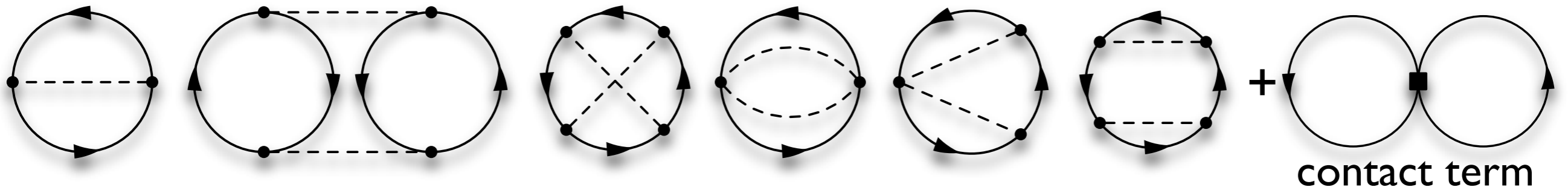
**pion-exchange processes** in the presence of a filled Fermi sea:



The density functional involves an expansion of nucleon self-energies in **powers of the Fermi momentum.**



# NUCLEAR MATTER Equation of state

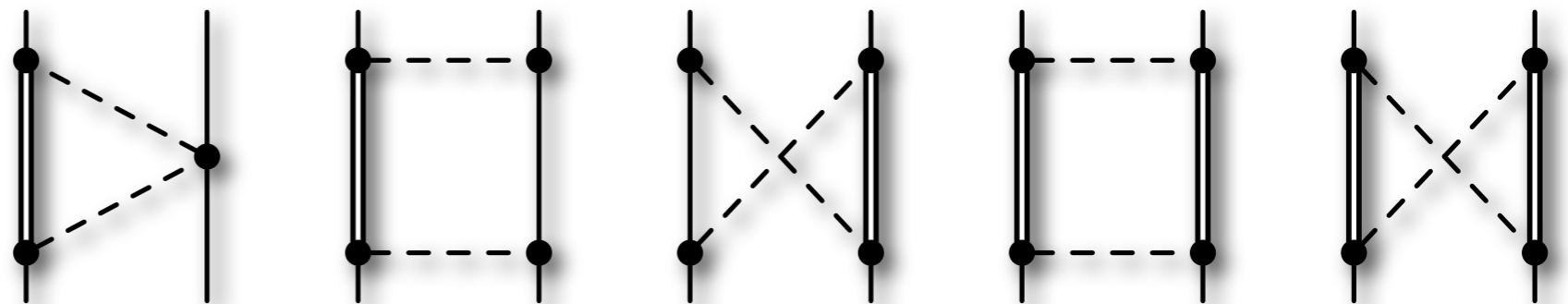


$$\bar{E}(k_f) = \frac{3k_f^2}{10 M_N} - \alpha \left( \frac{k_f}{m_\pi} \right) \frac{k_f^3}{M_N^2} + \beta \left( \frac{k_f}{m_\pi} \right) \frac{k_f^4}{M_N^3} + \dots$$

Inclusion of the  $\Delta(1232)$  degree of freedom:

$$M_\Delta - M_N \approx k_f \approx 2m_\pi$$

Two-pion exchange diagrams with single and double  $\Delta(1232)$  excitations:



# Model for Finite Nuclei

P. Finelli, N. Kaiser, D. Vretenar, W. Weise, Nucl. Phys. A **735** (2004) 449, A **770** (2006) 1.

... **universal exchange-correlation functional  $E_{xc}[\rho]$**

1<sup>st</sup> step: **Local Density Approximation**

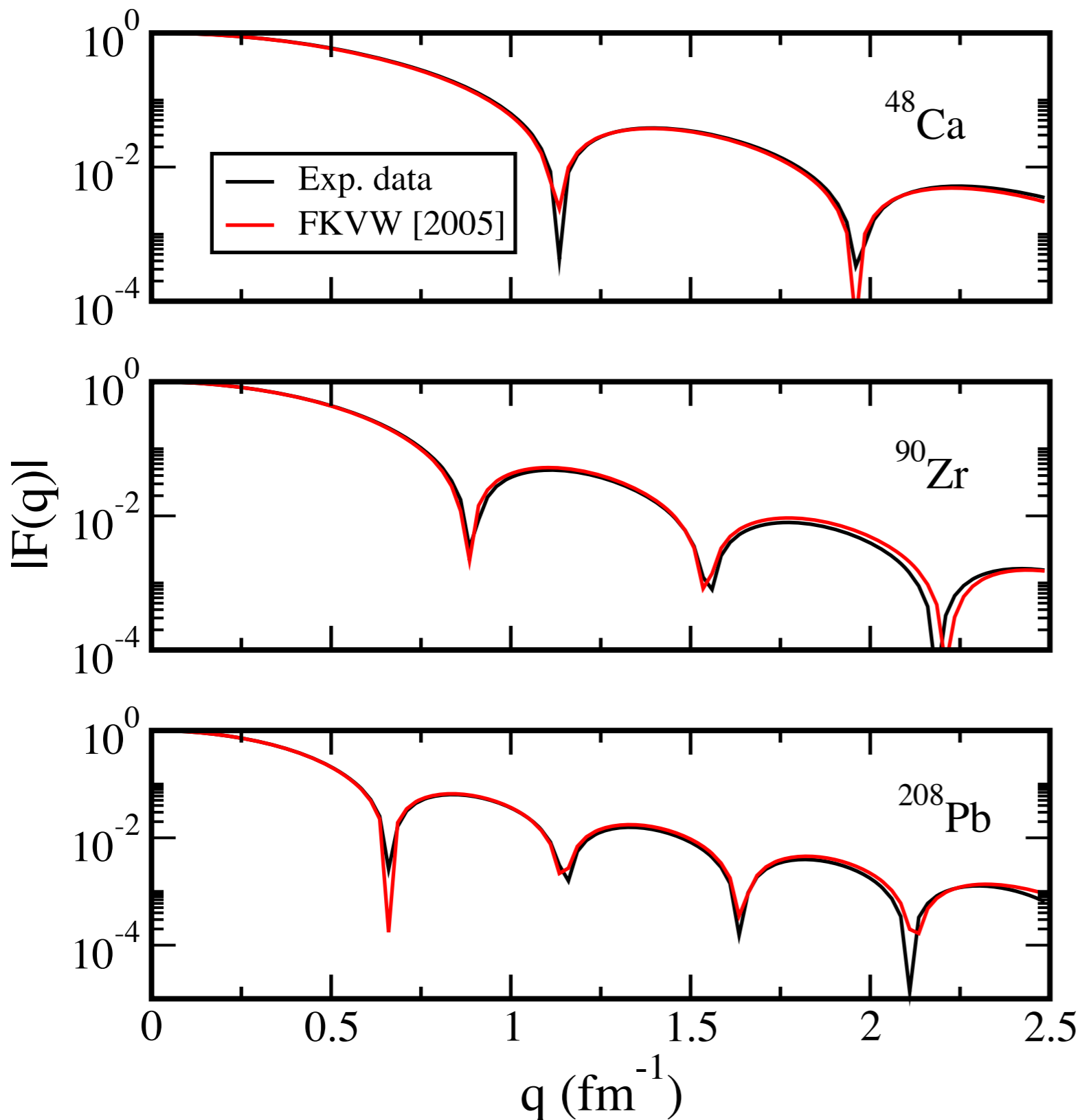
$$E_{xc}^{LDA} \equiv \int \varepsilon^{ChPT}[\rho(\mathbf{r})] \rho(\mathbf{r}) d^3r$$

2<sup>nd</sup> step: **second-order gradient correction to the LDA**

ChPT calculations for inhomogeneous nuclear matter:

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho, \nabla\rho) = \rho \bar{E}(k_f) + (\nabla\rho)^2 F_{\nabla}(k_f) + \dots$$

Charge form factors of  $^{48}\text{Ca}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  calculated with the FKVW functional, in comparison with the experimental form factors.



**CHIRAL EFT** provides a consistent microscopic framework for the isoscalar and isovector channels of a **universal nuclear energy density functional**.

# Hypernuclear single particle spectra based on in-medium chiral SU(3) dynamics

P. Finelli, N. Kaiser, D. Vretenar, W. Weise, Nucl. Phys. A **831** (2009) 163.

## Hypernuclear energy density functional:

$$E[\rho] = E^N[\rho] + E_{\text{free}}^\Lambda[\rho] + E_{\text{int}}^\Lambda[\rho]$$

hypernuclear ground state

$$E_{\text{free}}^\Lambda = \int d^3r \langle \Phi_0 | \bar{\psi}_\Lambda [-i\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} + M_\Lambda] \psi_\Lambda | \Phi_0 \rangle$$

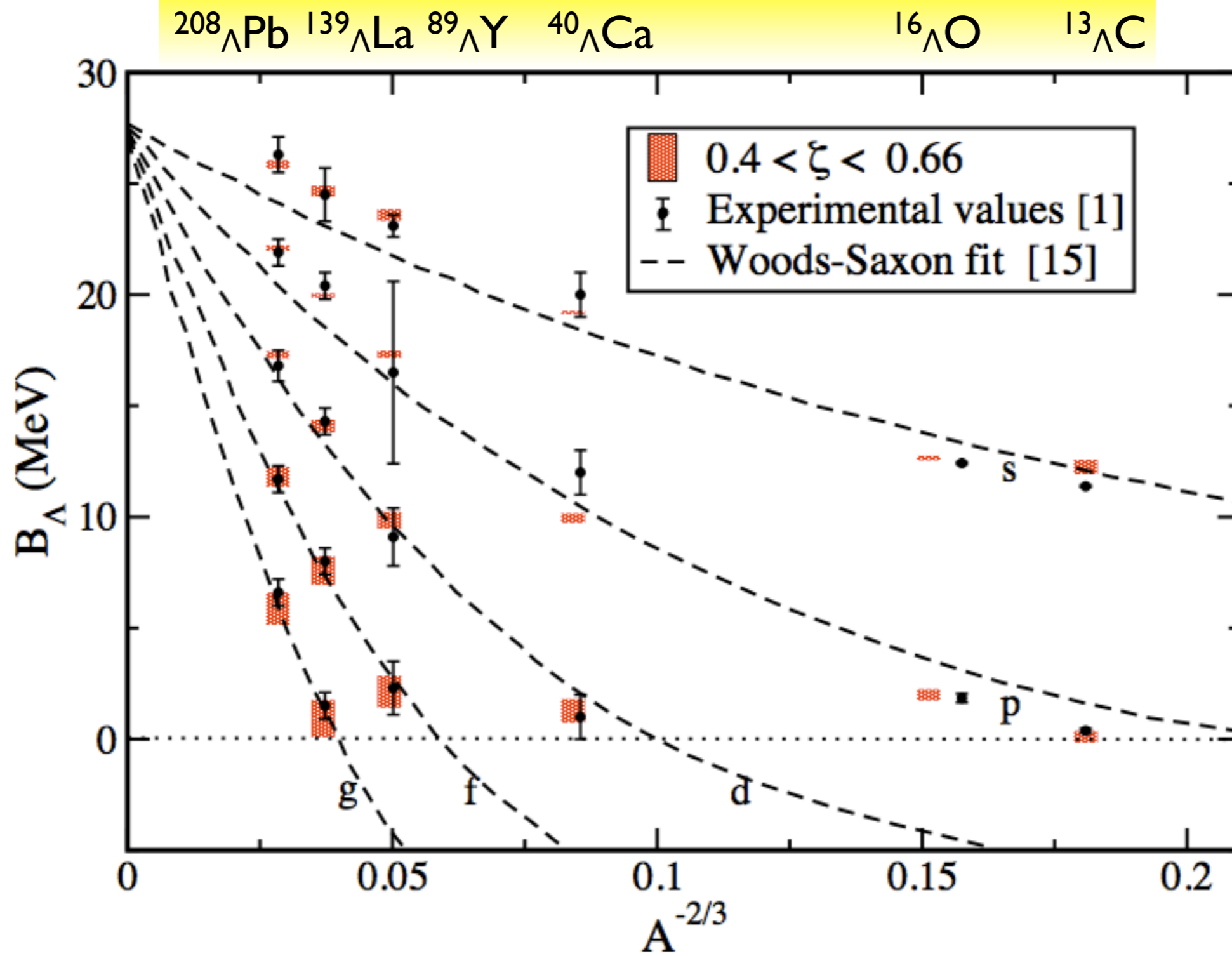
coupling to the scalar nucleon density

$$E_{\text{int}}^\Lambda = \int d^3r \left\{ \langle \Phi_0 | G_S^\Lambda(\rho) (\bar{\psi}\psi) (\bar{\psi}_\Lambda\psi_\Lambda) | \Phi_0 \rangle \right. \\ \left. + \langle \Phi_0 | G_V^\Lambda(\rho) (\bar{\psi}\boldsymbol{\gamma}\psi) (\bar{\psi}_\Lambda\boldsymbol{\gamma}\psi_\Lambda) | \Phi_0 \rangle \right. \\ \left. + \langle \Phi_0 | D_S^\Lambda \partial_\mu (\bar{\psi}\psi) \partial^\mu (\bar{\psi}_\Lambda\psi_\Lambda) | \Phi_0 \rangle \right\}$$

coupling to the vector nucleon density

derivative term - from a gradient expansion of the EDF

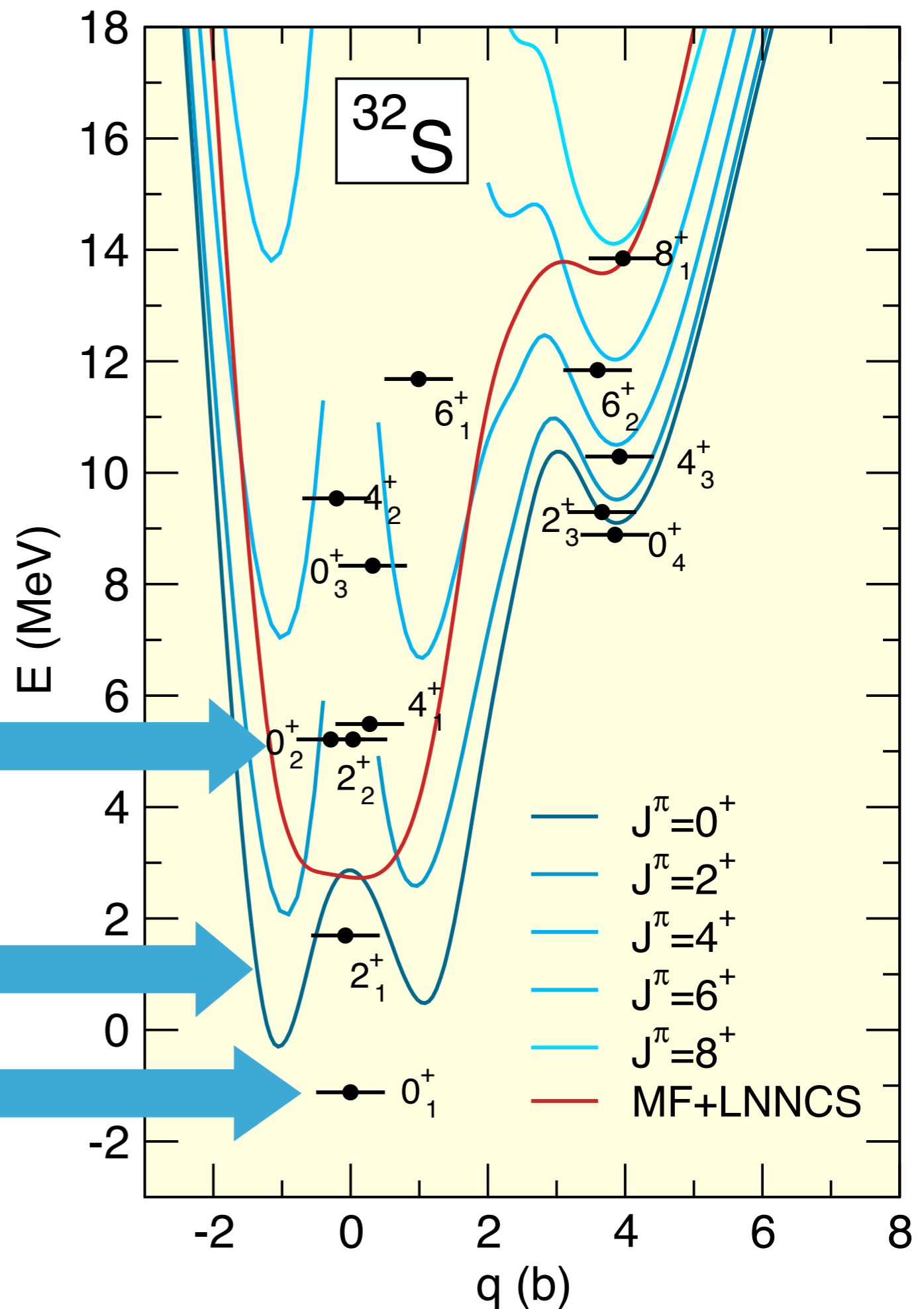
Binding energies of the  $\Lambda$  in different s, p,... orbitals of six hypernuclei:



# Collective correlations: restoration of broken symmetries and fluctuations of collective variables

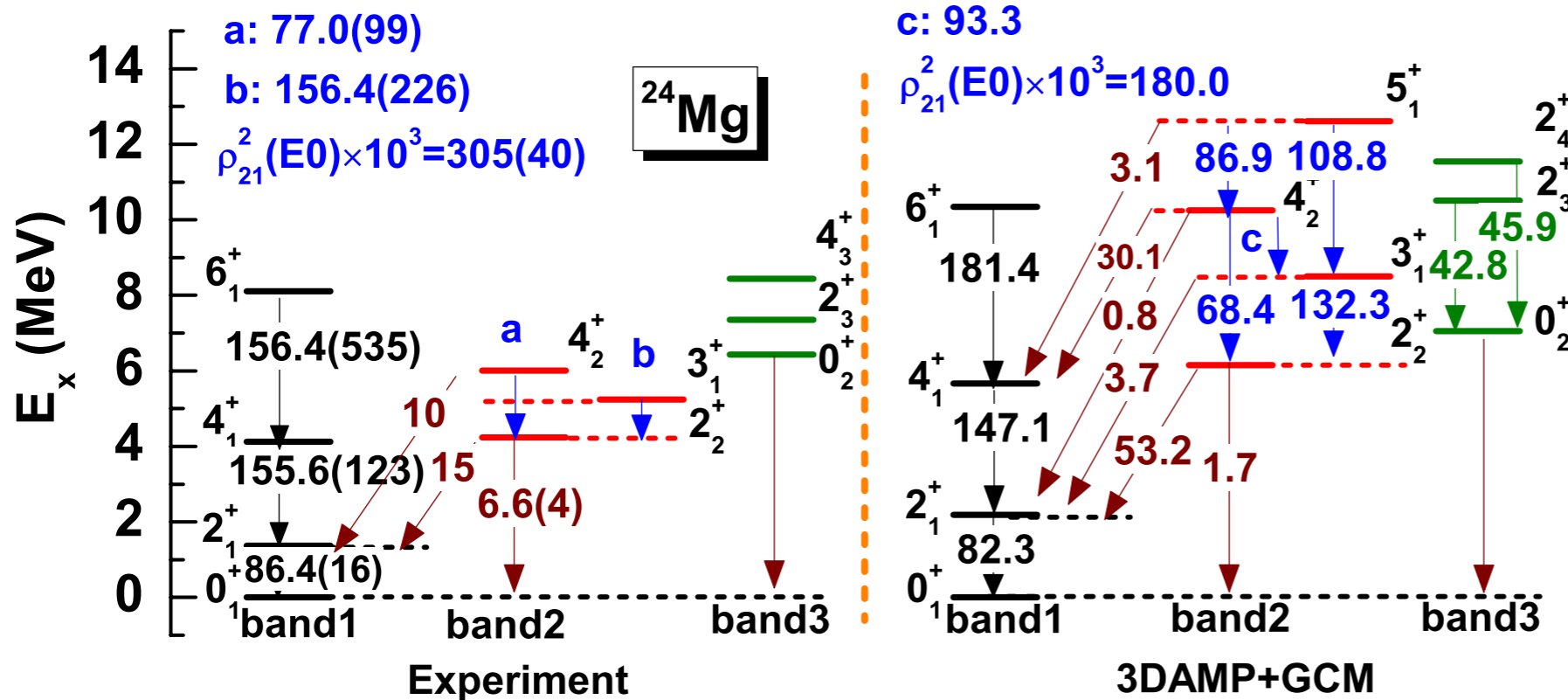
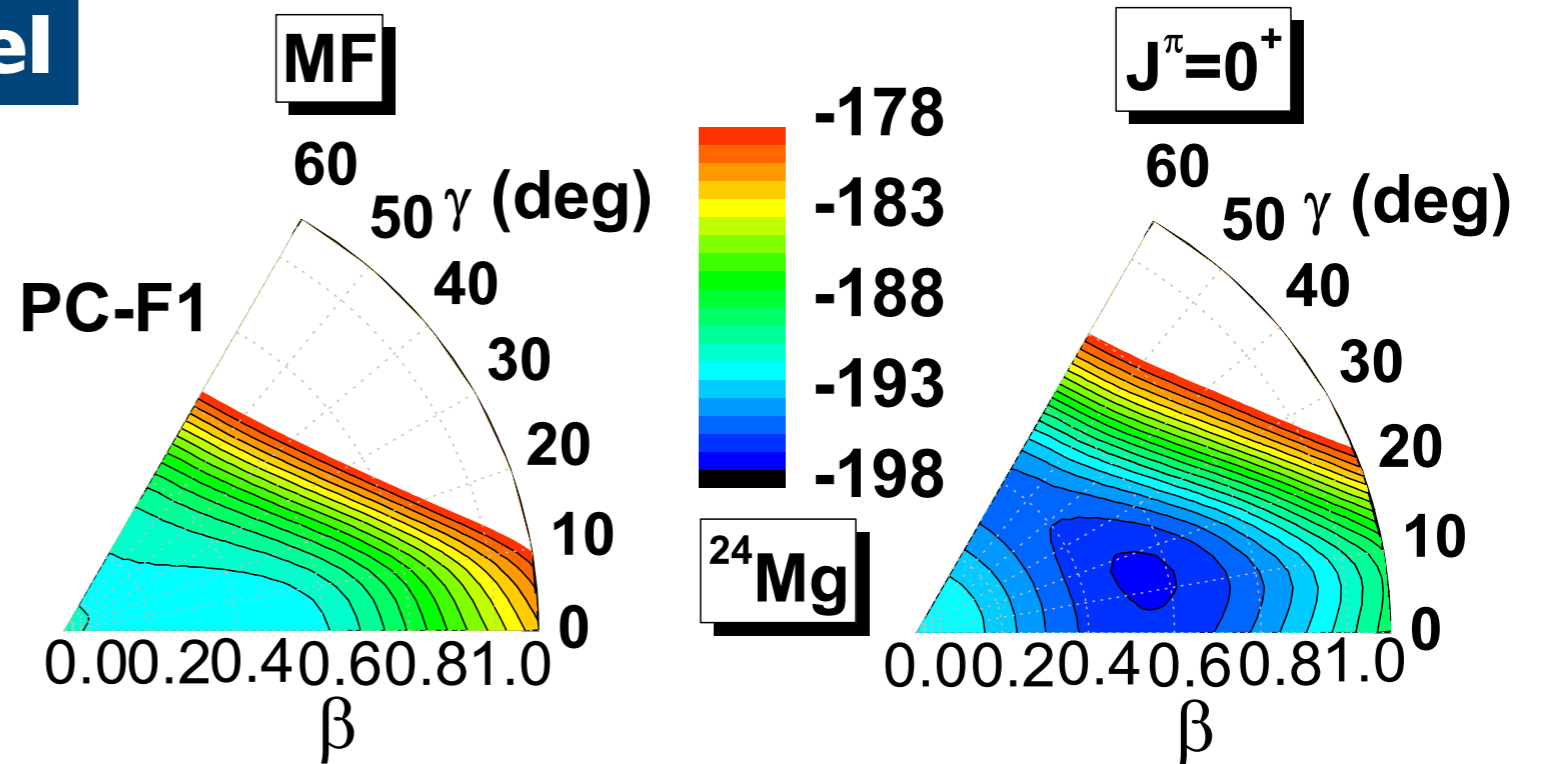
Nikšić, Vretenar, Ring  
 Phys. Rev. C **73**, 034308 (2006)  
 Phys. Rev. C **74**, 064309 (2006)

1. Mean-field calculations, with a constraint on the quadrupole moment.
2. Angular-momentum and particle-number projection.
3. Generator Coordinate Method  
 $\Rightarrow$  configuration mixing



# ... larger variational space for projected GCM calculations!

## 3D AMP + GCM model



Yao, Meng, Ring, Vretenar,  
 Phys. Rev. C **81**, 044311 (2010)

# Five-dimensional collective Hamiltonian

Nikšić, Li, Vretenar, Prochniak, Meng, Ring, Phys. Rev. C **79**, 034303 (2009)

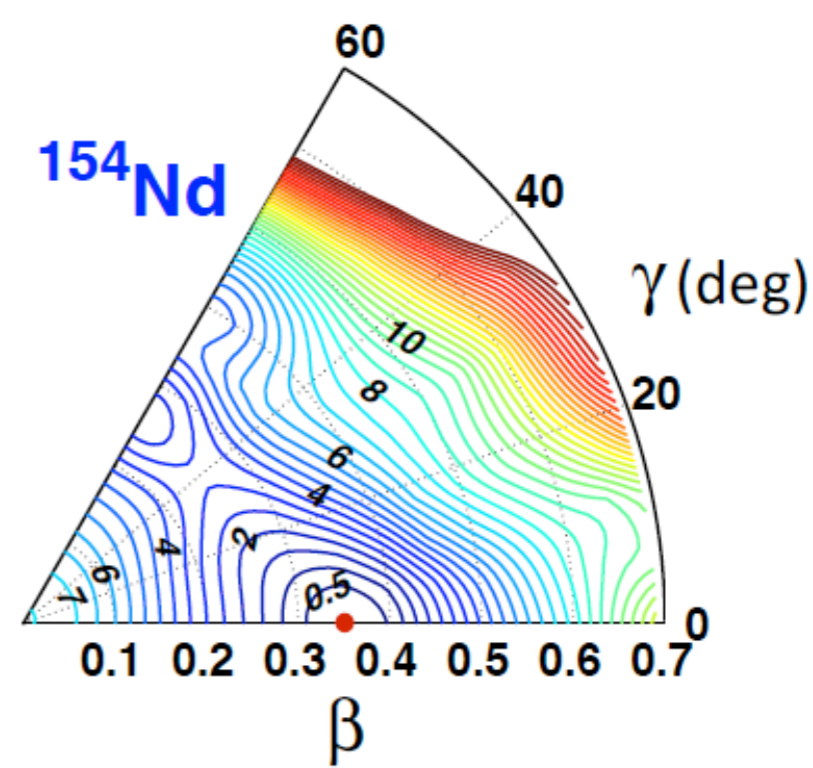
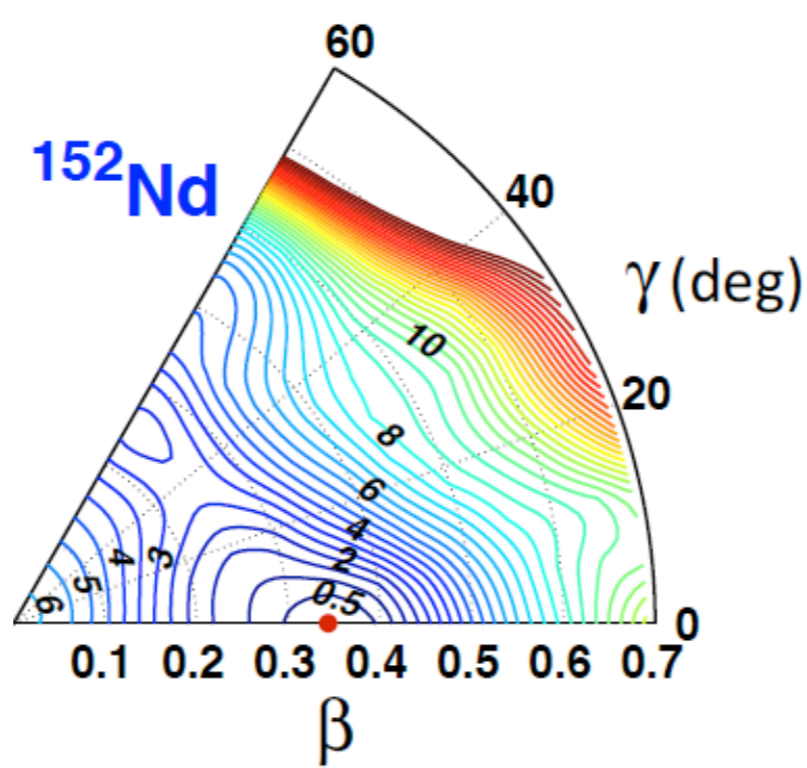
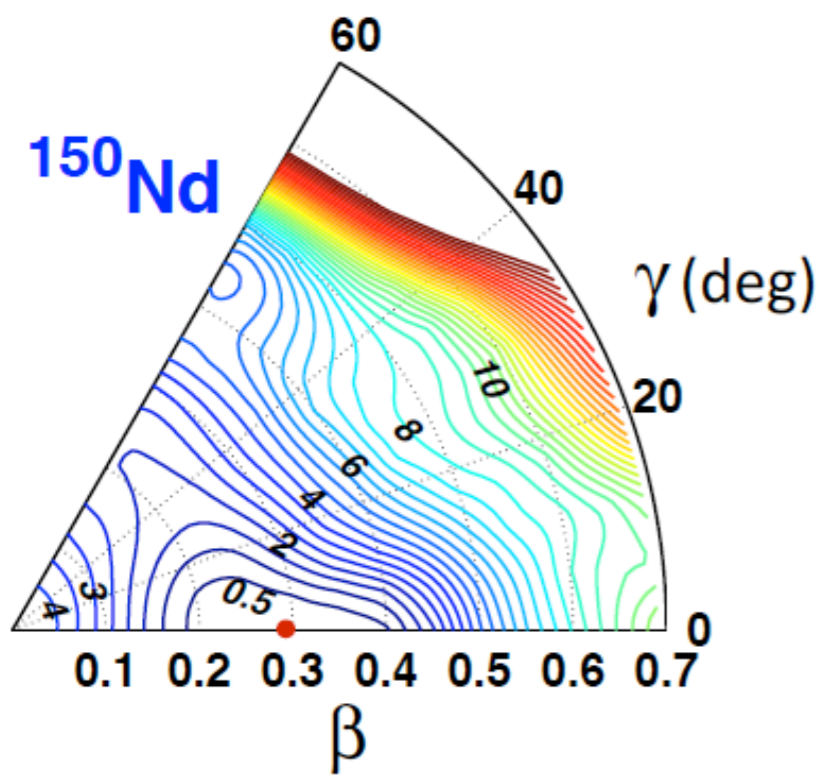
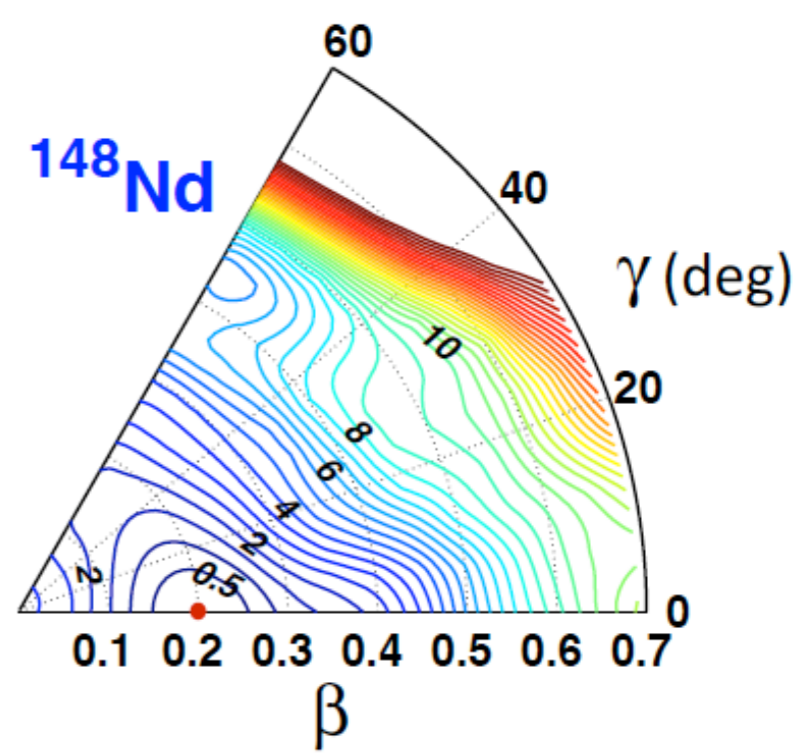
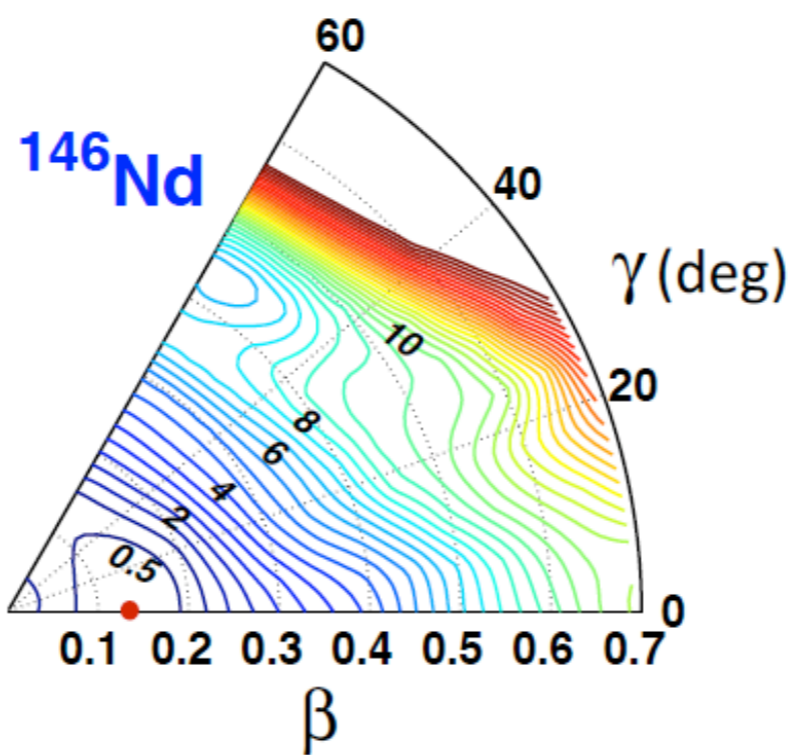
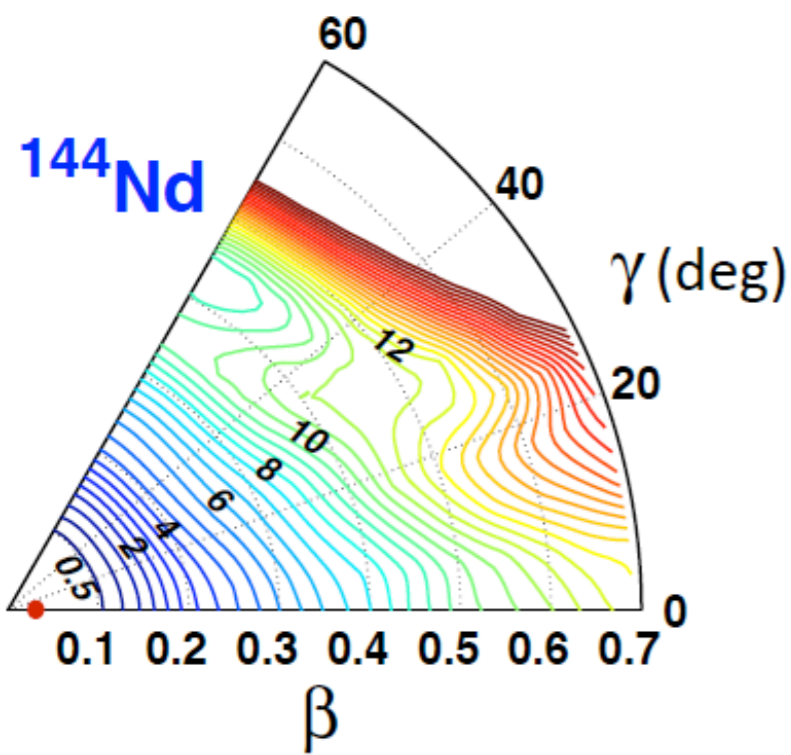
... nuclear excitations determined by quadrupole vibrational and rotational degrees of freedom

$$H_{\text{coll}} = \mathcal{T}_{\text{vib}}(\beta, \gamma) + \mathcal{T}_{\text{rot}}(\beta, \gamma, \Omega) + \mathcal{V}_{\text{coll}}(\beta, \gamma)$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{vib}} = \frac{1}{2} B_{\beta\beta} \dot{\beta}^2 + \beta B_{\beta\gamma} \dot{\beta} \dot{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} \beta^2 B_{\gamma\gamma} \dot{\gamma}^2$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^3 \mathcal{I}_k \omega_k^2$$





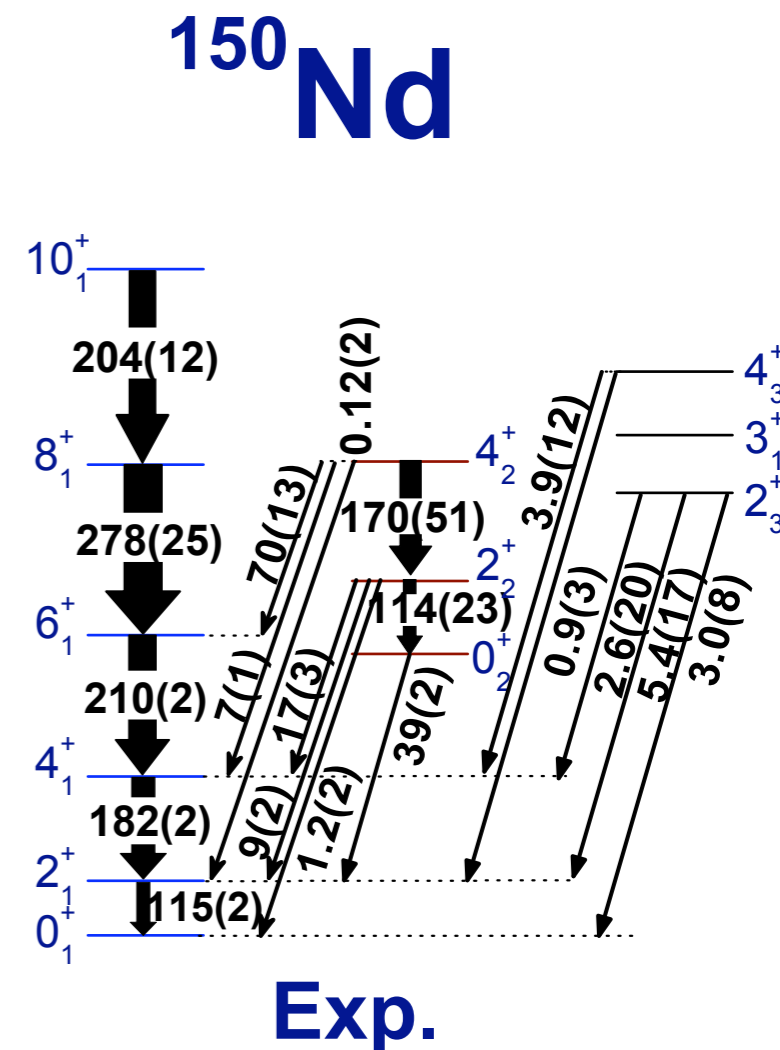
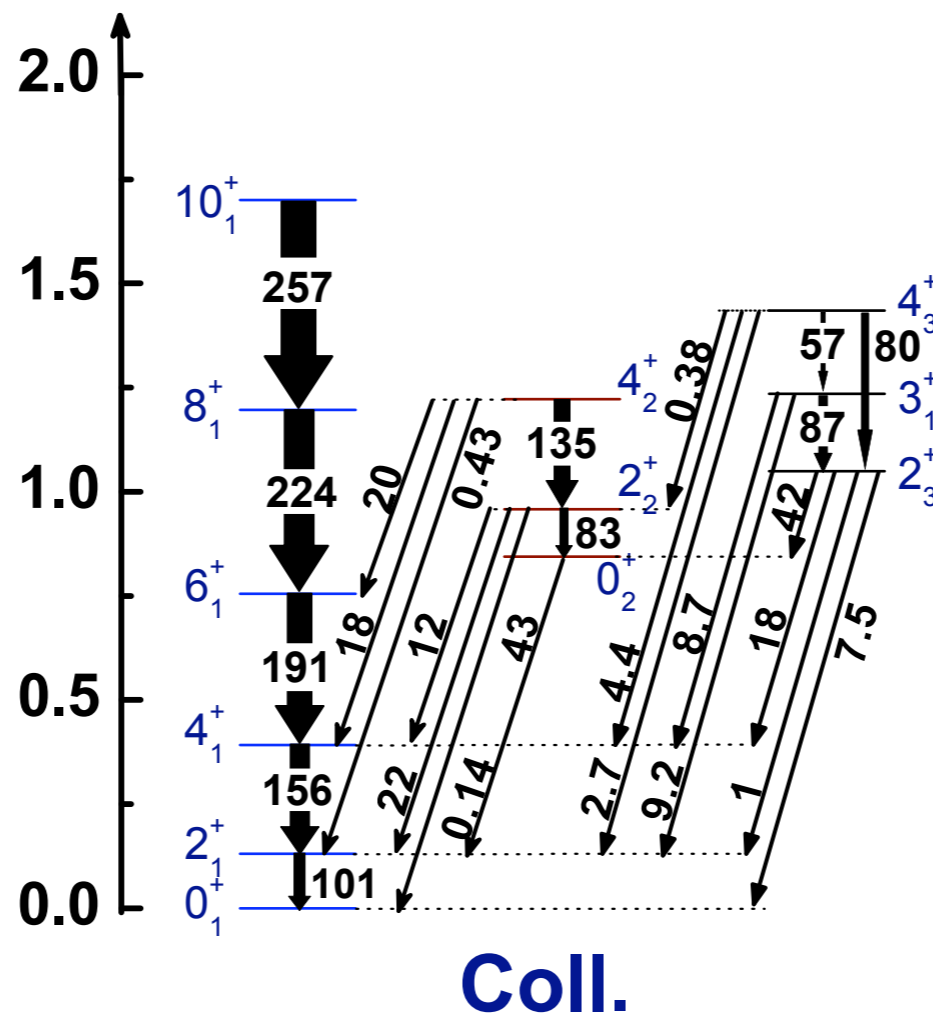
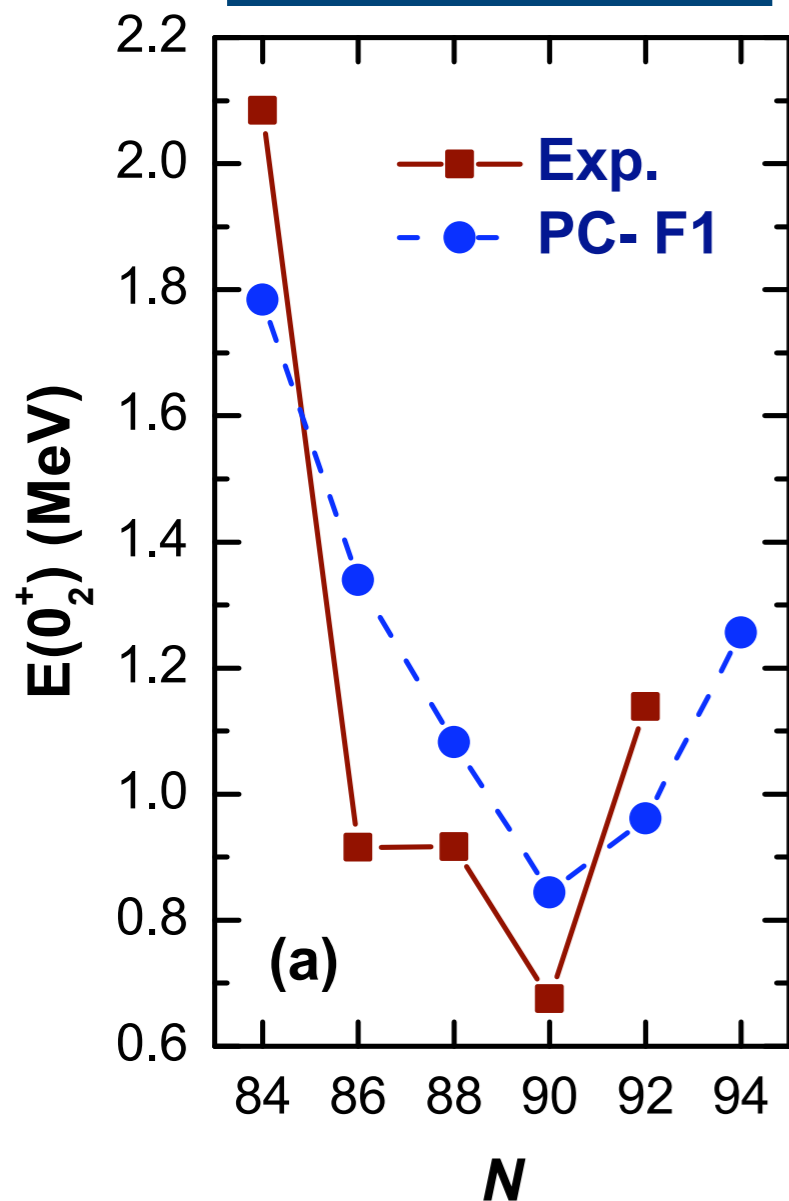
Li, Nikšić, Vretenar, Meng, Lalazissis, Ring, Phys. Rev. C **79**, 054301 (2009)

# EDF description of nuclear Quantum Phase Transitions

Nikšić, Vretenar, Lalazissis, Ring, Phys. Rev. Lett. **99**, 092502 (2007)

Li, Nikšić, Vretenar, Meng, Lalazissis, Ring, Phys. Rev. C **79**, 054301 (2009)

## Order parameter



... detailed spectroscopy in the EDF framework!

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